

## CHAPTER VIII.

THE LAND<sup>1</sup>.

## SECTION I.—ACQUISITION.

THE lands of the district of Dhárwár have been gained by cession, lapse, and conquest. Except the city of Dhárwár which was ceded under the treaty of Poona (June 1817), most of the district fell to the British on the overthrow of Bájiráv Peshwa in November 1817.<sup>2</sup> In June 1821 the chief of Sāngli, under articles dated the 12th of December 1820, ceded New Hubli, Taras, and Samat Bammigatti, instead of pay due to British troops. In 1837, on the death of the Chinchni chief, one village in Kundgol lapsed; in 1839, on the death of the Nipáni chief, thirteen villages in Annigeri lapsed; in 1842, on the death of the chief of the fourth share of the Miraj estate, eight villages in Lakshmeshvar lapsed; in 1845 on the death of the Soni chief, the village of Behatti lapsed; and in 1848, on the death of the Tásgaon chief, one village in Ingalhali and seventeen villages in Mulgund lapsed. In 1858, under a proclamation dated the 3rd of June 1858, five villages in Savanur, two in Bádámi, one in Saundatti, thirteen in Nargund, two in Navalgund, and two in Shirol were taken from the rebel chief of Nargund.

## Chapter VIII:

## Land.

ACQUISITION,  
1817-1858.

## SECTION II.—HISTORY.

The earliest government whose influence on the system of land management remained at the beginning of British rule was the government of Anegundi or Vijayanagar, which, from about the middle of the fourteenth to the middle of the sixteenth century, 1333 to 1573,

## HISTORY.

Anegundi,  
1333-1573.

<sup>1</sup> Materials for the Land History of Dhárwár include, besides a memorandum by the Survey Commissioner Colonel Anderson, November 1879, on the revenue history of Dhárwár, Mr. Elphinstone's Report dated the 25th of October 1819 (Ed. 1872); Mr. Chaplin's Report dated the 20th of August 1822 (Ed. 1877); East India Papers III. and IV. (Ed. 1826); Survey Reports in Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII. CLIV. CLV. CLVI. CLIX. CLX. CLXI. CLXII. and the Survey Commissioner's Files of Hubli Navalgund and Nargund Survey and Settlement Reports; Annual Jamábandi, Administration, Season, and other Reports and Statements in Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 74 of 1823, 95 of 1824, 123 of 1825, 167 of 1827, 549 of 1834, 627 of 1835, 771 of 1837, 866 of 1838, 972 of 1839, 1097 of 1840, 1238 of 1841, 1342 of 1842, 1451 of 1843, 1566 of 1844, 90 of 1861, 235 of 1862-64, 75 of 1866, 57 of 1867, 59 of 1868, 65 of 1869, 95 of 1871, 81 of 1872, 89 of 1873; Gov. Res. on Revenue Settlement Reports for 1873-74, Rev. Dept. 6092, dated the 27th of October 1875; Bom. Pres. Genl. Adm. Reports from 1872 to 1883; and the printed Acquisition Statement of the Bombay Presidency.

<sup>2</sup> The greater part of the present (1884) district of Dhárwár became British territory under a Proclamation dated the 11th of February 1818.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## HISTORY.

Anegundi,  
1833-1873.

ruled the south and east of Dhárwár as far as the Krishna.<sup>1</sup> The foundation of the system of assessment in force under the Bijápúr (1573-1686), the Savanur (1686-1752), and the Marátha (1752-1817) governments, was laid during the reign of the great Anegundi king Krishnaráya (1508-1542). With Krishnaráya and his minister Solu Appáji originated the unit of land assessment and measurement known as the *rāya-rekha* or royal line, also called the *hulmár* or field-measure, which, on their assumption of power about 1570, the Bijápúr princes took as the *rakam* or basis of their settlement. In the original Anegundi settlement dry-lands were alone measured and the survey even of the dry-lands seems not to have been completed. In 1833 in many parts of the west, bordering on the *malnád* or wet land villages, the land units bore peculiar names and varied considerably from each other. In 1833 Mr. Elliot noticed that a standard of the *rāya-rekha-már*, cut on a post in the gateway of the Gadag fort, measured 7 feet 9  $\frac{1}{16}$  inches. Twenty of these units made a *bigha* and thirty-six *bighás* a *rāya-rekha-már* or royal-line plot of sixteen to eighty acres.<sup>2</sup> A second unit standard line in the Basvana temple at Navalgund measured 7 feet 6  $\frac{5}{16}$  inches. Vithalpant a later governor introduced into many black soil villages a new unit of measurement, which, after his own name, he called the Vithalpanti *már*. This standard, which was cut in the temples of Annigeri and Aminbhávi, and on a stone at Hebli, measured 10 feet 6  $\frac{3}{16}$  inches in the Annigeri temple, 10 feet 11  $\frac{5}{16}$  inches in the Aminbhávi temple, and 10 feet 6 inches on the stone at Hebli.<sup>3</sup> The Vithalpanti plot may be roughly estimated to be equal to three *rāya-rekha-márs* or royal-line plots that is it varied from forty-eight to 240 acres. Other Anegundi dry land measures were the *patti* or pole, the *galla*, and the *chigga*. Another probably an older dry land measure was the *kulvan* or *hun kulvan*, which in Mr. Elliot's opinion was originally the area which yielded one *hun* of rent.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Elliot, Sub-Collector of Hubli, 29th Oct. 1833 with Appendix. The subdivisions of Dhárwár in 1833 were Dhárwár, Parasgad, Navalgund, Páchhápúr, Dambal, Bankápur, Hángal, Hubli, Ránebennur, Kod, Sampgaon, Bidi, Chikodi, Bágalkot, Bádami, Hungund, Indi, and Muddebihal. Of these five were under the sub-collector of Hubli, six under the sub-collector of Bágalkot, and the rest under the Collector of Dhárwár. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 90-91, 238-239; Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 222.

<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 94-95. *Rekha* also termed *rāya-rekha*, from *rāya* the title of the Vijayanagar rulers, was the fixed standard assessment of the lands of the Karnátak according to a survey measurement and classification of the soils, and a register of the money rates of payment drawn up by order of the government of Vijayanagar in the reign of Krishnaráya (1508-1542); the account was so arranged that the assessment of each plot of land was shown on a separate line; whence the term *rekha* a line or row. *Hul-már*, the other name for the assessment, came from *hola* a field and *már* a land measure varying from sixteen to eighty acres or 4 to 20 *kurgis*, the *kurgi* being the area a drill plough can sow in a day. Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms, 210, 331, 443.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Elliot, Sub-Collector of Hubli, 1833, in Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 94-95. According to Mr. Elliot, Vithalpant was an Anegundi governor; according to Ráv Bahádur Tirmalráv, he was a Bahmani (1343-1490) officer.

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Elliot, Sub-Collector of Hubli, 29th Oct. 1833, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 94-95. The *hun* was a gold coin current in the south of India. It was a *pagoda* usually about 50 grains in weight, but of different standard and value according to the place where it was coined. The *hun* or star *pagoda* of the Company's currency was intrinsically worth 7s. 5d., but was rated in the public accounts at 8s. Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms, 211.

Thus in Anegundi times, the dry land was assessed either on the measure of its actual extent by the *rāya-rekha* standard or by some local measure, or it was estimated by the area to which the payment of a certain sum was attached, which was stated in *huns* or in fractions of *huns*. In the wet or *malnád* lands under the seed or *bijvari* system, the area of land was estimated by the number of *khandis* and *kudus* of seed required to sow it.<sup>1</sup> According to Mr. Elliot this seed assessment also was part of the Anegundi land system. To fix the government share under the seed system, the rent was taken in kind for a series of years, the fees of village officers and all other charges were taken from the grain on the threshing floor, and the rest was divided into two equal shares, of which the landholder was allowed to take his choice. The average money proceeds of the government share formed the assessment on the area which the seed which produced the whole could sow.<sup>2</sup> Gardens were estimated by the space occupied by a certain number of trees and were called *thals* or estates. In all the modes of assessment whether by the *cháhur* of about ninety acres, the *már* of sixteen to eighty acres, the local *kulvan* that is the *hun* rent unit, or the *bijvari* or seed system, the area of the unit of measurement varied according to the quality of the soil, while the amount which each unit paid was always the same.<sup>3</sup> Thus Shiggaon in Bankápur had three *márs* or plots all assessed at the same *rakam* or rate. The first or standard *már* for good soil was four *kurgis* that is sixteen to twenty acres, the second for medium soil was six *kurgis* that is twenty-four to thirty acres, and the third for poor soil was eight *kurgis* that is thirty-two to forty acres.<sup>4</sup> Unlike the other lands, the *bijvari* or seed system lands were further divided into classes paying different rates, and difference of rate was also sometimes found in dry land particularly in Chikodi.<sup>5</sup> In 1846 the names of king Krishnarāya and of his minister Solu Appáji, by whom this system of assessment was completed, were still held in high reverence.<sup>6</sup>

In 1573 the Anegundi possessions in Dhárwár passed to Bijápur. Unlike other parts of Bijápur, where the land unit was the *cháhur* of about ninety acres, in Dhárwár the different methods, which were introduced or completed by Solu Appáji about 1530, were continued.<sup>7</sup> Though they adopted the Anegundi settlement, the Bijápur government were not satisfied with the share which the Anegundi system secured to the state. They increased the original share or *rakam* by cesses which were nominally introduced from time to time for special objects and to last only a short time but most of which in

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## HISTORY.

Anegundi,  
1333-1573.

Bijápur,  
1573-1686.

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 96. A *kudu* of seed-land was considered equal to the fourth part of the *cháhur*. Ditto, 97.

<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 96.

<sup>3</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 97.

<sup>4</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV. 75.

<sup>5</sup> Mr. Elliot, Sub-Collector of Hubli, 29th Oct. 1833, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 97. In Hubli and Navalgund the usual local land measures were *márs* containing four to eight or even twelve *kurgis*, a *kurgi* being the area which a drill plough could sow in a day. Captain Wingate, Surv. Supt. 25th Oct. 1844 para. 32.

<sup>6</sup> Bankápur Survey Report, 1846, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV. 75.

<sup>7</sup> Mr. Elliot, Sub-Collector of Hubli, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 96.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## HISTORY.

*Bijápur,*  
1578-1686.

practice became permanent. An excellent village system known as the *cháli*,<sup>1</sup> apparently meaning either permanent or managing, enabled the Bijápur officers to increase the government share of the revenue without stopping the spread of tillage or impoverishing the landholders. The backbone of the Bijápur *cháli* or lasting system was a managing body of village landholders called *chálíkar*s, who, in return for certain privileges and concessions, agreed to hold specially heavily assessed land, and, in addition, to be responsible for the balance of the village rental. Besides the social respect which attached to them as sharers in the village management, the *chálíkar*s were allowed to till waste and private lands on unusually favourable terms. As any village landholder who rose to independence was freely admitted to be a *chálíkar*, the system offered the ordinary landholder a strong inducement to thrift and forethought, and, as the body of *chálíkar*s was responsible for any failure in the village revenue, they were careful to see that the cultivation of the village did not decline. With this object they were active in bringing settlers, and ready to help needy or unlucky villagers with seed or with the loan of their ploughs, oxen, or servants.<sup>2</sup>

About the middle of the seventeenth century, when the power of Bijápur had grown weak and when the needs of the state forced its officers to raise their demands, the people of Dhárwár grew discontented, and under local *desáís* or hereditary land managers rose in revolt.<sup>3</sup> Baylol Khán, the founder of the house of Savanur, who was sent from Bijápur to restore order, put down the revolt. At the same time he found that the state demands were pressing so heavily on the people that to secure order the revenue demands must be greatly reduced. In 1670 (H. 1080) during the reign of Ali Adil Sháh II. the rates were revised, and a new standard was fixed which has since been known as the *asal* that is the original and also as the *tankha* a name apparently adopted from Sháh Jahán's settlement of the north Deccan. Though the new rates were higher than the former Anegundi prime standard or *rakam*, all cesses were stopped and the whole demand under the new settlement was less than under the former settlement. In the disorders which had preceded this settlement, much arable land, especially in the west, had passed out of tillage and large tracts were entered as *jhád-khand* or forest.<sup>4</sup>

*Savanur,*  
1686-1752.

About sixteen years later (1686) when the territories of Bijápur passed to Aurangzeb, the revised settlement of 1670 was accepted as the basis of the Moghal collections. Along with the other Bijápur possessions south of the Krishna, which formed the three districts or *sarkárs* of Belgaum or Assadnagar, Torgal, and Bankápur, the lands of Dhárwár were not managed direct by Moghal officers, but were continued to the chief of Savanur.<sup>5</sup> On the establishment of the Nizám as an independent ruler in 1723, the allegiance of the Savanur

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 97, 100.

<sup>2</sup> Further details of the *cháli* village system are given under the Marátha period as the available information belongs to the Marátha rather than to the Bijápur period.

<sup>3</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV. 75-76. See Sel. CXIII. 207.

<sup>4</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 98-99, and Rec. 698 of 1836, 52.

<sup>5</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 91, 99.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

HISTORY.  
Savanur,  
1686-1752.

chief passed from the Moghal emperor to the Nizám. Still Savanur continued practically independent,<sup>1</sup> till in 1752-53 (*Fashí* 1162) Peshwa Baláji Bájiráv (1740-1761) wrested from the Nawáb half of his territories.<sup>2</sup> After the overthrow of Bijápúr in 1686 the country was much disturbed, and, in spite of the lowering of the state demand, little improvement was made. A few years later Aurangzeb placed Abdul Rauf Khán in charge of the three districts south of the Krishna. With the help of his minister Ali Khán, this chief brought the waste under tillage by liberal leases or *kauls*. He kept the *már*, or sixteen to eighty acre plot, as the unit of measurement in the revenue accounts, but changed the *rakam* that is the fixed sum or standard, and styled his new rate, which included part of the cess revenue in addition to the original Anegundi standard, *aináti* that is the original standard assessment.<sup>3</sup> In 1833 the people still remembered and praised the fairness and liberality of Ali Khán's settlement.<sup>4</sup> This settlement did not last long. Under Hatim Khán the son-in-law and successor of Ali Khán, Ali Khán's rate or *aináti* in government land was doubled, the increase being styled a cess or *patti*. In private or *inám* lands the quit-rent was raised to a fourth or even a half of the full assessment.<sup>5</sup> This enhancement of the government demand reduced the country to great distress.<sup>6</sup> The detailed collection of the land assessment seems to have been left to local *desádis* who had to pay the Nawáb a lump sum as tribute or *peshkush*.<sup>7</sup> After Hatim Khán's time the ministers were Bráhmans and one of them Khanderáv made great reductions in Hatim Khán's total.<sup>8</sup> Still compared with the amount fixed in 1670 the assessment levied by the Savanur chief between 1686 and 1752 was very high, the increase being due to the levy of extra cesses or *izáfa taufer* which, at first levied as special and temporary, were continued as part of the regular demand.<sup>9</sup>

In 1752-53 (*Fashí* 1162), as already noticed, Peshwa Baláji Bájiráv (1740-1761) forced the Nawáb of Savanur to yield him half of his territory. As regards the management of the land the sixty-five years of Maráthá rule in Dhárwár (1752-1817) form two periods before and after the accession of Peshwa Bájiráv in 1796. During most of the first forty years of the first period of Maráthá rule, the country was unsettled by the struggles between the Peshwás and Haidar Ali of Maisur (1762-1782). Even in times of public peace, in many parts of the district Maráthá authority was limited to the levy of lump sums as quit-rent or tribute from local chiefs called either *desádis* or

Maráthas,  
1752-1817.

<sup>1</sup> Compare Survey Supt. 445 of 25th October 1844 para. 22, and Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 91, 98-99.

<sup>2</sup> For details see Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 91. See also Bom. Gov. Sel. CXIII. 208, 209, and Major West's Southern Maráthá Country (1878), 22, 23.

<sup>3</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV. 76; Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 99.

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Elliot in Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 99. According to stories current in 1821 Ali Khán the Nawáb of Savanur let the lands at nominal rents, two pounds of butter and a horse bag or *tobra* full of grain for a field. In seven or eight years the whole waste was taken for tillage. East India Papers, IV. 790.

<sup>5</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV. 76.

<sup>6</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 99.

<sup>7</sup> Survey Supt. 445 of 25th October 1844 para. 22.

<sup>8</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 99.

<sup>9</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 98.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

HISTORY.  
Maráthás,  
1752-1817.

*páligárs*.<sup>1</sup> Three grades of Marátha officers were employed in managing the country and gathering the revenue: A *sarsubhedár* or provincial manager, *mámlatdárs* also called *amildárs* or divisional managers, and *kamávisdárs* or village managers. In 1752 Báláji Bájiráv appointed as his provincial manager or *sarsubhedár* Náráyan Vyankatesh Ichalkaranjikar whose chief divisional managers or *amildárs* were Yesájiráv Hervádkar for Dhárwár and the west, and Rámchandra Náráyan Huparikar for Gadag, Dambal, and the east. This arrangement nominally remained undisturbed for nearly twenty-five years until Haidar Ali's conquest of Dhárwár in 1777 (*Fasli* 1187).<sup>2</sup> Under the Maráthás a *sarsubhedár's* charge was a province yielding a yearly revenue of £20,000 to £30,000 (Rs. 2,00,000 - Rs. 3,00,000).<sup>3</sup> When a *sarsubhedár* or province manager, and this also applied to *amildárs* or division managers, was appointed, the probable receipts and charges during the year were calculated and one-fourth of the estimated revenue was taken in advance. Before the arrangement was concluded, one per cent was taken off because the officer paid the instalment in advance, and a second deduction of one per cent was granted to make up to him for the premium he had to pay in sending money to Poona. Remissions on account of bad seasons were promised, though in practice the government seem to have rarely remitted any of their claims on the province manager; the *subhedárs* and *amildárs* engaged to do their utmost to spread tillage, and promised to treat the landholders with moderation, and were warned that complaints of oppression would cause the serious displeasure of government.<sup>4</sup> So long as he paid to the Peshwa the amount which was held to be the proper rent of his charge, the *sarsubhedár* was left practically independent.<sup>5</sup> Under the *sarsubhedár* came the *subhedár*, *mámlatdár*, or *amildár*. These officers were of three classes, holders on a lease from government, nominees of the *sarsubhedár*, and bankers who had advanced money to the *sarsubhedár* and were allowed to collect the revenues of a district with the powers of a *mámlatdár* till the amount advanced was realized.<sup>6</sup> Before entering on their duties, which generally began in August, the *mámlatdárs* advanced one-fourth of the revenue as security.<sup>7</sup> Under Nána Fadnavis (1763-1800) the *mámlatdárs* or *amildárs*, with the help of a jury or *pancháit*, had power to settle all disputes regarding contracts,

<sup>1</sup> Capt. Wingate, Survey Supt. 445 of 25th October 1844 para. 22. Few of the first twenty-five years of Marátha rule in Dhárwár (1752-1777) were years of peace. In 1762 Haidar ravaged Savanur and levied tribute from the petty Marátha chiefs or *páligárs*. Marátha authority was restored in 1770. A few years later the struggle again began and ended in 1778 by the conquest by Haidar of nearly the whole country south of the Ghatprabha and Krishna. Between 1779 and 1786 most of the country was held by the Nawáb of Savanur the ally and son-in-law of Haidar. The hostility between the Nawáb of Savanur and Tipu in 1787 ended in the transfer of Hubli and Navalgun to Tipu and the retreat of the Savanur Nawáb to Poona. Tipu held the country destroying the power of the local chiefs or *desáis* till 1790. It was then overrun by Parashurám Bháu and continued under Marátha management till 1818. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 86-87. Captain Wingate, Survey Supt. 25th October 1844 paras 22, 23. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 90-94.

<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 92.

<sup>3</sup> Survey Supt. 446 of 25th October 1844 para 25.

<sup>4</sup> East India Papers IV. 786.

<sup>5</sup> Mr. Thackeray in East India Papers, IV. 784.

<sup>6</sup> Mr. Thackeray in East India Papers, IV. 794. <sup>7</sup> East India Papers, IV. 794.



## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## HISTORY.

Maráthás,  
1752 - 1817.

sales, and inheritance; to punish thieves except in cases deserving death or mutilation; and to fine up to £10 (Rs. 100). They had power to confiscate the private lands or *ináms* of *pátils* and *kulkarnis*; and they might add to or reduce the village rental.<sup>1</sup> A *mámlatddár* or *amildár* superintended a division yielding £1000 to £10,000 (Rs. 10,000 - Rs. 1,00,000). He fixed the rental due from each village according to the tillage area and the state of the landholders. The distribution of the village rental among the village landholders was left to the village officers and to the *kamávisddár* or government village manager. From their decisions the village landholders had the right of appeal to the *mámlatddár* and from the *mámlatddár* to higher authority.<sup>2</sup> To the *kamávisddár* or village manager was entrusted the duty of collecting the revenue and encouraging tillage. Their connection with the *mámlatddár* enabled the *kamávisddárs* to develop the resources of the country, but they were a badly paid body and usually spent more revenue than they brought to light, often made the villagers work for their private gain, and did mischief by meddling with the inner affairs of the village.<sup>3</sup> They often so lowered the authority of the village headman or *pátíl*, that the headman's only care was to enjoy his allowance, pay his quit-rent, and act on the orders of the *kamávisddár* or village-manager.<sup>4</sup> With the headman or *pátíl* and the village clerk or *kulkarni* the manager arranged how much of the whole village rental each landholder should pay.<sup>5</sup> Between the stipendiary divisional officers or *amildárs* and the stipendiary and hereditary village officers, came the district hereditary revenue officers. These were the *deshmukhs* or *desáís* and the *deshpándes* whose Kánarese names, the *deshmukhs* of *nád gauda* or district head and the *deshpándes* of *nád shánbhog* or *nád kulkarni* that is district clerk, explain the original nature of their duties. Their names show that the institution of hereditary district revenue officers dates from before the Musalmáns. Their authority was confirmed and in some cases extended by the Bijápur government. Even under the Maráthás the *deshmukhs* and *deshpándes* were used, as they were used in the home or strictly Marátha Deccan districts, as a check on the *amildárs* or stipendiary officers.<sup>6</sup> They kept accounts of the tillage, produce, and revenue; encouraged poor landholders and recalled deserters. The position of Dhárwár, the southern fringe of Bijápur, Moghal, and Marátha rule, gave a political importance to the hereditary district officers which they did not possess in the more settled Marátha Deccan districts. The frequent changes of rulers in Dhárwár raised the stronger and more pushing *desáís* to be independent or tributary chiefs. In times of trouble some of them were loyal to their overlord, driving out invaders and keeping the peace; others took advantage of disorder to found independent chiefships or *samnáthárs*. Among

<sup>1</sup> East India Papers, IV. 798.<sup>2</sup> Capt. Wingate, Surv. Supt. 445 of 25th Oct. 1844, para 25; East India Papers, IV. 782.<sup>3</sup> East India Papers, IV. 782.<sup>4</sup> East India Papers, IV. 797.<sup>5</sup> East India Papers IV. 788.<sup>6</sup> Colonel Wilks derived *deshmukh* from *dasmukar* or a tenth land-fort. Mr. Thackeray, 1821-22, East India Papers IV. 798, 'with more regard to the spelling of the word and to the Marátha way of collecting the revenue,' humorously traced it to *das mukka* or *buka* that is ten blows.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

HISTORY,  
Maráthas,  
1752 - 1817.

the loyal *desáís* was the *desái* of Dhárwár, whom in 1696 the local Moghal governor made *nád gauda* or district head in reward for defeating the rebellious *desái* of Navalgund. Of rebel or independent *desáís*, besides the chief of Navalgund, are mentioned the chiefs of Shirhatti, Havkannar, and Dammat.<sup>1</sup> Between 1787 and 1790 Tipu is said to have destroyed the power of the Marátha *desáís* of the Dhárwár district.<sup>2</sup> The allowances of the *nád gaudás* or district heads and of the *nád kulkarnis* or district clerks were drawn from private villages and grants to enable them to maintain the honours of the *gádi* or cushion, the *pálkhi* or litter, the *chhatri* or umbrella, and the *chauri* or fly-whisk. They also received fees in butter, in labour, and in grain, and cesses from craftsmen and shopkeepers. When they visited a village the people had to make them a present under the name of *nazar*.<sup>3</sup>

Fifteen public village servants are mentioned, though the whole number were found in few perhaps in no villages.<sup>4</sup> These village office-bearers were the *pátíl* or chief landholder who collected the revenue, tried to spread tillage, encouraged landholders, and carried out government orders; the *kulkarni*<sup>5</sup> or village clerk; the *lohár* or ironsmith, who made ironfield tools; the *barhái* or *sutár*, the carpenter who made wooden tools; the *dhobi* or washerman; the *hajám* or barber and apothecary; the *talvár* or village watchman and guide; the *báriki* or crop-watcher who acted as the *kamávisdár's* servant; the *dhór* who supplied leather articles, cut grass and wood, swept yards, and carried baggage; the *potdár*, who was a goldsmith or *sonár* and assayed the coins in the market; the *mathápati* or Lingáyat beadle, who brought food to the people at the yearly rent settlement or *jamábandi* and catered for government officers when they came to the village; the *pujári* or village ministrant; the *joshi* or village fortune-teller and astrologer; the *hire mathadaiya* or Lingáyat priest; and in some villages the *bágiválds* who held festivals in honour of the gods. The village staff were known as *bára balutás* or the twelve sharers. According to some accounts the number twelve referred to the strength of the staff, the twelve being the *pátíl*, *kulkarni*, *lohár*, *barhái* or *sutár*, *dhobi*, *talvár*, *dhór*, *mathádhikári*, *hajám*, *báriki*, *mathápati*, and *potdár*. According to other accounts they were called twelve sharers, because the sum allotted to them was divided into twelve shares. The distribution was six to the *dhór*, one and a half to the *lohár*, *sutár*, and *talvár*, and one-half to the *hajám*, *dhobi*, and *báriki*. When the village staff were to receive their shares of grain, the husbandman twice thrashed his crop. He thrashed it a third time, gathered the grain in a heap, and divided it among the staff. Sometimes the landholder paid them so much for every plough or for every man in his family. In some places when the landholder began to sow, he divided fourteen pounds of grain (4 *shers*) between the *lohár*, *sutár*, and *dhór*, and when he began to reap, the same three office-bearers went to the field and got

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Thackeray, 1821-22, East India Papers IV. 798-799.

<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 86-87.

<sup>3</sup> East India Papers, IV. 798.

<sup>4</sup> East India Papers, IV. 795, 804.

<sup>5</sup> Mr. Thackeray derives *kulkarni* from the Kánarése *kul* a landholder and *karni* an account. East India Papers, IV. 795.



## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

HISTORY.  
*Maráthas,*  
 1752-1817.

half as much grain and straw as each could carry.<sup>1</sup> When the reaping was over, the village servants in some places went to the field and each got a horse's grain bag or *tobra* full of grain heads. When a landholder emptied his grain-pit, he left two or three grain bags full for the Dhor. In some villages the watchmen were each given a blanket. The coin-tester or *potdár* was paid one or two *pice* for each *pagoda* assayed.<sup>2</sup>

In 1752 when Ichalkaranjikar the first Marátha province-manager or *sarsubhedár* took charge, his first act was to remodel the assessment. The basis of the new assessment was the *rakam* or *aináti* that is apparently Ali Khán's 1690 standard. At the same time customary or *mámul* and extra or *jásti* cesses raised the nominal total rental, the *jama* or *berij*, to double or treble the original standard.<sup>3</sup> This total or *berij* was seldom realised and deductions were made for villages which could not afford to pay their full rental.<sup>4</sup> The *cháli*, apparently meaning the lasting or managing, Bijápur village system was continued.<sup>5</sup> As has been noticed in the Bijápur period, the backbone of the *cháli* system were the *chálíkar*s a class of responsible and privileged village landholders. The *cháli* lands were supposed to take their name from the Hindustáni *chal* to go or remain with, because the holder was not allowed to throw them up. These lasting or *cháli* lands were generally the best in the village and paid a special cess in addition to the regular rental. The holders of the lasting lands were further bound to make good any failure of the other village lands to pay their proper rent. The other arable village lands were held under one of four tenures all of which paid something less than the full rental. These four short-rent tenures were: *kattguta*<sup>6</sup> or short-rent lands which paid only the original standard or *aináti* without any or with few additions, and were usually, but not always, held by the lasting holders or *chálíkar*s to make up for the high rates they paid on the *cháli* land; *makta*, also called *khandmakta* that is

<sup>1</sup> East India Papers, IV. 796

<sup>2</sup> East India Papers, IV. 796. Of smaller perquisites chiefly enjoyed by the village headman and the village clerk, were a share in the customs revenue; a due on every bullock-load of merchandise; the right to more than one house, to a sheep at *Dasara*, and to the Dhor's services as sweeper; in some villages a percentage on the revenue; a fee from money-changers and traders; fees from gardeners, weavers, and liquor-sellers; a mint fee; a dole of molasses on the Cobra's Fifth or *Nágpanchmi*; a perquisite from things sold in the market, from oil, and from cattle; the right to have a jacket washed; a supply of stationery; and a marriage fee. East India Papers, IV. 796-797.

<sup>3</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. of 1834, 99; Survey Supt. 445 of 25th October 1844 para 25. It is not certain whether the Anegundi *rakam* or Ali Khán's *aináti* was adopted as the basis of the new assessment. The passages in the original run, 'All the lands under cultivation were entered in each landholder's name at the *aináti* or standard rent only, this being generally the old *rakam* or *rāya rekha* assessment.' Mr. Elliot, 1833, Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 101. 'The assessment was made up of the *rakam* or *aináti* that is the original standard rate, the *mámul patti* or customary cess, and the *jásti patti* or extra cess.' Capt. Wingate, 445 of 25th October 1844 para 25.

<sup>4</sup> There were many *pattis* or cesses, the *aináti mámul* or customary cess, the *gaon-sáddilár* or contingent cess, the *darbár kharch* or state expense cess, and the *tashrif* or complimentary presents cess when a new manager came to a district. In addition to these customary cesses, special cesses were levied on particular occasions. Mr. Thackeray in East India Papers, IV. 788. <sup>5</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 100.

<sup>6</sup> *Kattuguttagai*, corruptly *kattguta*, is land held in farm at a permanently fixed money rent which is usually light. Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms, 270.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## HISTORY.

Maráthás,  
1752-1817.

agreement lands, generally arable waste taken for tillage which never paid more than the original standard or *aináti* assessment; *hursul* or *paikári*, light-rented lands which could be held only by *chálíkar*s; and *kaul* or lease land also light rented and a perquisite of the *chálíkar*s. It was chiefly because the *chálíkar*s had the uncontrolled power of arranging for the tillage of the light rented *paikári* and lease or *kaul* lands that they were able to bear the burden of making good any shortcoming in the village rental.<sup>1</sup> In fixing the village rental the lands were entered in the holders' names at the *aináti* or original standard, that is, apparently, Ali Khán's standard which was introduced about 1690. Apart from enhancements due to the greed and the necessities of Marátha rule, the fall in the value of money, between the middle of the sixteenth and the middle of the eighteenth century, had made the original Anegundi rental represent a much smaller share of the produce than the state had a right to claim.<sup>2</sup> In any year to fix how much of Ichalkaranjikar's *berij* or total rental a village could pay, the public officers examined former collections and other records and, with the consent of the permanent holders or *chálíkar*s, fixed a sum in addition to the *aináti* total. This addition was called the cess or *patti*. It was generally known as the *mámul* or customary cess as opposed to the extra or *jásti patti*s which were being constantly levied as special charges but always tended to become permanent demands. The customary cess was fixed in proportion to the *aináti* or standard rental of the permanent holders or *chálíkar*s. The customary cess sometimes amounted to as much as and sometimes to double the original standard. Strictly no one but a *chálíkar* should have been called to pay the customary cess. Occasionally short-rent or *kattguta* holders who were not *chálíkar*s paid, according to their means, a cess or *patti*, a quarter of, or a half of, and in all cases something less than the customary cess paid by the *chálíkar*. Though the customary cess or *mámul patti* was a regular and admitted charge, the amount was never entered in the village accounts.<sup>3</sup> Lands held by ordinary villagers, without paying any part of the customary cess, were called contract or *makta* lands. Except lease or *kaul* land no land paid less than the regular standard or *aináti*. As the *chálíkar*s had to make good any failure in the village rental they took care to prevent the tillage from declining. They kept landholders from leaving the village, persuaded new men to join it, helped newcomers or unfortunate villagers by advances of seed or by granting them the use of their oxen and servants, and, to induce them to bring arable waste under tillage, till the field was in working order, gave them leases on easy terms known as *haryáli kauls* that is grass-clearing leases. When with this or similar help or by his own exertions a villager was established as

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Elliot, 1833, Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 100-101; East India Papers, IV. 782.

<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 101. In consequence of the working of the rich South American gold and silver mines (1545), between 1570 and 1640 the price of corn rose in Europe from about two to six or eight ounces the quarter. During this period Mr. Hume makes the general rise in European prices threefold or fourfold. Walker on Money, 135. See East India Papers, IV. 426 and Rev. Rec. 117 of 1825, 489.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Elliot, 29th October 1833, writes, 'I have hardly seen one tillage paper before the Maisur conquest in 1778, in which the *mámul patti* was shown.' Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 103-104.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## HISTORY.

*Mardikhs,*  
1752 - 1817.

an independent holder, he was allowed to share in the gains and the risks of a *chálíkar*. If a *chálíkar* through ill-health or ill-luck failed to pay his share, he was charged only standard or a little over standard rates. If he could not pay even standard rates, some of the *chálíkar*s advanced the amount on his account and were repaid the advance by instalments. The class of leading or managing landholders or *chálíkar*s was found both to the north and the south of the Krishna. The system to the north of the Krishna was more exclusive than the system to the south of the Krishna. In Indi and Muddebihál, now in Bijápur, the *chálíkar*s all belonged to the head or *pátíl* family. They divided the village into shares or *bhágs* and each became responsible for the rental of one or more shares. The constitution of these villages to some extent resembled the sharehold, called *bhágdári* and *narvádári*, villages of central Gujarát.<sup>1</sup> In the lands to the south of the Krishna the constitution of the village was more democratic. They were more like the villages of the Madras Karnátak where the whole body of landholders had a share in the management of the village. Any man who rose to be an independent landholder, was allowed to join the managing body of *chálíkar*s.<sup>2</sup> The privileges of a *chálíkar* in the north Krishna villages differed from the privileges of a *chálíkar* in a south Krishna village. In the northern or more exclusive villages, in proportion to the amount of heavily assessed and responsible *cháli* land which he held, the *chálíkar* was allowed to hold rent-free land called *sarv inám* or wholly alienated; if he reduced the amount of his stake in *cháli* land, he forfeited a corresponding share of his rent-free land.<sup>3</sup> In the less exclusive south Krishna villages where any landholder might be admitted, the position of a *chálíkar* was much sought after. Among the gains which overweighed the risks of a *chálíkar*'s position, were that the best lands and the best houses in the village could be held only by *chálíkar*s; plough leases or *nángar kauls* for breaking long waste land were granted only to *chálíkar*s; the right of letting *inám* or private lands, which were always rented on lighter terms than government land, was confined to *chálíkar*s.<sup>4</sup> As the fulfilling of the duties of a *chálíkar* carried with it the respect of the villagers, so a *chálíkar*, who through his own fault failed to fulfil his duties, was shunned and despised; a special house-tax was levied from him and he was liable to lose his privilege of grazing cattle on the village waste or of tilling private or *inám* lands.<sup>5</sup> In bad years it was usual for the Maráthá officers to forego part, an eighth, a quarter, or a half, of the customary cess. Except in very extreme cases the district manager had to pay the full amount to the provincial manager, and granted these remissions only on the understanding that the

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Elliot, 1833, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 105.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Elliot, 1833, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 102, 105.

<sup>3</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 104.

<sup>4</sup> Bráhmans, Musalmáns, and other holders of village grant or *inám* lands were forced to allow the friends of the village headman to till their lands at low rents. If the proprietor let his land to any one else the tenant was not allowed to till it. Mr. Thackeray, 1821-22, East India Papers IV. 801. A common origin of village grant or *inám* land was to the relations of those who had lost their lives in village boundary fights. Ditto, 795.

<sup>5</sup> Captain Wingate, Survey Supt. 445 of 25th October 1844 para 28.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## HISTORY.

Maráthas,  
1762-1817.

amount forgone would be recovered in the next season.<sup>1</sup> The police of the country were the village militia or *shotsanadis* who also carried letters and served summonses. When employed beyond the limits of the district, they were entitled to an allowance of  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  (1 a.) a day.<sup>2</sup> The *sarsubhedár*, when he reached his district and made the rent settlement or *jamábandi*, fixed how much each *amildár* was to collect, and the *amildár* fixed how much in each village the *kamávisdár* or in some cases the village headman and the village clerk were to collect.<sup>3</sup> In fixing the rental of the village, the *mámlatdár* with the help of the village manager or *kamávisdár*, the village head, and the village clerk, found the area under tillage and compared it with former rentals and the state of tillage in the last year, and on this fixed the standard rental or *aináti*, the customary cess or *mámul patti*, and the extra cesses and additional items for *nemnuks* or fixed allowances and *sádilvár* or contingent expenses. From this estimate the village manager, the village head, and the village clerk, fixed what share each landholder was to pay. From the amount to be realized they took the amounts which were to be spent in the village in *nemnuks* or fixed allowances and in *sádilvár* or contingent charges, and handed over a statement of the remainder. In a village most of whose arable land was under tillage, the whole rental was levied; in a village with much arable waste, reductions had to be made. The village manager or *kamávisdár* examined into the actual state of tillage. If he found much less land under tillage than had been supposed, a certificate was taken from the village headman, the clerk, and the leading landholders, and a remission was granted in the last payment, and an equal remission was made by government in the *subhedár's* favour. The landholders paid their rents through the village-headman and clerk. If a landholder from death, flight, or beggary, failed to pay, at the end of the year the manager either levied the amount from other landholders if the village was populous, or, if there were few landholders, he remitted the amount and the *sarsubhedár* confirmed the remission.<sup>4</sup> Except in the case of a few villages in the extreme west of the district where the crop was uncertain, in one year wet, in another year dry, and no rate could be fixed, the Maráthas land revenue was taken in cash.<sup>5</sup> It was sometimes taken by a bill from a money-lender or shroff; sometimes in detail in cash from the landholders.<sup>6</sup> The coins in which collections were usually made were Dhárwár *pagodás* in Dhárwár, Navalgund, Hubli, Mishrikot, Betgeri, and Belgaum; Pirkhání rupees in Chandgad and Kalánidhigad; Sikka rupees in Bágalkot and Bádámi; Jeary (?) *pagodás* in Alsor, Kod, Bankápur, Gutal, Hángal, Kágnelli, Ránebennur, and Dambal; Sikka, Chándvadi, and Ankushi rupees were received in Bijápur. Other coins were taken at their market value.<sup>7</sup>

The revenue was collected from the landholders by weekly instalments.<sup>8</sup> The proportion in which a black soil village, whose whole

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Thackeray, 1821-22, East India Papers, IV. 793; Mr. Elliot, 1833, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 104.

<sup>2</sup> East India Papers, IV. 795.

<sup>3</sup> East India Papers, IV. 787.

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Thackeray in East India Papers, IV. 785.

<sup>5</sup> East India Papers, IV. 789-790.

<sup>6</sup> According to Mr. Thackeray (East India Papers, IV. 794) it was usual to take a bill for the assessment from a shroff.

<sup>7</sup> East India Papers, IV. 792.

<sup>8</sup> East India Papers, IV. 794.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## HISTORY.

*Maráthas,*  
1752-1817.

rental was £10 (Rs. 100), paid, was £1 (Rs. 10) from the 26th of October to the 26th of November, £1 (Rs. 10) from the 25th of November to the 26th of December, £1 10s. (Rs. 15) from the 25th of December to the 23rd of January, £1 10s. (Rs. 15) from the 24th of January to the 21st of February, £1 10s. (Rs. 15) from the 22nd of February to the 30th of March, £1 10s. (Rs. 15) from the 3rd of April to the 1st of May, £1 (Rs. 10) from the 2nd of May to the 31st of May, and £1 (Rs. 10) from the 1st of June to the 19th of June. If any arrears remained, they were collected in September and October, and the monthly instalments were made up by weekly collections. In a red soil village yielding £10 (Rs. 100) the proportion was £1 (Rs. 10) in October, £1 (Rs. 10) in November, £1 10s. (Rs. 15) in December, £1 10s. (Rs. 15) in January, £1 10s. (Rs. 15) in February, £1 10s. (Rs. 15) in March, £1 (Rs. 10) in April, and £1 (Rs. 10) in May. Arrears were collected in August and September.<sup>1</sup> The instalments due from the *kamāvisdār* or village manager to the *amildār* or division manager were for black soil villages yielding £100 (Rs. 1000), £25 (Rs. 250) in advance in August, £27 (Rs. 270) in November, £10 (Rs. 100) in December, £15 (Rs. 150) in January, £15 (Rs. 150) in February, £10 (Rs. 100) in March, £17 (Rs. 170) in April, £5 (Rs. 50) in May, and £5 (Rs. 50) in June.<sup>2</sup> In red soil villages yielding £100 (Rs. 1000) the proportion was £25 (Rs. 250) in August, £7 10s. (Rs. 75) in October, £10 (Rs. 100) in November, £15 (Rs. 150) in December, £15 (Rs. 150) in January, £10 (Rs. 100) in February, £7 10s. (Rs. 75) in March, £5 (Rs. 50) in April, and £5 (Rs. 50) in May. The *amildār* paid the *sarsubhedār* or province manager a quarter of the collections in advance in August, and paid the rest by instalments within fifteen days after each receipt from the *kamāvisdār*. The *sarsubhedār* paid the Peshwa about a quarter of the revenue or a bill for a quarter of the revenue in advance in August. If the Peshwa required an advance for the rest, he borrowed it from the Poona bankers, and gave them an order on the *sarsubhedār*, which the *sarsubhedār* discharged by six monthly instalments, beginning in January and ending in June. Afterwards in Bājirāv's time the *kamāvisdār* and others collected the assessment in the same way, except that when the landholder was a man of substance two or three instalments were sometimes collected at once; also the manner of payment from the *kamāvisdār* to the *amildār* and from the *amildār* to the *sarsubhedār* was the same. The *sarsubhedār* advanced a quarter to the Peshwa; or if he was a man of substance, and the Peshwa wished it, he paid the whole by instalments within eight months beginning in November and ending in June. Frequently the *sarsubhedār* lived at Poona in which case he received the assessment from the *amildār* in bills.<sup>3</sup>

The chief change between the system of land management during the first (1752-1796) and the second (1796-1817) periods of Marátha rule, was the introduction by Bājirāv in 1796 of the system of farming the land revenue. For the first five or six years of Bājirāv's reign the revenue was farmed at a fixed rent, the farmers taking all

<sup>1</sup> East India Papers, IV. 790.<sup>2</sup> East India Papers, IV. 790-791. The total of these items is Rs. 1290 instead of Rs. 1000.<sup>3</sup> Mr. Thackeray, 1821-22, East India Papers, IV. 791.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## HISTORY.

*Maráthás,  
1752-1817.*

risks. The country was full of disorder; the *mámlatdárs* failed to put down disturbances, and the troops sent from Poona to restore peace proved a grievous burden to the people, in some cases ruining and plundering the villages they were sent to guard; the landholders were impoverished and large tracts fell waste. In the early years of the nineteenth century these evils were increased by farming the revenue to the highest bidder. The new farmers cared nothing for the state of the country; their one object was to realize more than they had paid. With this object the head farmer, who was often a Poona courtier, sublet his farm to another, who went to the district, sent to the original farmer the share he had promised, and proceeded to collect as much as he could by subletting groups of villages and even single villages.<sup>1</sup> The village managers or the village farmers in fixing the sum to be recovered from a village no longer compared former payments and present tillage or attempted to distribute the amount due in accordance with the paying power of the different landholders. The revenue farmer called villagers whom he knew to be at enmity with each other; and empowered any one of them to collect the rental who agreed to raise the required sum.<sup>2</sup> The villager or the under-farmer, who undertook to collect the village rental, paid no attention to the different tenures under which the lands were held or to the rights and privileges of the landholders. He was guided solely by interest and caprice. If the oppressed landholder complained he received no redress.<sup>3</sup> In the beginning of the year only a small rental was asked but when the landholders had sown their fields and could not leave, heavy additional sums were exacted.<sup>4</sup> The landholders were unable to pay; and the keep of the duns was added to their other burdens. They had to borrow from moneylenders, were ruined, and forced to leave their villages. Every year the area under tillage shrank.<sup>5</sup> In the last years of Bájiráv's reign the Bombay Karnátak was a prey to a rapid succession of revenue farmers. When a new farmer came, he had often to drive out the last farmer by force. As soon as he had the country to himself, the farmer lost no time in making good the amount he had paid in Poona. Rapid and heartless exaction was the farmer's only safeguard from loss as at any moment his successor might be on his way from Poona. There was little inducement even to maintain public order, and the district, especially Kod and other remoter

<sup>1</sup> East India Papers, IV. 785, 788.<sup>2</sup> East India Papers, IV. 786.<sup>3</sup> In the agreements between Bájiráv and the revenue farmers, the former provision enforcing moderation on the part of the revenue collectors was left out (East India Papers, IV. 786-787). Under Bájiráv the great farmers lived in Poona and had agents or *karkuns* in Dhárwár. If a complaint was brought against one of the under-farmers, he bought over the local agent. In this way the under-farmers were able safely to practise the most glaring oppression. The landholders were harassed by the perpetual fear of exactions. Even if their crops were seized, they had no redress. East India Papers, IV. 800-802.<sup>4</sup> East India Papers, IV. 786. These exactions took the form of fresh cesses. Besides the old cesses there are mentioned a number of *tut* or deficiency cesses levied to make up for defalcations; *tashrif* or a clothes cess for the farmers; *darbár kharch* to travelling officers of state; *ghás dána* grass and grain to buy off an enemy; *shibandi* or militia cess; *galla-tota* or crop-share deficiency cess. There were many other cesses on special articles, a cattle cess, a butter cess, and others. Lastly, there was a *jásti addilvár* or fresh contingent cess to meet the expense of persons sent to receive debts. Mr. Thackeray, 1821-22, East India Papers IV. 788.<sup>5</sup> East India Papers, IV. 786.



parts, was overrun by freebooters.<sup>1</sup> During these years of suffering large numbers of landholders fled to Maisur; village clerks retired with their accounts to other districts, and all rules settling the assessment were forgotten. The hereditary village and district officers who remained, taking advantage of the confusion, seized large areas of government land to which they had no claim.<sup>2</sup>

## Chapter VIII. Land.

### SECTION III.—BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

From the acquisition of Dhárwár in 1818 till 1843 the Marátha assessment remained without revision. During the first ten years of British rule a survey was attempted and the measurements were to a small extent adopted, but no revision of assessment was carried out.<sup>3</sup> During the first twenty-five years of British rule, 1818-1843, the principal features of the land-rent settlement were a very high nominal demand and large remissions granted every year after an inspection of the crops. The assessment was exceedingly unequal both on whole villages and on individual holdings. Little that was in the smallest degree trustworthy was known about the areas of individual holdings. Natural boundary marks were rare and artificial boundary marks were unknown. The old land measures were not area measures but seed or *bijvari*<sup>4</sup> measures, that is the area which a certain quantity of seed was estimated to sow. In each village the assessment on the unit was the same but the unit varied in area according to the supposed productiveness of the land.<sup>5</sup> Before the survey settlement was begun in 1843-44 less than half of the arable Government area was held for tillage. The rest was waste. Large sums were remitted or left outstanding. During this period Indian millet or *javari* prices at Dhárwár fell from 50 pounds the rupee in 1819 to 102 pounds in 1842.<sup>6</sup> In 1843-44, when the survey settlement was introduced in thirty villages of Hubli, the occupied

THE BRITISH,  
1818-1834.

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 89; Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 85-86.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Thackeray, 1821, East India Papers IV. 798; Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 89. An examination of the registers of grant or *indm* lands at the beginning of the Marátha rule showed that great additions had been made between that time and 1833. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 86.

<sup>3</sup> Col. Anderson, Surv. Comr. 6th November 1879.

<sup>4</sup> *Bijdvári* or *bijvari* means extent of land computed according to the quantity of seed required to be sown in it. Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms, 86.

<sup>5</sup> Col. Anderson, Surv. Comr. 6th November 1879.

<sup>6</sup> The details are: *Dhárwár Indian Millet Prices, 1817-1842*.

YEAR.	POUNDS THE RUPEE.					YEAR.	POUNDS THE RUPEE.				
	Hubli.	Naval-gund.	Hán-gal.	Kod.	Dhár-wár.		Hubli.	Naval-gund.	Hán-gal.	Kod.	Dhár-wár.
1817	100	..	150	...	...	1830	80	120	185	241	98
1818	95	56	103	240	...	1831	75	144	169	241	106
1819	90	60	106	240	50	1832	60	84	22	248	129
1820	95	64	160	240	49	1833	40	74	98	33	54
1821	92	60	183	240	51	1834	50	52	105	123	60
1822	80	90	134	241	78	1835	45	108	109	150	111
1823	95	92	117	240	114	1836	45	124	103	106	90
1824	80	96	153	246	102	1837	47	172	157	147	90
1825	71	70	179	244	84	1838	60	104	169	198	102
1826	83	64	157	243	63	1839	70	100	213	213	78
1827	95	72	144	244	96	1840	75	104	180	240	102
1828	100	96	128	240	102	1841	65	108	172	240	120
1829	90	180	179	240	99	1842	70	112	198	241	102

Compiled from Survey Reports.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH,  
1818-1884.

area was even less than in the preceding year. Owing to the introduction of lower rates under the survey settlement, during the seven following years, compared with the year before the survey settlement, in spite of an increase in tillage, the collections in the settlement year showed a fall of about thirty per cent. In 1850 when the survey settlement was completed, the occupied area was a little less than two-thirds of the whole arable area, remissions had fallen to £18 (Rs. 180), and at the close of the year only £4 (Rs. 40) were outstanding. Two years later in 1852-53 the revenue under the survey settlement for the first time exceeded the revenue in 1842-43 the year before the survey settlement was begun. Since 1852-53, except during the famine of 1876 and 1877, the progress of the district under every head has been rapid and unbroken. In 1882 the occupied area was more than double what it was in 1843-44, and comprised more than nine-tenths of the whole arable area of the district. Remissions and outstandings had practically ceased. The collections had risen from £104,986 (Rs. 10,49,860) in 1843-44 to £142,807 (Rs. 14,28,070) in 1873-74 or 36 per cent, and arable waste had fallen from 769,376 to 115,328 acres or 85 per cent. During the thirty-two years ending 1874 Indian millet prices at Dhárwár rose from 123 pounds the rupee in 1843 to 44 in 1874, an increase of 180 per cent.<sup>1</sup> At the end of thirty years, that is in 1874-75, the revision of the 1843 survey assessment was begun, and by 1880-81 the 1173 villages of the district were brought under the revised assessment. During the seven years ending 1881 the only large remissions were £635 (Rs. 6350) in 1876-77, and the only large outstandings were £3732 (Rs. 37,320) in 1876-77 and £3480 (Rs. 34,800) in 1877-78. These were due to the losses in the 1876-77 famine which caused severe suffering especially in the east of the district. The rupee price of Indian millet at Dhárwár was 50 pounds in 1875, 47 in 1876, 14 in 1877, and 23 in 1878.<sup>2</sup> At the close of 1881-82 the collections amounted to about £190,000 (Rs. 19,00,000) or nearly double what they were before the survey

<sup>1</sup> The details are :*Dhárwár Indian Millet Prices, 1843-1874.*

YEAR.	POUNDS THE RUPEE.					YEAR.	POUNDS THE RUPEE.				
	Hubli.	Naval-gund.	Hán-gal.	Kod.	Dhár-wár.		Hubli.	Naval-gund.	Hán-gal.	Kod.	Dhár-wár.
1843 ...	111	120	235	243	123	1859 ...	77	94	100	212	100
1844 ...	132	120	239	243	111	1860 ...	50	82	112	208	96
1845 ...	144	184	228	243	123	1861 ...	47	48	100	128	84
1846 ...	96	128	192	324	96	1862 ...	49	48	48	76	60
1847 ...	84	216	180	324	103	1863 ...	21	20	44	36	44
1848 ...	96	136	192	320	111	1864 ...	29	22	40	38	20
1849 ...	162	180	182	320	120	1865 ...	23	22	44	46	28
1850 ...	121	176	356	320	126	1866 ...	11	24	48	32	22
1851 ...	162	162	172	320	144	1867 ...	45	84	50	62	52
1852 ...	108	128	160	385	148	1868 ...	77	112	100	98	84
1853 ...	121	93	220	320	116	1869 ...	58	62	104	146	96
1854 ...	88	76	144	316	140	1870 ...	56	68	96	72	44
1855 ...	71	94	120	276	92	1871 ...	63	56	64	72	56
1856 ...	88	94	104	260	76	1872 ...	40	44	48	72	38
1857 ...	88	96	112	260	124	1873 ...	42	40	56	72	48
1858 ...	81	96	96	242	98	1874 ...	...	...	64	80	44

Compiled from Survey Reports.

settlement was introduced. This enhanced revenue was raised on a tillage area more than double the area held for tillage before the survey settlement, and with Indian millet prices averaging more than double the prices of 1840.<sup>1</sup>

At the beginning of British rule the revenue farming system was stopped and in its stead the personal or *rayatwár*, then known as the Madras system, was introduced.<sup>2</sup> The ruin which Bájiráv's revenue farming had wrought in the district, made the introduction of a personal settlement a work of very great difficulty. There was no record of individual payments. In many cases the village accounts had been removed to distant places of safety, in others they had been destroyed, and in other and far more numerous instances the account holders kept them back because they knew that the accounts would bring to light many usurpations on the part of hereditary district and village officers. The only documents forthcoming were general accounts, called *tálebánds* and *patráks*, of the assessments imposed in the years before the conquest. These generally showed little more than the sums imposed on villages or village groups without specifying the detailed assessment paid by individual holders or by particular fields. Even such information as they gave was of little value as it belonged to a time of exaction and oppression. As this was the only available information, the assessment had to be fixed on what seemed as nearly as possible to be average rates. In addition, the performance of many services and the supply of various articles were turned into money payments and added to the rental or *jama*. The anxiety which the village officers showed to withhold their accounts, raised the suspicion that their object was to turn some hidden revenue to their private advantage. To prevent this, under the name of *munásab jásti* or fitting enhancements, arbitrary additions were made to the village rental or *jamábánda*, and the landholders were left to arrange their shares among themselves. These fitting enhancements were never realized. Heavy outstandings in 1820-21 and 1821-22 showed that the assessment had been fixed at too high not at too low a

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## THE BRITISH.

1818-1821.

<sup>1</sup> The rupee price of Indian millet at Dhárwár was 102 pounds in 1840, 50 pounds in 1875, 23 pounds in 1878, and 46 pounds in 1880. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI. 20.

<sup>2</sup> 'All the Collectors abolished *jásti pattis* or arbitrary taxes having no reference to the land or trade, and all regulated the *sádivár* or contingent charges, doing away all exactions on that account, more than were necessary for the village expenses. All paid great attention to the circumstances of the *rayats*, and made their assessment studiously light. There were, however, some points of difference in their proceedings. Mr. Chaplin in the Karnáta-k and Capt. Grant in Sátára contented themselves with ascertaining the extent of the land under cultivation, by the information of neighbours and of rival village officers, aided by the observation of their own servants. Capt. Pottinger in Ahmádnagar and Capt. Robertson in Poona had the lands of some villages measured but only in cases where they suspected fraud; and Capt. Briggs in Khándesh began by a measurement of the whole cultivation. All the Collectors kept up the principle of the *rayatwár* settlement and some carried it to a greater extent than had been usual with the Maráthás. Mr. Chaplin, after settling with the *pátil* for the whole village, settled with each landholder and gave him a *patta* or agreement paper for his field. Captain Grant and Captain Robertson settled with the *pátil* and gave him a *patta*, but first ascertained the amount assessed on each *rayat* and enquired if he was satisfied with it; and Captain Briggs, though he settled for each field, did it all with the *pátil*, taking an engagement from him to explain at the end of the year how much he had levied on each *rayat*.' Mr. Elphinstone, 25th October 1819, Edition 1872, 32.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH.  
1818-1821.

figure. To remedy this evil Mr. Thackeray, who was then Collector, proposed that a fresh survey and settlement should be started.<sup>1</sup> On the establishment of order large numbers of the landholders returned who had fled from Marátha oppression to Maisur.<sup>2</sup> To ensure their settling to tillage and to tempt others to follow their example, arable waste was granted on liberal leases or *kauls*. These specially low rented lands and the remissions granted at the yearly village rent settlement or *jamábandi*, prevented the actual demand rising to more than one-half of the nominal total survey rental or *taram* assessment.<sup>3</sup>

In 1818 the British district of Dhárwár was about 240 miles long and seventy to 150 miles broad,<sup>4</sup> and included 2152 villages and 285 hamlets.<sup>5</sup> In 1818-19 of a gross revenue of £239,454 (Rs. 23,94,540) a net revenue of £220,014 (Rs. 22,00,140) was realised.<sup>6</sup> In 1819-20, including the trade or *mohtarfa* and other taxes, the land rent amounted to £235,423 (Rs. 23,54,230), excise or *abkári* yielded £3825 (Rs. 38,250), and customs £14,900 (Rs. 1,49,000), that is a total revenue of £254,148 (Rs. 25,41,480).<sup>7</sup> A variety of claims amounting altogether to £31,150 (Rs. 3,11,500) reduced the revenue to £222,998 (Rs. 22,29,980).<sup>8</sup> From this the expenses of administration, amounting to £76,663 (Rs. 7,66,630),<sup>9</sup> left a net revenue of £152,151 (Rs. 15,21,510). Of £222,998 (Rs. 22,29,980) the revenue for collection, £222,401 (Rs. 22,24,010)<sup>10</sup> were collected and £597 (Rs. 5970) were left outstanding at the end of the year 1819-20. According to orders issued in 1819-20, the proportion in which the land assessment was to be paid was in the case of a red-soil village yielding £1 (Rs. 10), 3s. (Rs. 1½) to be paid within fifteen days after September 25th, 4s. (Rs. 2) within fifteen days from October 26th, 5s. (Rs. 2½) within fifteen days from November 25th, 4s. (Rs. 2) within fifteen days from December 25th, 2s. (Rs. 1)

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 86-88.<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 89.<sup>3</sup> Captain Wingate, Surv. Supt. 554 of 20th September 1845, about Dambal; Bom. Gov. Sel. OLIV. 74-75.<sup>4</sup> The territory since obtained from the Nizám in the Kolhápúr division was about seventy-five miles by twenty. East India Papers, IV. 776.<sup>5</sup> East India Papers, III. 792.<sup>6</sup> East India Papers, IV. 776.<sup>7</sup> East India Papers, IV. 321. In 1819-20 of a gross revenue of £239,146 (Rs. 23,91,460), the net revenue amounted to £222,988 (Rs. 22,29,880) or an increase over the previous year of £2974 (Rs. 29,740). East India Papers, IV. 776.<sup>8</sup> The details of the claims are: Lands held by the police militia called *shetsanadis* or *shibandis* £15,002 (Rs. 1,50,020), *mokása* and other rights enjoyed by proprietors and others £785 (Rs. 7850), rights of hereditary district officers £4950 (Rs. 49,500), rights of village officers £3370 (Rs. 33,700), allowances to temples and mosques £4738 (Rs. 47,380), annuities or *varshásans* £1632 (Rs. 16,320), village expenses £628 (Rs. 6280); total deductions £31,150 (Rs. 3,11,500). East India Papers, IV. 321-322.<sup>9</sup> The charges were: Head-quarters office and contingent that is *huzur-kacheri* and *sádilvár* £17,847 (Rs. 1,78,470) or seven per cent; *asham* or *shibandis* peons £33,330 (Rs. 3,33,300) or thirteen per cent; irregular horse £6983 (Rs. 69,830) or two per cent; *táluka shibandis* and *sádilvár* £9067 (Rs. 90,670); extra charges £1099 (Rs. 10,990); pond repairs £181 (Rs. 1810); pensions £177 (Rs. 1770); *Shrávanmá*s or August allowances £978 (Rs. 9780); annuities or *varshásans* and charities £1400 (Rs. 14,000); court or *adálát* charges £149 (Rs. 1490); political charges £2720 (Rs. 27,200); post office charges £999 (Rs. 9990); and loss from exchange £398 (Rs. 3980); total £76,663 (Rs. 7,66,630). East India Papers, IV. 321-322.<sup>10</sup> Collections of judicial fines and extra revenue amounted to £6413 (Rs. 64,130), making a total of £228,814 (Rs. 22,88,140). East India Papers, IV. 321-322.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH.  
1818-1821.

within fifteen days from January 24th, and 2s. (Re. 1) to be paid in March. In the case of a black-soil village yielding £1 (Rs. 10), the proportion was 2s. (Re. 1) to be paid within fifteen days from October 26th, 3s. (Rs. 1½) from November 25th, 4s. (Rs. 2) from December 25th, 4s. (Rs. 2) from January 24th, 4s. (Rs. 2) from February 25th, and 3s. (Rs. 1½) from March 25th to the end of April.<sup>1</sup> The landholders were made to pay their instalments in the presence of the village headman and clerk who passed receipts specifying the amount and the coin in which the instalment was paid. The *amildárs* or divisional officers took care that receipts were passed and themselves gave a similar receipt for the remittances made by the village officers. All payments were forwarded to the treasury in the same coin in which they were received from the landholders, except in the case of small coins, which could be changed in the sub-division with the sanction of the *amildár*. In 1820-21 most of the land revenue was collected through bankers or *sávkárs* whom the landholders had to repay in kind at an enormous loss. The *akoih* (?) or cropshare settlement was never resorted to, except when all attempt at a money settlement had failed.<sup>2</sup> In 1820-21 the 2217 villages and 290 hamlets<sup>3</sup> of the district yielded a gross revenue of £271,096 (Rs. 27,10,960), and a net revenue of £255,627 (Rs. 25,56,270), an increase over 1819-20 of £32,639 (Rs. 3,26,390).<sup>4</sup> The yearly rent settlement or *jamábandi* for 1820-21 yielded £27,322 (Rs. 2,73,220) more than the settlement of 1819-20. Part of this increase was due to the acquisition of fresh territory and part to a change in the mode of keeping accounts, which, by substituting the calendar for the *Fasli* year, threw two instalments of 1819-20 (*Fasli* 1229) into the following year.<sup>5</sup> The average total collections from each sub-division during the three years ending 1820-21 were £14,433 (Rs. 1,44,330). In 1821 the Collector Mr. Thackeray expected, apparently from increase of territory, that in future they would be £15,121 (Rs. 1,51,210).<sup>6</sup> In 1821 Mr. Thackeray the Collector found that to compete successfully with the neighbouring chiefs and with local proprietors who were in want of tenants, the specially favourable terms which had been granted in the 1819 leases or *kauls* must be extended from five to nine years.<sup>7</sup> It was also deemed advisable to encourage cultivation by granting specially favourable rising or *istáva* leases for all villages which had fallen to one-third of their former rental.

A subject of importance in the first settlement of the district was the local militia or *shetsanadis*. They had a total strength of 13,246 and yearly allowances in money and land amounting to £15,558 (Rs. 1,55,580) or seven per cent of the land revenue. In consequence of political and local changes the militia was badly distributed. Mr. Thackeray thought the best plan was to assess their lands so liberally that they would not be inclined to give them up.<sup>8</sup>

Shetsanadis,  
1821.<sup>1</sup> East India Papers, IV. 787.<sup>2</sup> East India Papers, III. 792.<sup>3</sup> East India Papers, III. 792.<sup>4</sup> East India Papers, IV. 392.<sup>5</sup> East India Papers, IV. 789.<sup>6</sup> East India Papers, IV. 776.<sup>7</sup> East India Papers, IV. 777.<sup>8</sup> East India Papers, IV. 395.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH.  
Land Measures,  
1821.

In Dhárwár, as in other parts of the country, the variety of land measures in every group of villages and often in every village, caused serious inconvenience in making the revenue settlements.<sup>1</sup> According to Mr. Thackeray there was perhaps no district in India where a standard land measure was more required than in Dhárwár. Some sub-divisions had no fewer than nine land measures. These again varied in almost every village; and as none of them had reference to any fixed length, there was not one of them that would answer as a standard. The Dhárwár sub-division contained 123 villages. In fifty-eight of these the pole or *patti* was the usual measure; but there was one pole or *patti* for the black soil, a second for the mixed or *masab* soil, and a third for the *tari* or rice land. Even in black soil the pole or *patti* varied from twenty-four to forty-eight *kurgis* or drill-plough's days' work.<sup>2</sup> From its inherent uncertainty and from the roguery of village officers, the *kurgi* was found to vary from two to eight acres; its average size was about five acres. In villages where dry and mixed or *masab* lands prevailed, the rod or *patti* contained two to twelve variable *kurgis*. The rod or *patti* in *tari* or rice villages was still smaller, containing only two to eight *kurgis* generally of one and a half to four acres.

In nineteen villages in the Dhárwár subdivision the lands were divided into shares each of which was termed *kul*. *Kul* meant a landholder. As a land measure it might mean the area which one landholder was expected to plough. It contained six to eight *kurgis*. In several villages the *sthal* was the land measure. According to Mr. Thackeray the *sthal* answered to the Marátha *thekina*<sup>3</sup> apparently *thikán* or place, and was about the same size as the *kurgi*. In five villages the lands were divided into parcels called *phalmis* each equal to about two *kurgis*. In Mr. Thackeray's opinion the *phalni* probably originally meant the area of land that paid a tax of one *fanam*<sup>4</sup> in one-tenth of a *pagoda*. In seventeen black-soil or *regad* villages of Dhárwár the lands were divided into *márs* of six to twenty *kurgis* each *kurgi* of two to eight acres. In Mr. Thackeray's opinion *már* the Kánarese for a fathom was probably the origin of this measure. Twenty fathoms made a *bigha*, and thirty-six *bighás* made a *már*. But the fathom varied so greatly in length that the *már* was of very uncertain size. The *rája rekha* or Anegundi fathom appears to have been equal to four and a half *háths* or cubits. This was formerly the common Karnátek fathom; and Vithalpant, an officer of one of the Bahmani kings, immortalised his name by increasing the fathom length from four and a half to five and three-quarters *háths*, and twenty of the new *márs* made the side of a Vithalpanti *bigha*. The average five and three-quarters *háths* fathom was about ten and a half feet, and the side of a Vithalpanti *bigha* was two hundred feet long. In

<sup>1</sup> East India Papers, IV. 320.

<sup>2</sup> The *kurgi* was the space which a drill-plough could sow in one day. East India Papers, IV. 389.

<sup>3</sup> East India Papers, IV. 389. *Theki* is a land measure in use in some parts of the Deccan, of an indefinite area from one to twenty *bighás*. Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms, 519.

<sup>4</sup> East India Papers, IV. 389. *Phalam* or *fanam* is a small silver coin formerly current in Madras; 12½ were equal to one rupee. Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms, 155.



thirteen sub-divisions the *rāja rekhi mār*, and in five sub-divisions the Vithalpanti *mār* were the usual measures. Both varied considerably. The side of a *bigha* according to the *rāja rekhi* rate would be twenty times four and a half *hāths* or ninety *hāths*; but, in order to stretch it, an addition of twelve *hāths* was usually made as an allowance for *hinjel munjit* or the leap supposed to be taken from each end of the side of a *bigha* by the measurers. To appease the landholders half a *hāth* more to each fathom or ten *hāths* to each *bigha*, were usually added, so that the *rāja rekhi bigha* was stretched to one hundred and twelve *hāths* or about 181 feet.<sup>1</sup> In twelve villages of the Dhárwār sub-division the lands were divided into plots called *gules*. The word meant a one yoke plough, and had the same reference to ploughing that the *kurgi* had to sowing. The *gule* was usually equal to thirty-two *kurgis*. In one village each division was called *chakli* or a piece; the *chakli* was about half a *kurgi*.<sup>2</sup>

Thus there was no local standard measure which could be made the basis of a survey. The *kurgi* was a nominal measure and the *bigha* though more satisfactory in some places was so variable that Mr. Thackeray thought much discontent would be caused by adopting an average *bigha* as the standard. In villages where an average *bigha* took the place of the large *bigha*, there would be great discontent.<sup>3</sup> Mr. Thackeray thought that all the local measures should be given up and the English acre used in their place. He had measured several villages by the acre with satisfactory results.<sup>4</sup> He thought that the survey rules introduced into the ceded districts of Madras might be applied to Dhárwār. He proposed to measure one sub-division in the first year, four in the next, six in the third, and the rest in the fourth year. A number of *amilddárs* who had studied the survey rules and helped in surveying several villages were (1821) ready to take the field. With the Commissioner Mr. Chaplin's permission Mr. Thackeray proposed to begin the survey at once. The gradual progress of the work would enable him to correct mistakes before they multiplied, to find remedies, and to make improvements, and would give him time to superintend the work, which he could not do if a more extensive survey were at once attempted. By starting with a heavily assessed sub-division, he would be able to make reductions which would please the landholders, and make the survey popular. He estimated the expense of the survey at about five per cent of a year's revenue. The landholders everywhere asked for some assurance that so much tax and no more should be levied on each field. The irregularity of the land measures made it impossible to comply with this reasonable demand. At present it was necessary not hope that kept the landholder at work. The decline in the revenue made an enhanced

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH.  
Land Measures,  
1821.

Gule.

Chakli.

Survey,  
1821.

<sup>1</sup> *Raja rekhi bigha* originally ninety *hāths*, *hinjel munjit* twelve, for *rayats'* satisfaction ten, total 112. East India Papers, IV. 390.

<sup>2</sup> East India Papers, IV. 389-390.

<sup>3</sup> East India Papers, IV. 390. Vithalpanti an officer of one of the Bahmani kings had increased the length of the rod by which the side of his *bigha* was 200 feet instead of 156 feet.

<sup>4</sup> East India Papers, IV. 390.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## THE BRITISH.

*Survey,  
1821.*

assessment necessary. It was the frauds of the hereditary district and village officers which had lowered the revenue, and, unless a survey was introduced which fixed the rent of a field apart from the position of its holder, these powerful classes would turn all enhanced assessment from themselves to their weaker neighbors.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Chaplin the Commissioner agreed with Mr. Thackeray that a survey was the only cure for the present evils. A survey would show Government the resources of the district and would prevent over-assessment which in their existing ignorance it was impossible to avoid. Mr. Chaplin recommended that the survey should be begun early in 1822 and that the rules which Sir T. Munro had laid down for the Madras ceded districts should be adopted as the ground work.<sup>2</sup> In 1821-22, as noticed in a despatch dated the 27th of November 1822, a revenue survey was begun in the Karnatak. In November 1823 the Bombay Government in a despatch to the Court of Directors held that a survey was necessary because of the general destruction of all village accounts. Still the evils of a crude and hasty survey were so great that unless it was superintended by able revenue officers, the survey would cause more harm than good.<sup>3</sup>

*1818-21.*

Three evils, short crops, cholera, and a murrain prevented Dhárwār from making any progress in the first years of British management. In 1818-19 and 1819-20, of the population of about 550,000 the loss from cholera was estimated at 25,000 of whom about 10,000 were landholders. The number of landholders had been further reduced by the panic caused by this deadly sickness. Flight seemed the one chance of safety and numbers fled from their homes.<sup>4</sup> In 1818-19 1819-20 and 1820-21 the crops were so scanty<sup>5</sup> that the smaller landholders and field labourers suffered severely,<sup>6</sup> and their resources were further crippled by a murrain among their cattle. The Peshwa's government had favoured trade at the expense of agriculture. As most of the revenues were collected through moneylenders, their interest was much more regarded than the landholders' interests. Substantial farmers were (1821) very rare. In many villages, partly on account of the murrain, the landholders had not stock enough to keep up the usual cultivation. Advances helped the people to some extent; but Government could not afford to raise the stock to anything like its proper strength.<sup>7</sup> The transit duty on grain pressed very heavily on the landholder. The accumulation of road dues completely barred the landholder from exporting his surplus produce to distant markets. The landholder was obliged to sell on the spot to carriers

*Condition,  
1821.*

<sup>1</sup> East India Papers, IV. 391.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Chaplin, Comr. 5th Nov. 1821; East India Papers, IV. 323.

<sup>3</sup> East India Papers, III. 810.

<sup>4</sup> East India Papers, IV. 388.

<sup>5</sup> East India Papers, IV. 320.

<sup>6</sup> Indian millet or *jwari* rupee prices were, at Hubli, in 1817, 100 pounds; in 1818, 95; in 1819, 90; in 1820, 95; in 1821, 92; for Navalgund the corresponding figures were 56 in 1818, 60 in 1819, 64 in 1820, 60 in 1821; for Hángal 150, 163 166, 160, and 153; for Kod 240 in each of the four years from 1818 to 1821; in Dhárwār they were 50 in 1819, 49 in 1820, and 51 in 1821. These prices are from survey reports.

<sup>7</sup> East India Papers, IV. 392.

or to grain-merchants who alone could afford to carry on the wholesale trade and to advance the road duties.<sup>1</sup>

In 1821 the principal division of Dhárwár contained eighteen sub-divisions and the Kolhápúr division four sub-divisions. In future the principal division was to contain only sixteen, and the Kolhápúr division five sub-divisions.<sup>2</sup> Of the agriculture and other resources of the district in 1821-22 Mr. Thackeray gave the following account.<sup>3</sup> There were three leading divisions of land, dry crop or *khushki*, wet or *tari*, and garden. Of sixteen parts  $13\frac{1}{2}$  were dry crop,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  wet, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  garden.<sup>4</sup> There were two classes of dry crop land, the black or *regad* and the mixed or *masab*. Of black there were three varieties *san-yeri* or pure-black, *kart-yeri* or stony black, and *halak-yeri* or patchy black. Of mixed there were four varieties, *lit* or flour-like, *kempu* or reddish, *kallu* or stony, and *kosak* or sandy. Wet or *tari* land was of two classes *kadarnaibh* watered by rain and *miraumbh* channel or well-watered. Most of the wet land was red. Gardens were of three classes vegetable, betel-leaf, and palm gardens. Of these the palm-gardens were the best. Since the beginning of British management no new reservoirs had been dug, but many old ones had been repaired, and many more required repair. The old Hindu rulers had left few suitable sites without a lake or a reservoir. But to the east the land was not suited for storing water and in the west the south-west rains were so abundant that water was of comparatively little value. Ponds and wells were much required in the Navalgund and some other sub-divisions where the people had to bring their water from great distances; but in these tracts the porousness of the cotton soil scarcely admitted of reservoirs. There were no rules regarding the repairs of ponds and water-courses. After the conquest many were repaired by Government, part of the cost being afterwards recovered from alienated landholders in proportion to the benefit they derived from the repairs. When any village benefited by the repairs, a general subscription or *tafrik* was made. Land grants or *ináms* were in some instances given by Government to public-spirited persons who repaired ponds at their own cost. Some of the wet or *malnád* west lands, watered by new or repaired reservoirs, had been given on seven to twelve year leases or *kauls* to the builders or repairers of the reservoirs. Short rent leases for nine to twelve years were granted to the builders of wells which turned dry land into garden.<sup>5</sup>

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## THE BRITISH.

1821.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Chaplin, Commissioner in the Deccan, 5th November 1821; East India Papers, IV. 323-324.

<sup>2</sup> Revenue Enclosure in Mr. Chaplin's Report of 20th August 1822, East India Papers, IV. 777. The names of the eighteen and four sub-divisions are not given. In 1835-36 the eighteen Dhárwár sub-divisions were Dhárwár, Parasgad, Navalgund, Páthhápúr, Dambal, Bankápur, Hángal, Hubli, Ránebennur, Kod, Sampgaon, Bidi, Chikodi, Bágalkot, Bádámi, Hungund, Indi, and Muddebihal. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 42.

<sup>3</sup> East India Papers, IV. 779.

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Chaplin, 20th August 1822 para. 56. The details in *kurgis* were, dry crop 119,795, wet 8732, garden 996, total 129,523. East India Papers, IV. 779-780.

<sup>5</sup> The details of the well-digging lease or *kaul* were: A dry land assessment or *khushki tirá* for six years if the cost was £2 10s. to £25 (Rs. 25-250), seven years if £25 to £35 (Rs. 250-350), nine years if £35 to £50 (Rs. 350-500), and

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH.

1821.

Tenures,  
1821.

Great reservoirs could be undertaken only by the state or by individuals and village communities richer than those of Dhárwár. Where there were large reservoirs, a channel-man or *narkatti* distributed the water and received fees in grain; in small reservoirs the landholders helped themselves according to custom under the control of the head of the village.<sup>1</sup> The leases or *kauls* which had been granted to the tillers of waste land by the British were much the same as the leases granted by the Maráthás. It had been found necessary to raise the term of the lease from five to nine years.<sup>2</sup> The breaking up of waste land was costly and required capital. Waste land was granted on leases or *kauls* subject to increasing rent till the full assessment was paid. The term of light rents lasted four to eight years according to the length of time the land had been waste. Extra cesses were not always levied till some time after the lease had expired. To prevent the *jágirdárs* drawing off Government landholders, more favourable terms were held out in Dhárwár, which, with Government advances or *tagái*, were effectual and a rapid spread of tillage was (November 1823) expected. *Istánás* or rising leases for deserted villages had hitherto (November 1823) been granted only to a limited extent.<sup>3</sup>

Except in parts of Kolhápur, as far as Mr. Thackeray could find, Dhárwár had none of the hereditary or *mirás* land which in the Déccan carried with it the right of selling and of taking back. Mr. Thackeray thought that the absence of *mirás* land was due to the abundance of waste and to the very high rates of assessment which had deprived the land of any sale value. Under the Peshwa a man who changed dry land into garden by digging a well, would not have been turned out so long as he paid his rent, nor would the government have objected to his selling his garden, but the assessment was so high that garden lands had seldom any sale value.<sup>4</sup> The term *sheri* or Government land was scarcely known in Dhárwár. The corresponding Dhárwár word seemed to be *kamat*<sup>5</sup> under which term were included lands reserved by Government officers for their own use; lands kept by proprietors and tilled by their private servants; and lands held by great men and tilled by forced labour.<sup>6</sup> In dry crop lands in regular tillage the names of the three old-tenures the *cháli* or over-assessed, the *katguta* or short-rent, and the *makta* or contract were preserved. A landholder's fields were

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eleven years if £50 to £75 (Rs. 500-750). If it cost between £75 and £150 (Rs. 750 and 1500), one-fourth of the land under the well was to be permanently free of rent or *indm* and when more than £150 (Rs. 1500) were spent, one-third of the area was to be free of rent. East India Papers, III. 811; Ditto, IV. 777-778.

<sup>1</sup> East India Papers, IV. 778.

<sup>2</sup> East India Papers, IV. 784; Mr. Chaplin, 20th August 1822 para 97.

<sup>3</sup> East India Papers, III. 806-807.

<sup>4</sup> East India Papers, IV. 781. Mr. Chaplin informs us that *mirásdárs* do not exist at all in the Karnatak. Mr. Elphinstone, 25th Oct. 1819, Ed. 1872, 17.

<sup>5</sup> *Kamatamu*, *kamat*, or *kamatam* means the cultivation which a cultivator carries on with his own stock, but by the labour of another; the land which a *zamindár* *jágirdár* or *indándár* keeps in his own hands cultivating it by labourers in distinction to that which he lets out in farm. In Upper India *kamat* signifies lands held by a non-resident tenant, who cultivates by a hired servant. Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms, 254.

<sup>6</sup> East India Papers, IV. 782.

generally nominally divided into these three classes, but all traces of the original assessment were lost.<sup>1</sup>

Slavery was uncommon though it had somewhat increased under the Peshwa. A woman guilty of theft or fornication was sometimes kept as a state slave or sold. In famines people sometimes sold their girls to be slaves. The slave could not leave the master and might be sold to another owner. Still the form of slavery was very mild. The master was bound to feed and clothe any children he had by a slave-girl, and to perform their marriage ceremonies. The son of a slave-girl acted as a house servant and the daughter, if not married, became a slave or a prostitute. The son was his mother's heir. On failure of a son the master inherited the slave girl's property except what she had earned by prostitution which she was free to leave to her daughter. The master might beat a female slave or her son if they behaved badly. If he caused their death he was heavily fined. Slavery saved many lives during times of famine, and did not shake the affections of parents or encourage oppression. Bondmen were hereditary servants rather than slaves. Some slaves were imported. The position of all slaves was governed by the same rules. A child, after being sold, and eating with or marrying with a low caste buyer, could not be redeemed.<sup>2</sup>

Between 1818 and 1821 seventy-one villages were re-peopled. In 1821 the revenue of these villages was small but it was growing.<sup>3</sup> Owing to the oppression of the revenue contractors in many villages the landholders though frugal and provident were much in debt to moneylenders and merchants. Many of these debts were of long standing and were often made of compound interest and fresh occasional aids which went on growing so as to make the accounts exceedingly complicated. A landholder once embarrassed could seldom free himself. The landholder's fields were sometimes mortgaged for these debts. In some cases the landholders and in others the mortgagees paid the Government dues.<sup>4</sup>

All *amildárs* or stipendiary officers were appointed by Government.<sup>5</sup> Their charges yielded a yearly rental of £3000 to £15000 (Rs. 80,000-Rs. 1,50,000). The village managers or *kamāvisdárs* had been dismissed, and their duties given to the village officers with a *zilládár* to check twenty to forty villages. The hereditary feemen or *darakdárs* were replaced by stipendiary clerks styled *shirastedárs* and *peshkárs*, and *shroffs*.<sup>6</sup> The removal of the village managers or *kamāvisdárs* had added to the duties of the village headman and clerk. The headman collected each instalment and sent it to the *amildár* or divisional authority and once a year attended at head-quarters to settle the rent settlement or *jamābandi* of his village. The village clerk or *kulkarni* had to send to the *amildár* monthly tillage returns, to attend at head-quarters and present his accounts to the Collector at the yearly rent settlement,

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## THE BRITISH.

Slavery,  
1821.

Condition,  
1821.

Staff,  
1821.

<sup>1</sup> East India Papers, III. 806; IV. 780. <sup>2</sup> East India Papers, IV. 806-807.

<sup>3</sup> East India Papers, IV. 785.

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Chaplin, 20th August 1822 para 341.

<sup>5</sup> Under the Peshwa the division authorities were sometimes chosen by government, sometimes by the *sarābhedār*, and were sometimes bankers who had made advances.

<sup>6</sup> East India Papers, IV. 794.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## THE BRITISH.

Staff,  
1821.

to send a note to the *amildár* of each individual payment, stating the coin in which the payment was made, and to give a similar receipt to the landholder. When the *amildár* made the *kulvár* or personal settlement of the village rental, the clerk had to write a paper or *patta* for each landholder; he was obliged to write a census or *khánesumári* and all extraordinary returns when called upon; he had to attend the alienation and inquiry clerks called *inám* and *daryáft mutsaddis* and furnish them with old land accounts.<sup>1</sup> The village clerks were supposed to keep fourteen accounts, but their habits were so irregular that they seldom prepared them when they were due.<sup>2</sup> The *shetsanadis* or militia were employed to escort remittances of treasure for which they received an allowance.<sup>3</sup> The introduction of order and the restoration of the village headman's authority reduced the power of the heads or *náiks* of Vadders *Korávárs* and other wandering and turbulent tribes.<sup>4</sup>

In 1821 of twenty-two *mámlatdárs*, one only was a native of Dhárwár. The rest of the *mámlatdárs* and all their *shirastedárs* or head clerks were natives of the country to the south of the Tung-bhadra. The majority of the *peshkárs* or treasury clerks were also foreigners. Of the ordinary clerks three out of four were natives of the Marátha country. The rest came from the older British provinces of Madras. The servants of the late government had been so corrupted by the renting system that it was unsafe to employ them in situations of importance or trust.<sup>5</sup> The *mámlatdárs*' salaries were less than two per cent on their collections.<sup>6</sup> In Mr. Thackeray's opinion, the existing type of revenue officer was more inclined to bully than to encourage the villagers; their object was rather to display their zeal by showing an increase of tillage on paper than to add to the resources of the country. Where advances and remissions were called for, the advantages which they caused depended chiefly on the judgment of the *mámlatdár*. When he was friendly and popular, his influence gave the poorer villages confidence and was a check on the oppression of bad village headmen.<sup>7</sup>

It was difficult to find employment for the hereditary district revenue officers the *desáís* or district heads, and the *deshpánde*s or district clerks. Places were given to some *desáís*, but they had no business habits and almost all were corrupt. They kept no regular accounts, and many of their imperfect records were false. In some cases their *mutálik*s that is agents or deputies were caught fabricating

<sup>1</sup> East India Papers, IV. 797-798.

<sup>2</sup> The fourteen village accounts were: A monthly cultivation return; a register of increase or decrease of cultivation; a general cultivation return; a statement of extra cesses; a statement of the individual distribution of the assessment; an account of daily collections; a general half-yearly statement of daily collections; a monthly account of the same; a statement of arrears; a general statement of receipts; a general statement of receipts and expenditure for the year; a separate statement of the *nemruk* or village religious allowances; a register of the village militia or *shetsanadis*; the land accounts of the village; and if necessary a census. East India Papers, IV. 797.

<sup>3</sup> East India Papers, IV. 795.

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Chaplin, 20th August 1822 para. 371.

<sup>5</sup> East India Papers, IV. 783.

<sup>6</sup> East India Papers, IV. 799.

<sup>7</sup> East India Papers, III. 811.



accounts to substantiate false claims. Their influence had considerably fallen. They had less to do with the settlement and the collection of the revenue; the landholders were more independent of them; and their agents or *mutálik*s had in many places superseded them.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Chaplin's experience was that the power of the *zamindárs* or district hereditary officers was always exercised to the prejudice both of Government and of the landholders. All they had to do was to furnish information, and as members of juries or *pancháits* their rights and privileges were continued. Most of them were said to be better off than under the former government, though those who had lost employment by the change were dissatisfied.<sup>2</sup>

The chief improvements in the revenue system were substituting *tagáti* or *takávi* that is advances for *havála* or crop-assignments; restoring the authority of village officers; stopping vexatious interference; fixing the yearly assessment and taking no more than the amount fixed; securing to every landholder the benefit of his labour; allowing each landholder to pay his rent in any coin so long as the coin was good; and granting remissions in years of failure of crops.<sup>3</sup>

The tillage returns were so grossly falsified both before and for some time after the British accession that up to 1820 the area held for tillage was uncertain. During 1821-22 fresh tillage yielded a revenue of £3431 (Rs. 34,310); on the other hand deaths and poverty and the temptation of short-rent leases led to the abandonment of land yielding £2287 (Rs. 22,870). As the lease or *kaul* lands paid only half to two-thirds of the full rate, husbandmen were always anxious to increase their area of lease land. To check this evil in 1821 rules were introduced making concessions to the landholders who continued to till their old lands. During 1819-20 and 1820-21 about 12,000 acres of land were held on *istáva* or rising leases. In 1819-20, 3840 acres of waste land were taken on *kaul* or lease, and in 1820-21 26,000.<sup>4</sup>

Complainants usually attended in the afternoon. The registrar filed civil suits on three days of the week, and revenue cases were registered every other day. The registry of revenue cases helped business and supplied a valuable record which was (1821-22) regularly kept both in Maráthi and in English. Querulous persons

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH.

1821.

<sup>1</sup> East India Papers, IV. 799. *Mutálik* is the agent or deputy of a *deshpánde*. Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms, 359.

<sup>2</sup> Extract Revenue Letter from Bombay, 5th November 1823; East India Papers, III. 811-812.

<sup>3</sup> East India Papers, IV. 783. In November 1823 the Government of Bombay (East India Papers, III. 812) thus summarised the changes which had been made in Dhárwar. The revenue farming system was abolished; the legitimate authority of village headmen or *pátils* was now substituted for much arbitrary power; rents were collected more directly from the landholders; landholders enjoyed greater security of property and protection from exactions; the amount and the mode of their payments were more defined, and when necessary they were aided with advances or *tagáti*. The minute scrutiny of the new system and the curtailment of disbursements on account of village charges was felt as a set-off against these benefits. The greater strictness in insisting on prompt payment and on the indiscriminate exaction of village balances was also unpopular.

<sup>4</sup> East India Papers, IV. 784-785.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH.  
1821.

who could write and had much to say, were sometimes asked to bring their complaints in writing. This had some effect in checking falsehood and litigation, for the complainant who talked at random was often afraid of committing himself on paper.<sup>1</sup>

The lands of every village were classed and allotted so that each landholder had a share of the good the indifferent and the bad, of the highly the moderately and the lightly assessed land. Thus a landholder cultivating about forty acres (8 *kurgis*)<sup>2</sup> might have half a *kurgi* or 2½ acres of *cháli* or over-rented, half a *kurgi* or 2½ acres of *katguta* or moderately rented, three *kurgis* or fifteen acres of *khand makta* or low-rented, and four *kurgis* or twenty acres of *kaul* or *inám* which was always held on specially easy terms. The lots of land and the assessment on each were distributed by the village officers with the concurrence of the village community. A landholder, who refused to till his share of *cháli* or over-rented land, might appeal to the *amildár* or to a *pancháit* or jury. At the same time he had to throw up the good and the bad land together. He was not allowed to keep the good unless he agreed to take the bad as well.<sup>3</sup> It was chiefly on the *cháli* land that the extra cesses were imposed. This land was always taxed above its value. It agreed closely with the *vaita* of Gujaráť and the *appanam* of the ceded districts. The division into separate classes of land had become almost nominal. All traces of the original assessment of the several parts were confounded.<sup>4</sup>

The Dhárwár rate of dry land varied from 6*d.* to 14*s.* (Rs. ¼-7) the *bigha* or about three-quarters of an acre. This included the very best rich black land, and all the varieties of mixed soil. Seven rupees the *bigha* was a very high rate for dry crop land, and was seldom paid unless some lightly assessed land was held with it. Well-watered garden land paid 6*s.* to £1 (Rs. 3-10) the *bigha*, and channel-watered garden land 8*s.* to £1 6*s.* (Rs. 4-13) the *bigha*. Rain-watered rice land paid 4*s.* to £1 4*s.* (Rs. 2-12) the *bigha*.<sup>5</sup>

The share of the produce which went to the landholder and to Government varied greatly in different places and under different circumstances. If the land was rich and well placed, after allowing for the cost of tillage, the holder without any distress could pay Government one-half of what was left. If the land was poor, to pay so large a share as half would not leave the landholder enough to keep himself, his family, and his cattle. Assuming that a middling landholder kept four bullocks and two ploughs, that he held thirty *bighás* of dry land, each *bigha* yielding a gross produce of 144 *shers* of grain, or in the aggregate 4320 *shers* the average price of which might be forty-eight *shers* the rupee which would

<sup>1</sup> East India Papers, IV. 779.

<sup>2</sup> *Kurgi*, a measure of land, as much as may be ploughed and sown in one day with a pair of bullocks and a drill plough; the extent varies from about two to about eight acres; the average is said to be about five. Wilson's Glossary of Indian Terms, 303.

<sup>3</sup> East India Papers, III. 806; East India Papers, IV. 782.

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Chaplin, 20th August 1822 para. 93.

<sup>5</sup> Mr. Chaplin, 20th August 1822 para. 103; East India Papers, III. 807; compare East India Papers, IV. 781.

give a return of £9 (Rs. 90), and that he also held one *bigha* of garden land worth on an average an outturn of about £3 (Rs. 30) that is a total outturn of £12 (Rs. 120); of this whole amount the Government share would be, of the dry land crop £3 10s. (Rs. 35) or about two-fifths, and of the garden 14s. (Rs. 7) or about one-fourth; that is a total Government share of £4 4s. (Rs. 42). This would leave the landholder a balance of £7 16s. (Rs. 78). From this balance the landholder had to meet the following expenses. A share of the prime cost of his four bullocks valued at £10 (Rs. 100). These bullocks were estimated to be serviceable for eight years, so that the yearly share of the cost would be £1 5s. (Rs. 12½). The cost of his ploughs and the occasional hire of a help about 16s. (Rs. 8), seed for his dry and garden lands about 19s. (Rs. 9½), fees to district and village officers and his share of village charities about 12s. (Rs. 6), that is a total expenditure of £3 12s. (Rs. 36). The cost of keeping the landholder's family was: Food grain, four *shers* daily, £2 4s. (Rs. 22); clothes £1 10s. (Rs. 15); sundries at the rate of half a rupee a month, 12s. (Rs. 6); total £4 6s. (Rs. 43). Against the total expense of £7 18s. (Rs. 79), might be set 14s. (Rs. 7) gained by the sale of butter, milk, sheep, manure, buffaloe, calves, and sometimes poultry; and by his own or his wife's labour in the field or in spinning cotton. These extra gains might lower the cost of the family keep from £7 18s. (Rs. 79) to £7 4s. (Rs. 72). This taken from £7 16s. (Rs. 78) his share of the gross produce, would leave a profit of 12s. (Rs. 6), after paying his rent and all charges. Reducing the amount of the total outturn to the scale of 100 the Government share was thirty-five and the landholder's share sixty-five per cent. Of the landholder's sixty-five per cent, fees, village officers' dues, and the cost of tillage accounted for thirty per cent; the keep of his family of six persons accounted for thirty per cent more, and left a saving of five per cent.<sup>1</sup>

After paying the current year's revenue, no law prevented a landholder throwing up his fields provided he threw up the highly and the lowly assessed lands together. Still the ties which forced every landholder to till the land allotted to him by custom and the village community were stronger than laws. The landholder must till. If he ceased to till, he subjected himself to a house-tax, became hateful to his neighbours, and was considered an alien. If a landholder threw up his lands, he generally left the village. At the same time as it was the interest of the village to keep him, the obligation became mutual and gave rise to a feeling which bound the landholder to his village and his village to him. This was the best safeguard against the decline of tillage and the best preventive to emigration.<sup>2</sup> Every year a *patta* or agreement was given to each landholder stating what he had to pay. The village officers were also obliged to give him receipts. These precautions in time would prevent extra exactions. If exactions came to light, the village officers were obliged to repay the landholder and were also severely fined.<sup>3</sup>

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH.

1821.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Chaplin, 20th August 1822 paras. 104-105.<sup>2</sup> East India Papers, IV, 752.<sup>3</sup> East India Papers, IV, 794.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH.  
Revenue System,  
1821.

Every year as he moved about the district, on materials supplied by the different village officers and checked by the *mámlatdár*, the Collector or the assistant collector fixed what increase or decrease each village had to pay compared with the rental of the previous year.<sup>1</sup> The Collector generally superintended the *kulvár* or personal settlement of a few villages in each sub-division, that of the rest was made by the *mámlatdár* subject to the Collector's revision. After the *marzevár jamábandi* or yearly village settlement had been fixed, the *mámlatdár* went to each village, made minute inquiries as to each landholder's tenure, field, family, and property. When the village rental was fixed, the Collector told the leading landholders what was the rise or the fall in the village rental compared with the year before. On their return to their village the leading landholders told their neighbours and apportioned the individual rent of each landholder under the immediate superintendence of the *mámlatdár* who confirmed the allotment if it gave general satisfaction. The *aináti* or standard rent, the *mámul pattis* or usual cesses of the late government, and such items of the *jásti pattis* or extra cesses as seemed fair, were ascertained; the extra cesses were embodied with the original rental and usual cesses, and the endless Maráthá divisions and subdivisions were abolished. Extraordinary levies, contrary to the terms of the agreement papers or *pattás*, were never allowed. The rent was thus clearly marked and unauthorized levies made most difficult. In many parts of the district the landholders wished to have their assessment permanently fixed except that remissions should be granted on extraordinary occasions. The town lands or *kasba* of Dhárwár were surveyed and the lands assorted and assessed. The landholders approved of this measure which prevented changes of rental.<sup>2</sup> Disputes in the yearly rent settlement were settled by a *pancháit* or jury of landholders. Notice of the landholder's intention to throw up land was required, and his return to such as might have been improved by him was allowed on favourable terms. Great encouragement was held out to improvements in irrigation. The grass lands were rented but a common was kept for the village cattle. Distraint of field and craft tools was not allowed. In each village the landholders were collectively responsible for outstanding balances, but, except under special circumstances, this responsibility was not enforced. All balances that were not realized before the first instalment of the next season were remitted. Unemployed soldiers were encouraged to take to husbandry.<sup>3</sup>

As bills for the amount of the assessment were no longer taken, a treasury establishment and a large body of messengers or peons had to be kept. Bonds and receipts were exchanged between Government and the landholders.<sup>4</sup>

The new system of collecting the instalments of revenue from the individual holders was beneficial, but it could not work smoothly till the village officers learned their duties and the landholders were

<sup>1</sup> East India Papers, III. 803.

<sup>2</sup> East India Papers, III. 803.

<sup>3</sup> East India Papers, IV. 789.

<sup>4</sup> East India Papers, IV. 794.

less dependent on moneylenders. In the years before 1821 failure of rain, cholera, murrain, and movements of troops had combined to make the revenue very difficult to collect.<sup>1</sup> Except when payments were made in small coins, the same coin which the landholders paid to the village officers was delivered into the treasury.<sup>2</sup> The value of each coin was established according to a fixed standard and collections were received at that standard in whatever coin they were paid. The company's rupees were scarce and at a premium, as they were the currency in which public accounts were kept.<sup>3</sup> The *shraffs* or money-changers were in the habit of combining to raise or depress the value of the coins as suited their business. The leading bankers in New Hubli, Bágalkot, Kolhápúr, and other large market towns negotiated bills to a large amount. If in a particular town the quantity of goods or any other cause enhanced the value of the current coin, the bankers immediately sent notice to their partners or agents in other towns that a certain coin was at a premium, and their agents bought the coin required and sent it where it was in demand.<sup>4</sup> Distraint of property took place only when a landholder was able but unwilling to pay his rent. The officers were ordered to confine distraint to these cases and not to enforce it without authority.<sup>5</sup> The rates of interest (1821-22) usually paid by landholders to moneylenders were two to four per cent a month. Under the late government a landholder paying £10 (Rs. 100) used generally to borrow £2 10s. (Rs. 25) from an outside moneylender, to raise £5 (Rs. 50) by a village loan, and to pay £2 10s. (Rs. 25) ready money. The premium or *manuti* charges paid on the village loan generally amounted to one and a half per cent, and the interest on the outside loan to six per cent calculated for three months at two per cent a month.<sup>6</sup> Under the Peshwa the landholder usually paid four, six, or eight-sixteenths in grain; if he paid in grain he lost six and a quarter to twelve and a half per cent more than if he had paid in money, as the banker received the grain at twelve and a half to eighteen and three quarters per cent below the market price.<sup>7</sup>

Under the Peshwa it was a common practice for the landholder to assign his crop to the moneylender and get the moneylender to advance the rental. This was known as the assignment or *havála* system.<sup>8</sup> This system could not be at once abolished, and so long as it lasted, the loss of interest fell on the landholder. Light assessments and timely instalments went far to remove the evil. The

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH.  
*Revenue System,*  
1821.

<sup>1</sup> East India Papers, IV. 778.

<sup>2</sup> East India Papers, IV. 792.

<sup>3</sup> East India Papers, IV. 778.

<sup>4</sup> East India Papers, IV. 793.

<sup>5</sup> East India Papers, IV. 792.

<sup>6</sup> The passage in the original is confused. It runs thus: 'The usual rates of interest now paid by *rayats* to *savkars* for loans are from two to four per cent. A *rayat* paying a hundred rupees used generally, under the late government, to borrow twenty-five, to obtain fifty by means of a village loan (*mukddam*), and to pay twenty-five ready money. The charges for *manuti* in general amounted to one and a half per cent, and for interest sixteen per cent, calculated for three months at two per cent per *mensm*.' East India Papers, IV. 792.

<sup>7</sup> East India Papers, IV. 792.

<sup>8</sup> The term *havála* is also used of the practice of keeping the crops under the charge of a village officer until the instalment was paid. The passage in the text seems to refer to the assignment of a crop to a moneylender.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH.  
Revenue System,  
1821.

landholder who still paid by assignment, lost two to four per cent by interest; but, as a little indulgence was shown regarding the coin in which payments were made, he lost little by exchange. A landholder in moderate circumstances formerly borrowed about seventy-five per cent of his instalments, and on this seventy-five per cent he had to pay seven and a half per cent interest. Under the British the share he borrowed was reduced to fifty per cent and the interest he paid to two to four per cent<sup>1</sup>.

As regards village expenses, *nemnuks* that is fixed sums payable to Bráhmans, temples, and mosques, were sent to the treasury and then paid to the claimants. Petty village charges were paid as before by the village officers.<sup>2</sup> Allowances to village gods of whom the chief were Durga, Hanumán, and Basvann, were continued.<sup>3</sup> Except where they were found to have fallen below the original amount, the quit-rents paid by village and hereditary district officers were continued unchanged.<sup>4</sup>

The increase of liquor drinking was an evil. The only means of discouraging it was to make liquor as dear as possible and to punish open drunkenness severely.<sup>5</sup>

Cesses.

Of the items of revenue, besides the revenue from the land and from excise, the chief was the house and trade cess known as the *mohtarfa* tax. This included a house and shop tax and a cess on weavers traders and professional men. The tax was very irregular in incidence and was higher than the corresponding taxes in Poona Ahmadnagar and Khándesh.<sup>6</sup> One banker or *sávkár* in Bágalkot paid £15 (Rs. 150). Still, compared with the land tax, the *mohtarfa* tax was light. Mr. Chaplin was of opinion that the best system to adopt in a trade cess was to fix a lump sum to be paid by each class of traders in each centre of trade, and leave the traders to arrange the individual payments. Mr. Thackeray was attempting to introduce this practice in the Karnátak.<sup>7</sup> In June 1823 a number of vexatious duties which yielded only a small revenue, £35 to £50 (Rs. 350 - 500), were abolished.<sup>8</sup> The exclusive privilege of weighing and measuring had been rented in some places. This monopoly did not seem vexatious. It provided a public measurer who was responsible for frauds, and it tended to the uniformity of weights and measures at the same place.<sup>9</sup> Under the former government many monopolies for the sale of articles had been granted. Mr. Thackeray proposed to abolish all monopolies that affected the necessities of life.<sup>10</sup>

1823.

In 1823 both the south-west and the north-east rains were very scanty. In November 1823 the wet or rice crops which depended

<sup>1</sup> East India Papers, IV. 791-792.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Chaplin, 20th August 1822 para. 36.

<sup>3</sup> East India Papers, IV. 779.

<sup>4</sup> East India Papers, IV. 794.

<sup>5</sup> East India Papers, III. 793.

<sup>6</sup> In Khándesh, though there was less traffic than in Poona and Ahmadnagar, the *mohtarfa* taxes were higher than in the other districts. They varied from 2s. to 47 (Rs. 1-70), the mode of levying them was without system. East India Papers, III. 811.

<sup>7</sup> East India Papers, III. 792, 811.

<sup>8</sup> Among the duties abolished were cesses on grindstones, leaves used as platters, straw, chaff, cotton seed, fodder, butter, cement, dyeing barks, charcoal, earthenware, wool, shoes, cordage, and *raul matti* or brackish earth. Rev. Rec. 74 of 1823, 177-182.

<sup>9</sup> East India Papers, III. 793.

<sup>10</sup> East India Papers, III. 793.



## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## THE BRITISH.

on rain alone had almost entirely failed, and the supply of water in much of the land usually watered from ponds, was exhausted long before the grain ripened. Near Dhárwar the red Indian millet suffered less, but in many sub-divisions even this hardy crop had failed. Till the 16th of November much of the land which was kept for the late harvest was unsown. Since October rice had risen thirty per cent and Indian millet twenty-five per cent.<sup>1</sup>

In 1824 the early rains again held off. In July a large number of cattle in the district were sent for forage to the western forests. To help the cattle and men, especially in the east, all restrictions on the use of the meadows or *kurans* as pasture grounds were removed. Besides from the failure of rain and want of forage the district suffered from a severe plague of cholera. In July 1824 cholera raged in many parts of the district; twenty-five deaths had occurred within three days at one village and in that village nineteen were still sick. Mr. Thackeray asked leave to entertain a native dresser with a supply of medicine in each sub-division where the epidemic prevailed.<sup>2</sup> From the close of July the season's prospects began to improve. Fine showers fell in many parts of the district; some of the rice or *tari* lands were sown; and though in the dry villages the early harvest had been greatly kept back, by the middle of August there was ground to hope that no serious failure would occur in the later crops. Forage was scarcer than ever. Though so many cattle had died, food was so hard to get that the price of bullocks had fallen twenty-five to fifty per cent. The price of grain was (August 1824) about thirty-five per cent higher than in the previous year, and, but for the abolition of the grain duties, it would probably have been much dearer. The deaths from cholera were much more numerous than the returns showed.<sup>3</sup> In January 1825, in reviewing the state of Dhárwár, Mr. Chaplin noticed that since 1819 the land revenue had increased by £40,000 (Rs. 4,00,000).<sup>4</sup> He thought that this increase in the rental combined with seasons of bad health and short harvests, was pressing heavily especially in the east of the district. Prices also in spite of short harvests remained low and the people had suffered by the withdrawal of the Government commercial agent who had formerly bought large quantities of cotton. The increase in the outstanding balances from £3291 (Rs. 32,910) in 1818-19 to £13,435 (Rs. 1,34,350) in 1823-24 showed a difficulty in realizing the Government demand.<sup>5</sup> He thought that the next year's settlement should be extremely moderate. At the same time Dhárwár had suffered less than the Deccan districts from the failure of the early rains of 1824. A large proportion of cattle had been saved by sending them to the Dhárwár forests, the late rains were specially well timed, and (January,

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Thackeray, Collector, 16th Nov. 1823, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 74 of 1823, 185-186.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Thackeray, 25th July 1824; Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 95 of 1824, 435-444.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Thackeray, 13th August 1824, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 95 of 1824, 445-456.

<sup>4</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 123 of 1825, 235-252.

<sup>5</sup> In 1818-19 £3291 (Rs. 32,910), in 1819-20 £2171 (Rs. 21,710), in 1820-21 £3650 (Rs. 36,500), in 1821-22 £5570 (Rs. 55,700), in 1822-23 £6010 (Rs. 60,100), and in 1823-24 £13,435 (Rs. 1,34,350). Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 123 of 1825, 236.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH,  
1826-27.

1825) the late crops of wheat, cotton, *javari*, linseed, and other produce were most promising.

In 1826-27 Dhárwár consisted of nineteen sub-divisions with an average yearly rental for collection of £6506 (Rs. 65,060). The details were, in the principal division, Dhárwár with a rental for collection of Rs. 72,430, Mishrikot with Rs. 46,180, Parasgad with Rs. 30,940, Navalgund with Rs. 83,110, Páchhápúr with Rs. 48,540, Dambal with Rs. 54,980, Bankápur with Rs. 63,630, Hángal with Rs. 57,960, New Hubli with Rs. 63,630, Ránebennur with Rs. 75,400, Gutal with Rs. 76,330, Kod with Rs. 64,040, Kittur with Rs. 74,210, Sampgaon with Rs. 86,930, and Bidi with Rs. 64,900; and in the subordinate division Bágalkot with Rs. 69,940, Bádámi with Rs. 44,350, Hungund with Rs. 70,520, and Ron with Rs. 38,070; total Rs. 12,36,090.<sup>1</sup> The rains of 1826 were variable. Some parts of the district suffered from want of rain while in others the crops were ruined by excessive and untimely falls. There was no cattle-disease and slight cholera in Dhárwár, Navalgund, Páchhápúr, Dambal, New Hubli, Kod, Kittur, Sampgaon, and Bidi. In several parts of the district the crops suffered greatly from the ravages of rats; in some places the fields had to be sown two or three times over. The rupee price of Indian millet or *javari* varied from about 116 pounds (29 *shers*) to about 96 pounds (24 *shers*) and the revenue was about £4820 (Rs. 48,200) less than the revenue of the preceding year; £21,649 (Rs. 2,16,490) were remitted and £2390 (Rs. 23,900) were left outstanding.

Land System,  
1828.

In 1828 Mr. J. Nisbet, the Principal Collector, gave the following account of the Dhárwár system of land management.<sup>2</sup> To lessen expenses the number of sub-divisions had been lately reduced from twenty-one to nineteen. Each sub-division was under an *amildár* or *mámlatdár*, who, under orders from the Collector or the assistant collector, and in some cases on his own responsibility, had the control of all revenue and magisterial affairs within his sub-division. The *mámlatdár's* first duty was to make himself acquainted with the circumstances, habits, and character of the people under his charge. With this object, at the beginning of the cultivating season, that is during May and early June, he was expected to visit every village, prepare an account of the area of land tilled by each landholder, and, by settling disputes and granting advances, enquire into and try to remove causes of decrease. He should pay a second visit to villages where disputes remained unsettled or where fresh troubles had sprung up. About October when the crops began to ripen he should make a second circuit, and learn from his own knowledge the result of the season and the effect of his former arrangements. In each village his clerks, chiefly the treasury clerk or *pesukár* and the village group clerks or *zilládárs*, should prepare a detailed statement of the fields tilled by each landholder to be compared with the agreements which the villagers had passed at the beginning of the tillage season. This comparison was the basis of

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 167 of 1827, 411.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Nisbet, Principal Collector, 1st December 1828.

the yearly rent settlements and formed the ground work of the *mámlatdár's* future proceedings. If the accounts were carefully prepared, and the enquiries honestly conducted, the *mámlatdár* would find little difficulty in settling all questions which might afterwards arise regarding the collection of the revenue. Besides this main part of his work the *mámlatdár* had many calls on his attention from proprietors or *inámzárs*, claimants or *hakkzárs*, and other classes of the people under his charge.

Under the *mámlatdár* was his chief clerk or *shirastédár*. The chief clerk's duty was to keep the accounts of the *mámlatdár's* office comprising the details already noticed, the demands collections and balances, the issue of pay, the repairs to public works, and all other receipts and charges. In these duties the chief clerk was helped by a staff of four or five writers or *kárlúns*. The third revenue officer in a sub-division was the *peshkár* or treasury clerk who acted as the *mámlatdár's* confidential assistant. These, together with the shroff or coin-testing clerk and other inferior servants, formed the sub-divisional head-quarters staff. Every sub-division, besides the head-quarters clerks, had five or six *zillázárs* or village group clerks. When well chosen, these village group clerks were the most useful class of revenue servants. As they had only a moderate charge and were almost constantly on the move from one village to another, they were acquainted with every material circumstance connected with the welfare of their charges. The last in the list of the revenue administration were the village officers, the *pátíls* or village headmen, and the village clerks. In the revenue management of a district nothing was more necessary than to prevent the offices of village headman and clerk falling into the hands of improper persons; every family of village officers had always some member of good name and popular with the people. In accounts the most minute exactness was required. No account was recognised as valid until it had been examined in the Collector's office or *kacheri*, nor was any final order passed upon it until it had been read to the Collector. All collections were made in cash and paid in the first instance to the *mámlatzárs* by whom they were remitted monthly to the Collector's treasury.

In making the yearly rent settlement or *jamábándi*, after the cultivation accounts were prepared, the settlement was first made by villages or *maujevár* and afterwards by individuals or *kulvár*. The *maujevár* or village settlement was made by the Collector or by the assistant collector when on their yearly tour between October and February. This general settlement was made only with the heads of villages, and such leading landholders as chose to attend. It was usual to settle two or more sub-divisions at one place with reference to the distance which the village representatives had to travel. This saved time and the presence of representatives of different neighbouring villages was often of great value in settling disputes. The first process of the village settlement was to compare the actual state of the tillage of each village with the engagements entered into with the *mámlatdár* in the early part of the season, and with the settlement of the previous year. If these

## Chapter VIII.

### Land.

THE BRITISH.  
*Land System,*  
1828.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH.  
Land System,  
1828.

engagements were entirely fulfilled and there were no claims to remissions, the aggregate stood for the village rental and no further inquiry was necessary. If, on the other hand, land had been left waste, and it was shown that the landholders were prevented fulfilling their engagements by failure of rain, loss of cattle, or other sufficient reason, a deduction was made. Further remissions were allowed on account of all claims which, without further inquiry, could be certified to be just. To the rental which remained after these deductions, was added any increase which might have arisen from landholders' tilling in excess of their engagements. The total then formed the amount due to Government. As a rigid exaction of this demand would often ruin persons who had suffered from the season, or from private losses, a third series of deductions was admitted. These special deductions could not be made until after minute local enquiry, the claimants being present to answer for themselves. The settlement was therefore postponed until the *kulvār* or personal settlement was made. To prevent any reduction of the *maujevār* or village settlement, the Collector merely listened to these objections, and entered them in the accounts as *tahkub* or suspended. The village officers, the head man and the clerk, were given to understand that the lump village rental could not be changed except under very particular circumstances and by the Collector's direct order, and they received a *patta* or agreement paper from the Collector to this effect. When all the village settlements of a sub-division were finished, an abstract for each village was furnished to the *mámlatdár* with instructions to investigate and report on each case included in the *tahkub* or suspense list. The *mámlatdár* was told to bring to account such items as had no claim for remission, and to await orders regarding the rest. At the close of the year, the whole was shown in a comparative statement of the village and personal settlements. As except in extraordinary cases no decrease was allowed, the result of this comparison was always in favour of the *maujevār* or village settlement. In a subdivision whose survey was completed, there remained little more to be done at the personal or *kulvār* settlement than to compare the statements of the village headmen and accountants with the actual condition of the landholders, to take account of the details of each individual's holding, to make known the result to him, and lastly to take his *muchalka* or agreement to pay the rent as the counterpart of the *patta* or agreement paper which he received bearing the Collector's seal and signature. Where the survey had not been made, the *kulvār* or personal settlement involved considerably more labour. The rates paid by cultivators holding the same sort of land, even in the same village, frequently varied greatly, owing sometimes to deceit on the part of the village officers and sometimes to negligence or dishonesty in the person who had made the former year's personal settlement. Where these inequalities were numerous, the simplest mode of adjusting them was to require the whole body of landholders, beginning with the lowest and taking the vote of every individual, to name a *pancháit* or council from among themselves, by whose decision they would agree to abide. To this council

all the details were handed, and they were required to make a fair distribution of the amount of the village settlement apportioning to each person what they thought from their knowledge of the real value of his land and of its crops he could afford to pay. The result of this arbitration was almost always satisfactory, provided, the council were at once made to set to work, without holding communication with the other landholders. Objections were occasionally made, but the objections were easily settled by asking the grounds of the council's opinion, and sometimes by referring to a landholder occupying a neighbouring field, who had assented to the settlement and might be trusted to give an unbiassed judgment. Where, but this rarely happened, the council was found to have acted with clear injustice, the members were made to pay the amount improperly imposed. Though most of the personal settlements had of necessity to be left to the mámlatdárs, the Collector took care that he and his assistants should settle a few villages in each sub-division as a pattern to the mámlatdár.

In 1832 of the eighteen<sup>1</sup> sub-divisions of Dhárwár, five<sup>2</sup> were under the sub-collector of Hubli, six<sup>3</sup> under the sub-collector of Bágalkot, and the rest under the Principal Collector of Dhárwár. In 1832 the latter rains almost completely failed and large remissions had to be granted especially in Dhárwár, Chikodi, and part of Páçhápúr. In addition to the extreme drought, parts of Chikodi and Páçhápúr were visited by two remarkable flights of locusts which destroyed every green herb on which they alighted.<sup>4</sup> In 1824 the district suffered a great loss by the murder of Mr. Thackeray in the rising at Kittur. Partly from the loss of his supervision the attempt to introduce a survey failed. In October 1833 Mr. Elliot the sub-collector of Hubli wrote:<sup>5</sup> 'What might have been the success of the survey assessment, had Mr. Thackeray lived to carry his own proposals into effect, it is impossible to say. As far as the survey assessment has been yet tried in Dhárwár, Navalgund, Dambal, and Parasgad, it has proved utterly inefficient.' The only part of the operation executed under Mr. Thackeray's eye was part of the measurement of the land, and this, though often incorrect, proved the most useful, indeed the only useful result, by affording a standard for the comparison of the various native land measures. The classification of fields and the rates of assessment applied to each class were altogether defective. The classification of fields was a frequent subject of complaint from its general incorrectness; the rates of assessment were framed entirely by native agents on wrong principles. The accounts of collections

Chapter VIII.  
Land.

THE BRITISH.  
*Land System,*  
1828.

1832-33.

<sup>1</sup> Dhárwár, Parasgad, Navalgund, Páçhápúr, Dambal, Bankápur, Hángal, Hubli, Ránebennur, Kod, Sampgaon, Bidi, Chikodi, Bágalkot, Bádámi, Hungund, Indi, and Muddebihál. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 28; Rec. 771 of 1837, 58.

<sup>2</sup> Hubli, Bankápur, Hángal, Ránebennur, and Kod. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 143, 152.

<sup>3</sup> Bágalkot, Bádámi, Hungund, Indi, Muddebihál, and Parasgad. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 213, 222. This sub-collectorate was abolished between 1833 and 1836. It is doubtful whether Parasgad was or was not a part of this sub-collectorate.

<sup>4</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 7-11.

<sup>5</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 88-90.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH.  
1833.

during the latter years of Marátha rule were again adopted and assumed as the basis of the operation. But the rates so obtained were found to vary materially from the rent actually levied; and the Government servants, actuated by a dread of displeasing the Collector on the one hand and by the difficulty of conciliating the landholders on the other, endeavoured to modify the conflicting results by expedients of their own. Wherever the new rates effected an increase in the old rent, reductions were made on the score of imperfect cultivation, poverty, or some similar excuse under the names of *nutru uza*, *hungatu paemoli*, *teyazgóri*, or *nadam*. If the survey rates fell short of former payments, a proportion of waste land was added to the reduced field, by which the total rent was kept up to its former amount. This patch work assessment now (October 1833) existed in the sub-divisions of Dhárwár, Navalgund, Dambal, and Parasgad. In the remaining fourteen sub-divisions<sup>1</sup> the assessment continued (1833) to be realised as originally imposed in 1818-19 and 1819-20. Meantime great encouragement had been given to the cultivation of waste lands and leases were granted to an unlimited extent. When the leases expired, in the absence of information and proper accounts, the full tax was apportioned very unequally and generally at low rates. As new lands were reclaimed, the old highly taxed fields were neglected, and often thrown up; and that they might not fall waste and show a decrease of cultivation, the district officers granted them anew at reduced rents. The more substantial landholders unwilling to throw up their established fields generally consisting of the best lands near the village, retained them on the high rent that had been imposed in the beginning. A general inequality thus came to pervade the whole assessment, while no data had been procured for reforming it, and the new plans, attempted to be introduced for that purpose, had signally failed.<sup>2</sup>

The inequality of the assessment made yearly remissions necessary. This yearly grant of remissions had grown into a great evil. It was a source of loss to Government and a fertile cause of the corruption of native servants. The landholders considered (1833) yearly remissions as a right and the district officers were never wanting in arguments for their necessity. They were granted for poverty, misfortune, and many trifling causes, as well as for bad crops, but a considerable proportion of what was granted under the plea of failure of crops, was occasioned by abuses in cultivation. The unauthorised reductions made to the poor landholders to induce them to continue their cultivation, had thrown large farms into their hands at nominal rents which they had neither capital nor stock to keep under tillage. The land had consequently become so overrun with grass and bindweed, that it could never produce a full crop even in the best of seasons.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The details were: Páchhápur, Bankápur, Hángal, Hubli, Ránebennur, Kod, Sampgaon, Bidi, Chikodi, Bágalkot, Bádami, Hungund, Indi, and Muddebihal. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 238.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Elliot, Sub-Collector of Hubli, 29th October 1833; Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 88-90.

<sup>3</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 109.

In 1833-34 the season was generally favourable except in parts of Dhárwár, Parasgad, Sampgaon, Chikodi, and Bidi. In 1834 a new form of accounts was introduced which showed at one view the highest rate which had been paid on every field in the district since the beginning of British rule. This rate was assumed as the basis of the settlement and it was to be realized except in cases where there appeared evident grounds for levying a lower rate, which grounds were to be entered under the proper heads. The effect of this scrutiny had been to detect many unnecessary reductions caused either by the indolence or by the fraud of the district and village establishments. The rental of Government lands left waste owing to deaths desertions and poverty amounted to £3111 (Rs. 31,110). This decrease, considering the state of suffering to which the landholders were reduced in many parts of the district more particularly in the Bágalkot sub-collectorate, was less than might have been expected, and would have been far more but for the timely relief afforded by Government which kept many cultivators employed in the district who would have otherwise emigrated. The total remissions amounted to £12,835 (Rs. 1,28,350) of which £9984 (Rs. 99,840) were granted on account of failure of crops.<sup>1</sup>

The revenue settlement of 1834-35 showed an increase over the previous year.<sup>2</sup> In every sub-division there was an increase, in some nearly as high as eighteen per cent on the whole collections, in others as low as one per cent. The abuses of the lease or *kaul* system had been most extensive. At the same time it was a system indispensable in a personal or *rayatvār* settlement. Government ordered that in giving leases either the village and district officers should in the first instance be called on to state their opinion of the capability of the landholder to fulfil his agreement, or the landholder should be required to furnish security that he would not throw up his land for a certain period after the lease had expired. Government also ordered that the native establishment should be required to make yearly reports of the land held on lease and to bring to the Collector's particular notice cases where Government had been defrauded or the rules for the prevention of abuses evaded.<sup>3</sup>

In some parts of the Bágalkot sub-collectorate tigers and wild animals abounded. In Bádámi alone the sub-collector Mr. Shaw had in a week seen two or three tigers brought in. He recommended that the same rewards as were granted in Khándesh and the Konkan should be allowed in Bádámi.<sup>4</sup>

The season of 1835-36 was unfavourable. A large fall in tillage was explained by over-assessment and short rain and consequent want of forage and water. Many cattle were lost from starvation and others were preserved only by being driven to the western forests and hills.<sup>5</sup> Bidi, Sampgaon, and Páhhápúr were all suffering from over-

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH.  
1833-34,

1834-35.

1835-36.

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 549 of 1834, 218-221.<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 627 of 1835, 163, 165.<sup>3</sup> Government Letter, 2887 of 7th Dec. 1835; Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 627 of 1835, 165, 166, 195.<sup>4</sup> Mr. Shaw, 1st June 1835, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 627 of 1835, 34.<sup>5</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 25.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH.  
1835-36.

assessment. Considerable areas of land had been thrown out of tillage in consequence of the landholders being obliged to sell their cattle to pay the revenue of former years.<sup>1</sup> In Bágalkot Mr. Dunlop did not meet with many complaints of over-assessment. Still the revenues had been gradually declining since the beginning of British rule. This fall was attributed to various causes, cholera, deficient crops, and increase of weeds. Cholera, Mr. Dunlop thought, was certainly one cause. The deficient crops and the increase of weeds were, he feared, symptoms of bad cultivation arising from the people's poverty. The lands of Bágalkot had been measured but no assessment had been fixed and the variations in the revenue and in the tillage area did not correspond.<sup>2</sup> This showed that the rates of assessment varied, a serious evil that required a remedy. In Bádámi a survey assessment called *taram*<sup>3</sup> or assortment had been introduced. The acre rates varied in dry land from 3*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.* (Rs.  $\frac{1}{2}$  - 2 $\frac{3}{16}$ ), in garden land from 8*s.* to £1 (Rs. 4-10), and in wet land from 8*s.* to 16*s.* (Rs. 4-8). Before the survey settlement, the custom of the over-assessed or *cháli* land and the under-assessed or *katguta* land prevailed in Bádámi as in other places, and the unit of measurement was the *már* of about twenty-seven acres (36 *bighás*), and the *patta* of four *márs*.<sup>4</sup> According to the people the survey had little effect on the cultivation, and Mr. Dunlop found this opinion confirmed by the notes of his settlements of fifteen villages in Bádámi. Mr. Dunlop added that in Bádámi the general good circumstances of the people, and the uniform scale of the revenues, varying little from year to year, formed a most gratifying contrast with the sub-divisions of Bidí, Sampgaon, Páchhápúr, and Bágalkot, which he had visited before Bádámi. In Bádámi, 1835 had been a favourable season; it was the only sub-division where remissions on account of short crops were not required. In the greater part of Dambal a survey assessment had been fixed but it had not been attended with such favourable results as in Bádámi. In the settled villages, there had been much fluctuation, and not a few had fallen off considerably. Still the revenues of the Dambal sub-division had on the whole increased. All the villages on the Moghal frontier had formerly suffered so much by disturbances as to be either wholly or partially deserted, and their lands waste. These had been reoccupied chiefly through the judicious measures and encouragement offered by Mr. Thackeray; and cultivation and prosperity were extensive.<sup>5</sup> The new inhabitants, who had generally come from the Nizám's country, enjoyed their lands on very favourable terms and were the best off of any class of British subjects in Dhárwár. They showed a willingness to contribute to improvements, and other signs of flourishing condition. As much

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Dunlop, Principal Collector, 5th September 1836; Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 3, 7.

<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 8, 9.

<sup>3</sup> *Taram*, sort, kind, class; it is especially applied in the south of India to mark the different classes of village lands, and the heads under which they are arranged in the village accounts. *Taramdár* means an assessor or a surveyor and classer of land. Wilson's Glossary, 511.

<sup>4</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 9.

<sup>5</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 11, 12.



## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH.  
1835-36.

land remained waste, there was still (1836) a field for further improvement. In Dambal (1836) Mr. Dunlop noticed that certain villages under Kalkeri, which had been leased to a certain Rangráv were populous and thriving. He hoped that more men of capital might come forward and embark in similar undertakings.<sup>1</sup>

The sub-collectorate of Hubli including the sub-divisions of Ránebennur, Kod, Hángal, Bankápur, and Mishrikot, were (1836) very different from the rest of Dhárwár. The country suddenly changed from the monotonous, almost sterile bare black plains; the village sites and the lands near the villages were filled with cocoa-palms, jack, and the broadleaved vegetables of the Konkan. It was a land of ponds; Ránebennur, Kod, Hángal, and Bankápur were full of them. In 1835 upwards of £1900 (Rs. 19,000) had been sanctioned for repairing these reservoirs, and the engineer had made considerable progress. Like the eastern districts Hubli was suffering from over-assessment. The season of 1832-33 had been extremely unfavourable, the dearth had almost amounted to famine, and grain had risen enormously high. The next two years, 1833-34 and 1834-35, were uncommonly favourable, and, combined with the increased cultivation caused by the stimulus of high prices, soon reduced the price of grain, which drove some land out of cultivation. Besides the fall in prices the rates in force in 1835-36 had been introduced by taking the highest from a statement of ten years' contributions. These rates had begun to tell; many complained that they were too high, and land was given up. In 1835-36 a reduction of £312 (Rs. 3120) was made; and it was calculated that a further reduction of at least £500 (Rs. 5000) was required to reduce the rates to a proper standard.<sup>2</sup> The survey or *taram* assessment of Dhárwár, Parasgad, and Navalgund, had been settled by Mr. Thackeray. In Dhárwár the *malnád* or wet west lands continued (1836) to pay according to his rates. In the east of Dhárwár, and in Parasgad and Navalgund, Mr. Thackeray's rates had proved too high, and some general measure of abatement seemed necessary, as the prosperity of the people and the public revenue had materially suffered.<sup>3</sup>

Bádámi was the only part of the district where the survey assessment or *taram* had succeeded. Its effects in Parasgad and Navalgund had been very injurious. Its great success in Bádámi had been owing in some degree to the soil, but mainly to the lightness of the assessment. Mr. Dunlop held that the inspection of the survey officers had been much too hurried to give them any sufficient knowledge of the actual productiveness of the land. They had accordingly in most cases to fall back on former payments. This explained how Mr. Thackeray's survey had caused misery in Navalgund and prosperity in Bádámi. Bádámi had suffered from disturbances and had yielded but a small revenue, therefore the new rates were low; Navalgund had enjoyed peace and had formerly been prosperous and yielded a large revenue, therefore the new rates were so high

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 11-12.

<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 12-14.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Dunlop, 5th Sept. 1836, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 15.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH.  
1835-36.

that the people were ruined. Results showed defects in the survey. These defects probably could not have been foreseen. Now that time had brought them to light, an attempt ought to be made to remove them.<sup>1</sup>

Compared with 1834-35, the land revenue of 1835-36 showed a fall of £8341 (Rs. 88,410) on account of lands left waste, and £30,330 (Rs. 3,03,300) on account of remissions. Mr. Dunlop (September 1836) remarked that the item which showed most strongly that the distress of the people had arisen from over-assessment, was the large area of land which had passed out of tillage. As landholders had no other way of earning their living, the giving up of land showed that the land was so highly assessed that its cultivation did not pay.<sup>2</sup>

1836-37.

The season of 1836 was in every respect most unfavourable and the fall in revenue was great.<sup>3</sup> The calls for remissions due to the actual character of the season and to the condition of the landholders, were loud and urgent.<sup>4</sup> On the 25th of September 1837 Mr. Blane, the assistant collector in charge of Ránebennur and Kod, wrote: 'These sub-divisions have unfortunately been visited by several successive indifferent and bad seasons. The consequences are deplorable. A number of gardens containing trees, the growth of years, have been laid waste and thrown up. Land that has usually grown sugarcane rice and other rich crops has been sown with *javari* and *rági* and other poor grains. To this has been added the serious loss of cattle from the failure of forage and the absence of the people from their villages, tending their herds in the forests.' The result was not only temporary loss but a despondency which almost paralysed the landholders and caused the worst effects. The landholders reduced the area under tillage and rather than run the risk of the failure of more valuable crops, they contented themselves with sowing the poorer grain, feeling more secure of some return. In 1836-37 unusually large remissions were granted in Ránebennur and Kod. The assessment was excessively unequal both on account of the ever varying ancient rates and because these rates were little attended to. It was most difficult to estimate the circumstances of a landholder and to decide to what extent his rent should be reduced. At present (September 1837), rather than allow a landholder to throw up a field, it was given him at a trifling rent or upon any terms he chose to ask.<sup>5</sup> The mismanagement of leases or *kauls* had been a fertile source of abuse and loss to Government. The rules laid down had not been attended to, leases had been given too freely and improperly, and no strict account of them was kept. According to the rules full assessment ought to be stipulated for in every instance. Instead of

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Dunlop, Principal Collector, 5th Sept. 1836, Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 16-20.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Dunlop, Principal Collector, 5th Sept. 1836, Rev. Rec. 771 of 1837, 24-25.

<sup>3</sup> In this year the district consisted of eight sub-divisions, Dhárwar, Navalgund, Dambal, Hubli, Bankápur, Hángal, Ránebennur, and Kod. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 866 of 1838, 151, 153, 173, 194.

<sup>4</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 866 of 1838, 150.

<sup>5</sup> Mr. Blane, assistant collector in charge of Ránebennur and Kod, 25th Sept. 1837, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 866 of 1838, 174-177.

this, leases had been granted at reduced rates and frequently for extended periods. Land that had been waste only for one or two years was given on terms which applied to land which had been waste for five or six years. Many of these leases seemed to have been granted by the village authorities without the sanction of the *mámlatdár* or the assistant collector.<sup>1</sup> The failure of water and over-assessment were yearly reducing the area under garden tillage.<sup>2</sup> On the 29th of September 1837 Mr. Ravenscroft the first assistant collector in charge of Hubli, Bankápur, and Hángal wrote that the land revenue had declined by £8680 (Rs. 86,800). Most of this was remitted in consequence of the almost unparalleled failure of all kinds of crops. The rice crop had been an almost complete failure. It had grown about a foot high and then withered, even the best watered fields had not yielded more than an eighth of a crop. In the dry grain or *belval* country, the *javári* and the late crops had been killed by the drought. In Hubli there had been no rain. In the middle of October 1836 all the crops were perishing. In 107 Bankápur villages the rice crops gave no return.<sup>3</sup>

In 1837, an abundant fall of rain and an unusually productive season extended tillage in Hubli, Bankápur, and Hángal.<sup>4</sup> Compared with 1836-37 the revenue showed an increase of £12,978 (Rs. 1,29,780). Notwithstanding this large increase, it was found necessary to grant remissions of £9406 (Rs. 94,060) on account of waste land and unproductiveness. Two points essential to the maintenance of the land system were a yearly local scrutiny and that Government should bear the loss caused by unfavourable seasons and the poverty of the husbandmen. Taking the value of the soil as the proper standard for a land tax, the existing rates were much too high. They could not but operate as a check to improvement, and to the more general growth of valuable products. In December 1838 the Collector Mr. Mills wrote: 'To keep up the highest possible rate of taxation on land used for the growth of sugarcane is at variance with the principles of British management, and must prove extremely hurtful to Government and to the landholder. A fixed assessment without reference to the produce is the only method calculated to establish confidence in the mind of the landholder and thereby best promote the interests of Government. Landholders can never prosper if they have both to pay high rates and to face years of scanty crops. The paralyzing effect which such a combination causes soon shows itself and Government have at last to retrace its steps with loss of revenue and a pecuniary concession to the poverty which its own management has produced, and which a more liberal policy would have prevented.'<sup>5</sup>

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH,  
1836-37.

1837-38.

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 866 of 1838, 179-180.

<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 866 of 1838, 185.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Ravenscroft, 29th Sept. 1837; Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 866 of 1838, 154-155.

<sup>4</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 972 of 1839, 3. The Dhárwár district at this time consisted of eight sub-divisions, Dhárwár, Navalgund, Dambal, Bankápur, Hángal, Hubli, Ránebennur, and Kod. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 972 of 1839, 40.

<sup>5</sup> Mr. Mills, Collector, 11th Dec. 1838, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 972 of 1839, 7-8.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH.

1837-38.

In Ránébennur, Kod, and Dambal, taken together, notwithstanding the large remissions £9375 (Rs. 93,750) granted, the revenue was considered to have reached a fair average, and the increase £8739 (Rs. 87,390) was as much as could have been anticipated, under the circumstances of the season. The increase of revenue £2000 (Rs. 20,000) in these three sub-divisions within the past five years (1833-1838) was satisfactory. When the three sub-divisions were taken separately the result showed that the Dambal subdivision was alone progressing. The progress in Dambal was due to its very moderate assessment and the encouragement thereby held out to extend cultivation. In 1833-34 the revenue of Dambal amounted to £8749 (Rs. 87,490), and it had been gradually rising till it reached £11,907 (Rs. 1,19,070) in 1837-38. The season of 1837 was considered only an average one, and the increase of £3148 (Rs. 31,480) during the five years ending 1837-38 was deemed much in favour of the lenient course which had been pursued in Dambal and showed that in reality a light assessment was no ultimate sacrifice of revenue. The result of the five years ending 1837-38 in Ránébennur showed some little change, but on the whole the revenue seemed to maintain its ground. The revenue of 1837-38 had reached that of 1833-34, £12,416 (Rs. 1,24,160); it was short of 1834-35 by £1000 (Rs. 10,000). The next two years 1835-36 and 1836-37 showed considerable decrease of revenue chiefly caused by unfavourable seasons. The assessment of Ránébennur was not deemed high. The Kod sub-division showed nearly the same results as Ránébennur except that the 1837-38 revenue was short of 1833-34 by £868 (Rs. 8680) and below that of 1834-35 by £1314 (Rs. 13,140). The two following years 1835-37 showed a great falling off from unfavourable seasons. The land-tax in the Kod sub-division was not deemed high and it was (1838) thought that under favourable circumstances the revenue would increase.<sup>1</sup>

The garden assessment in Kod, Ránébennur, and Dambal was high and required to be reduced. In the remaining two sub-divisions Dhárwár and Navalgund, which were settled on the same principles as the preceding three, the revenue during the five years ending 1837-38, showed an increase in Dhárwár from £12,482 (Rs. 1,24,820) in 1833-34 to £15,822 (Rs. 1,58,220) in 1837-38, and in Navalgund from £12,113 (Rs. 1,21,130) in 1833-34 to £15,227 (Rs. 1,52,270) in 1837-38.<sup>2</sup> In the Collector's opinion the gradual increase in Dhárwár and Navalgund during these five years proved that the landed interests were not declining.

Mr. Mills thought that in its present condition the personal or *rayatwár* settlement was not likely to promote the interests either of Government or of the landholders. In Mr. Mills' opinion unless a cultivator held under a fixed tenure, he had no stimulus to exertion. The complications in the existing system were a great

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 972 of 1839, 9-12.

<sup>2</sup> The details are : Dhárwár, 1833-34, Rs. 1,24,822; 1834-35, Rs. 1,59,333; 1835-36, Rs. 1,41,188; 1836-37, Rs. 1,32,740; and 1837-38, Rs. 1,58,222. Navalgund, 1833-34, Rs. 1,21,130; 1834-35, Rs. 1,43,051; 1835-36, Rs. 86,072; 1836-37, Rs. 1,51,495; and 1837-38, Rs. 1,52,270. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 972 of 1839, 15-17.

evil, as they fostered dishonesty and extortion in the native agency. To get rid of this rapacious agency Mr. Mills suggested that simple acre rates should be introduced. He thought that more care should be taken to preserve to the holder the advantage of any improvements he might make in his land. He thought that the heads of villages had been overlooked in Dhárwár, and that much improvement might have been secured by giving them villages in lease.<sup>1</sup> Of the whole land revenue of about £100,000 (Rs. 10,00,000) the early or rain crops yielded about £60,000 (Rs. 6,00,000), and the late or cold weather harvest about £40,000 (Rs. 4,00,000). Garden lands yielded about £5000 (Rs. 50,000). Mr. Mills thought that the garden rates were much too high. The garden land acre rates varied from 8s. to £6 8s. (Rs. 4 - 64); the acre of early crop or *kharif* land paid 3d. to 6s. (Rs.  $\frac{1}{2}$  - 3); the acre of late or *rabi* crop land paid 1s. to 10s. (Rs.  $\frac{1}{2}$  - 5); and the acre of wet or rice land, 2s. to £1 12s. (Rs. 1 - 16).<sup>2</sup> In October 1838 Mr. Blane the assistant in charge of Ránebennur expressed the opinion that the mámlatdárs, to get for themselves a name for zeal, had unduly pressed the extension of tillage. Many men had been persuaded or bullied into taking land who would have been much better employed as labourers.<sup>3</sup> He thought the present system most unsatisfactory. An enquiry into details showed that neither the mámlatdár nor the *peshkár* his assistant exercised an efficient check on their subordinates. The village group clerks had a wide and safe field for fraud and partiality.<sup>4</sup>

In 1838 another failure of rain caused great loss over most of the district. Navalgund perhaps suffered most. Its black soil depended chiefly on the late rains which had entirely failed. Dambal and part of Bankápur suffered in the same way as Navalgund.<sup>5</sup> Hubli suffered severely. It had passed through a succession of bad seasons and cultivation had greatly declined.<sup>6</sup> The details of the revenue<sup>7</sup> are :

Dhárwár Land Revenue, 1837-1839.

SUB-DIVISION.	Villages.	1837-38.			1838-39.		
		Remis- sions.	Outstand- ings.	Collec- tions.	Remis- sions.	Outstand- ings.	Collec- tions.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dhárwár ... ..	190	10,668	10,051	1,42,171	41,127	6198	1,12,523
Navalgund ... ..	59	18,666	23,464	1,28,816	60,524	19,341	79,944
Dambal ... ..	113	7805	26,147	93,920	22,185	1664	1,05,323
Bankápur ... ..	185	16,210	32,209	1,11,027	37,980	800	1,11,463
Hángal ... ..	195	26,641	19,236	90,660	35,694	4032	98,949
Hubli ... ..	241	24,044	39,055	1,32,536	43,491	11,548	1,36,840
Ránebennur ... ..	179	30,815	2956	1,21,202	37,459	1431	1,18,123
Kod ... ..	230	27,923	6179	97,790	26,206	4831	1,06,302
Total ... ..	1342	1,71,176	1,66,877	9,18,422	3,10,565	49,840	8,65,007

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 972 of 1839, 19-21.    <sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 972 of 1839, 24-25.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Blane, assistant collector, 30th Oct. 1838, Rev. Rec. 972 of 1839, 100-102.

<sup>4</sup> Mr. Blane, assistant collector, in charge of Ránebennur, Kod, and Dambal, 30th October 1838, Rev. Rec. 972 of 1839, 104-105.

<sup>5</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1097 of 1840, 4-5.    <sup>6</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1097 of 1840, 49-50.

<sup>7</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1097 of 1840, 40, 41.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## THE BRITISH.

1837-38.

1838-39.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH.  
1838-39.

This fresh failure of rains showed the advantage of garden lands and that they were at present assessed at unduly high rates. Dambal was a most thriving sub-division. Navalgund seemed stationary and the assessment was higher than in other sub-divisions. The soil was rich but the sub-divisions suffered greatly from the want of water.<sup>1</sup> The Hángal sub-division was not declining. At the same time its garden lands were much too highly assessed. On the superior land which paid £1 4s. (Rs. 12) and as high as £1 12s. (Rs. 16) and in a few instances £2 (Rs. 20) the acre, Mr. Mills the Collector proposed acre rates of £1 (Rs. 10) and £1 4s. (Rs. 12) to be levied permanently when irrigated from a pond or river, and, when this was not the case, from 16s. to £1 (Rs. 8-10).<sup>2</sup> The village accounts were kept better and with greater correctness than in any of the sub-divisions of the Dhárwár district. In the Dhárwár sub-division scarcely any of the superior products were raised. Considering its local advantages Mr. Mills the Collector thought it ought to have shown more signs of improvement.<sup>3</sup>

1839-40.

In 1839-40 the fall of rain was unusually abundant and such of the dry crops as required little or no water and had been sown on wet and garden lands were almost entirely destroyed. The system of making each village responsible for the amount of its pasturage or *vancharâi*, instead of farming it sub-division by sub-division, came into general use. The Maráthi language was being gradually superseded by Kánarese in official proceedings. The total collections for the year were £115,329 (Rs. 11,53,290), remissions £8650 (Rs. 86,500), and outstandings £1292 (Rs. 12,920). The revenue details for 1838-39 and 1839-40 are<sup>4</sup>:

Dhárwár Land Revenue, 1838-1840.

SUB-DIVISION	Villages.	1838-39.			1839-40.		
		Remissions.	Outstandings.	Collections.	Remissions.	Outstandings.	Collections.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dhárwár ...	190	41,127	6198	1,12,623	8211	1204	189,194
Navalgund ...	69	66,524	19,841	79,944	22,864	6939	175,112
Dambal ...	113	22,185	1564	1,05,823	6385	1090	122,985
Bankápur ...	135	37,980	800	1,11,468	7307	110	142,508
Hángal ...	195	35,594	4082	98,949	16,887	560	112,563
Hubli ...	241	43,491	11,643	1,36,840	11,275	2264	173,213
Ránebennur ...	179	37,459	1431	1,13,128	8021	561	141,928
Kod ...	230	26,206	4881	1,06,802	7552	198	125,788
Total ...	1342	3,10,565	49,840	8,65,067	86,502	12,916	11,53,291

The increase thus amounted to £28,822 (Rs. 2,88,220). In this increase were included £3749 (Rs. 37,490), the revenue of the thirteen villages of the newly attached Nipáni territory of Annigeri. In explanation of the large remissions, the Collector observed that the difficulty of reaching the coast shut out the local markets from foreign trade. In ordinary years the land did not yield more than enough for home use and in abundant seasons the local markets were glutted and the agricultural interests suffered severely. Again

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1097 of 1840, 9-14. <sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1097 of 1840, 17.<sup>3</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1097 of 1840, 22-23.<sup>4</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1236 of 1841, 151, 157-158, 170, 172-175.

the landholders often held more land than they could manage and in this way subjected themselves to pecuniary difficulties.<sup>1</sup>

The season of 1840 was considerably above the average, and all the sub-divisions except Navalgund had a nearly adequate supply of rain. In two or three villages in Yávgal, the petty division of Navalgund, little or no rain fell. The assessment on the whole district averaged 2s. 6d. (Rs. 1½) the acre. The average on Government land was 2s. 8½d. (Rs. 1 as. 5½) the acre and 2s. (Rs. 1) the acre on quit-rent lands. The collections during the year were £114,707 (Rs. 11,47,070), the remissions £7743 (Rs. 77,430), and the outstandings £1875 (Rs. 18,750). The revenue details for the years 1839-40 and 1840-41 are<sup>2</sup>:

*Dhárwár Land Revenue, 1839-1841.*

SUB-DIVISION.	Villages.	1839-40.			1840-41.		
		Remissions.	Outstandings.	Collections.	Remissions.	Outstandings.	Collections.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dhárwár ...	180	5211	1204	1,58,194	4901	1533	1,62,208
Navalgund ...	74	22,804	6939	1,75,112	24,800	6954	1,72,932
Dambal ...	113	6385	1090	1,22,985	4669	2598	1,20,769
Bankápur ...	185	7307	110	1,42,503	14,612	1671	1,35,316
Hángal ...	195	16,887	560	1,12,563	6908	1665	1,18,413
Hubli ...	241	11,275	2264	1,73,213	9800	3572	1,69,181
Ránebennur ...	179	89 21	551	1,41,928	7048	821	1,41,878
Kod ...	230	75 52	198	1,25,788	4794	950	1,20,420
Total ...	1857	86,602	12,916	11,53,291	77,427	18,764	11,47,066

In 1841-42 many irregularities in accounts were brought to light. No proper receipts had been given to landholders, leases had been granted without sanction, remissions had not reached those for whom they were intended and vast discrepancies occurred in the account of balances of former years according to the sub-divisional and district accounts. Many changes had to be made in the native establishment. Some of the mámlatdárs were discharged and others pensioned, and some of the lower officers shared the same fate. The season on the whole was favourable except that at the close of the year the *juári* and wheat crops were injured by heavy rain. The landholders also suffered in consequence of the low price of and the small demand for cotton. The sub-divisions of Navalgund and Dambal suffered severely from over-assessment and mismanagement. Sugar was manufactured for the first time by a private person in Hángal. The town duties in Dhárwár, Navalgund, Betgeri, Hubli, Dhundsi, and Ránebennur caused much hardship. Since the duties in the smaller towns had been abolished, the buyers and sellers of foreign grains and produce, who had frequented the markets of the larger towns, flocked to the markets which were free of duties. The total collections were £116,655 (Rs. 11,66,550), the remissions £8245 (Rs. 82,450), and the outstandings £2424 (Rs. 24,240). The revenue details<sup>3</sup> for 1840-41 and 1841-42 are:

1841-42.

<sup>1</sup> The Collector Mr. Mills, 141 of 23rd Nov. 1840, Rev. Rec. 1238 of 1841, 131-148.

<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1342 of 1842, 3-10, 22-25.

<sup>3</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1451 of 1843, 230-242, 275, 277, 278, 300, 451.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH.  
1841-42.

## Dhárwār Land Revenue, 1840-1842.

SUB-DIVISION.	Villages	1840-41.			1841-42.		
		Remissions.	Outstandings.	Collections.	Remissions.	Outstandings.	Collections.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dhárwār ...	100	4901	1533	1,02,203	12,620	459	1,67,153
Navalgund ...	81	24,800	5954	1,72,032	10,290	16,711	1,99,616
Dambal ...	113	4569	2303	1,20,769	4347	4396	1,25,102
Bankāpur ...	185	14,612	1671	1,35,316	13,600	1059	1,35,513
Hāngal ...	105	6304	1655	1,18,412	8460	470	1,17,420
Hubli ...	241	9300	3572	1,69,131	13,232	1332	1,69,410
Rānebennur ...	179	7403	821	1,41,873	4086	235	1,41,427
Kod ...	230	4794	950	1,26,420	4400	433	1,30,008
Total ...	1364	77,427	18,764	11,47,066	82,455	24,245	11,66,554

1842-43.

In 1842-43 the system of granting rising leases or *istāva kauls*, which had been found to be attended with many evils, was abolished. The prospect of a survey settlement had a great effect on cultivation. The estate-holders or *zamindārs* were tilling their lands to the greatest possible extent, not knowing what might take place, and were inducing Government cultivators to take their lands by offering more favourable terms. The landholders had an idea that the new assessment would be calculated on the gross amount of the village rental and that consequently the smaller the amount paid by the village, the lower would be the new rates of assessment. The early *javari* crops suffered from excessive rain chiefly in the *māmlatdār's* division of Bankāpur. The collections during the year amounted to £115,082 (Rs. 11,50,820), the remissions to £7199 (Rs. 71,990), and the outstandings to £2012 (Rs. 20,120). The revenue details<sup>1</sup> of 1841-42 and 1842-43 are :

## Dhárwār Land Revenue, 1841-1843.

SUB-DIVISION.	Villages.	1841-42.			1842-43.		
		Remissions.	Outstandings.	Collections.	Remissions.	Outstandings.	Collections.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dhárwār ...	194	12,520	459	1,67,153	12,741	784	1,60,839
Navalgund ...	81	10,260	15,711	1,90,616	6877	11,226	1,25,258
Dambal ...	113	4347	4396	1,25,102	1973	4643	1,20,370
Bankāpur ...	144	13,600	1059	1,35,513	12,046	356	1,45,781
Hāngal ...	195	8460	470	1,17,420	3234	1023	1,21,703
Hubli ...	241	13,232	1332	1,69,410	21,507	1150	1,63,010
Rānebennur ...	181	4086	235	1,41,427	4005	601	1,31,996
Kod ...	231	4400	433	1,30,008	2109	434	1,23,303
Total ...	1380	82,455	24,245	11,66,554	71,991	20,120	11,60,821

SURVEY,  
1843-1860.

The first thirty years' revenue survey settlement was introduced into forty-seven villages of Hubli between 1843 and 1845, and by 1850-51 the whole district was surveyed and settled.<sup>2</sup> After their acquisition in 1858, the thirty-one Nargund villages were surveyed and settled in 1859-60. Compared with the collections in the year before the survey, the collections in the settlement year showed, for the whole district, a fall of about thirty per cent. The following statement gives the chief available details of the revenue survey settlements introduced into Dhárwār between 1843 and 1860 :

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 1566 of 1844, 225, 230, 234, 246-249, 308.<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII. CLIV. CLV. CLVI. CLIX. CLX. CLXI. and CLXII. ; Survey Commissioner's Files of Hubli, Navalgund, and Nargund Survey Settlements.



## Dhárwár Survey Settlements, 1843-1860.

## Chapter VIII.

GROUP.	VILLAGES.	SETTLEMENT YEAR.	HIGHEST DRY-CROP ACRE RATES.	COLLECTIONS.			
				Before Survey.	After Survey.	Increase percent.	Decrease percent.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Hubli ...	47	1843-45	2, 1½, 1½	40,610	47,929	...	3.4
Navalgund ...	77	1844-45	1½, 1½, 1	1,63,072	1,10,689	...	32.1
Dambal ...	86	1845-46	1½, 1	1,23,944	70,860	...	42.8
Bankapur ...	127	1846-47	1½, 1½, 1½, 1½	1,25,761	98,901	...	21.3
Ránebenaur ...	130	1847-48	1½, 1½	1,02,220	55,393	...	45.8
Hángal ...	161	1847-48	1½, 1½, 1½, 1½	1,22,389	93,674	...	23.8
Taras ...	54	1847-48	1½, 1½, 1½, 1½	1,08,930	96,019	...	11.8
Kod ...	245	1848-49	1½, 1½, 1½, 1½	1,52,392	90,206	...	40.7
Dhárwár ...	132	1848-49	1½, 1½, 1½, 1½	47,767	25,249	...	47.1
Mishrikot ...	99	1848-49	1½, 1½, 1½, 1½	49,616	37,622	...	24.1
Mulgund ...	29	1850-51	1½, 1½, 1	55,770	637,838	5.8	...
Nargund ...	31	1859-60	1½, 1½, 1½				
Total ...	1223	...	.....	10,82,131	7,64,440	...	29.3

a Survey rental on area under tillage.

The survey settlement was introduced into forty-seven Hubli villages between 1843 and 1845.<sup>1</sup> With the exception of three *phut-gaons* or detached villages and four of the *Sar Deshgat mahál*, the forty-seven Hubli villages formed part of the petty divisions of New and Old Hubli. They lay along the border of a hilly tract stretching west to the Sahyádris, which in Hubli sank somewhat suddenly into a broad level plain. The hilly portion of Hubli was formed of low flat-topped ranges of an iron clay stone, which, from the friableness of the rock, were rarely steep or rugged. Most of the hills were covered with herbage and brushwood. They were separated by flat-bottomed valleys to which and the lower slopes tillage was confined. Many small ponds which had been formed by throwing dams across the narrower valleys, served to water patches of rice ground and to supply the wants of the village cattle. Except near Hubli where were numerous gardens and large mango groves, wells were few and water was scanty. Though tame, the country was green and pleasing. Close to the hills was a coarse grained red soil, and, at greater distances, every variety of finer grained red, dark-red, and richer soil, until they merged in the black cotton soil of the great eastern plain. The Hubli river drained the west, and, on its way to the sea, hurled its waters over the great Gersappa Falls. Several Hubli villages lay well within the hills; others were partly in the hills and partly in the plain; the rest were altogether in the plain. The climate and soil were remarkably well suited to one another. In the hilly parts where the red soil required constant watering, rain fell in frequent showers from June till October. Over the plains whose moisture-holding black soils were content with one or two wettings, the clouds floated east high above the plain and rarely yielded a shower. The chief products of the red hill lands were *bájri*, the early or rain variety of Indian *jvári*, and a poor kind of rice. The black soil, in addition to the early or *kharif* crop of early *jvári*, was well suited to cotton, gram, wheat, linseed, white *jvári*, and all the ordinary products of the late or *rabi* harvest. The red land

Hubli,  
1843-45.

<sup>1</sup> Captain Wingate, Survey Superintendent, 445 of 25th October 1844; Government Letter, 1024 of 27th February 1845.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Hubli,  
1843-1845.

yielded grass and weeds in abundance and needed to be well manured. The black land, when once brought into proper tillage, was remarkably free from grass or weeds. In the town of Hubli all the local produce found a market. Hubli, with a population of 33,000 in 5458 houses, had long been an important trade centre. It had a number of old established banking and trading firms, who issued bills for large amounts on Bombay, Madras, and other trade centres. Its export trade chiefly consisted of local cotton cloth, raw cotton mostly sent to Bombay by Kumta, and tobacco, betelnuts, and chillies. There was also a considerable trade in grain, oil, butter, and other local produce. The imports were large quantities of salt, metals, British cloth and hardware, and cocoanuts, from the coast. Under British management, the personal or *rayatvār* distribution of the rent-settlement or *jamābandi* had been made by the Collector, his assistant, and the *māmlatdār*, instead of, as it had been under the Peshwa, being left to be adjusted by the village officers and the leading or *chdli* landholders. With this exception, the British management did not materially differ from that of the Peshwa. The extra cesses or *jāsti pattis* had been excluded from the assessment. The result was that, with no better guides than the mutilated and fictitious accounts of the Peshwās, the local decisions with regard to assessment were little better than guess work.<sup>1</sup> To compensate for the injustice of the distribution when it was found to bear too hard on individuals, yearly remissions were granted. Much of these remissions were appropriated by the native officers and never reached those for whom they were intended. The average rate paid by an acre of dry-crop land in three villages was 1s. 11½d. (15½ as.). In seventeen villages the average number of acres in cultivation and the amount of assessment from 1820-21 to 1843-44 were 4818 acres and £717 (Rs. 7170); those from 1834-35 to 1843-44 were 4626 acres and £669 (Rs. 6690); and those from 1839-40 to 1844-45 were 4431 acres and £675 (Rs. 6750).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Of the entries in the rent-settlement or *jamābandi* accounts, those specifying the sum total of revenue could alone be depended on. The cultivation returns were entirely untrustworthy. The incorrectness and want of system in the accounts may be judged from the fact that in 1841-42 the discrepancies between the head-quarters or *huzur* and the sub-divisional books on account of outstanding balances amounted to £25,000 (Rs. 2,50,000). Survey Superintendent, 445 of 25th October 1844 paras 63-64.

<sup>2</sup> The details are: In the seventeen villages which the settlement grouped into the first class, the assessment rose from about Rs. 11,900 in 1820-21 to about Rs. 12,800 in 1822-23 and from that steadily fell to Rs. 7400 in 1825-26. After a rise to about Rs. 11,500 in 1826-27 it again fell to about Rs. 9600 in 1828-29. It rose to about Rs. 10,300 in 1829-30 and fell to about Rs. 8600 in 1831-32. After a rise to about Rs. 13,100 in 1834-35 it steadily fell to about Rs. 6400 in 1836-37. It rose to Rs. 12,000 in 1837-38 and fell to about Rs. 10,900 in 1838-39. From about Rs. 12,100 in 1839-40 it steadily fell to Rs. 8500 in 1842-43. In the ten villages which the settlement grouped into the second class, the assessment rose from about Rs. 15,500 in 1820-21 to about Rs. 17,100 in 1822-23. From that it fell to about Rs. 15,400 in 1823-24. After a slight rise in the next year it again fell to about Rs. 10,200 in 1825-26. From about Rs. 15,700 in 1826-27 it steadily fell to about Rs. 12,000 in 1828-29, and from about Rs. 13,000 in 1829-30 to Rs. 11,000 in 1831-32. After a rise to about Rs. 18,000 in 1834-35, it rapidly fell to about Rs. 8400 in 1836-37. It rose to about Rs. 17,300 in 1837-38 and fell to about Rs. 13,300 in 1838-39. From about Rs. 16,700 in 1839-40 it steadily fell to about Rs. 12,900 in 1842-43. Diagram in Survey Report, 445 of 25th October 1844.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Hubli,  
1843-1845.

The survey ascertained the area of each field and made its limits permanent by constructing proper land marks. The fields were mapped and the quality of the soil and the advantages and disadvantages of the situation were ascertained. All fields were referred to one of nine classes of soils. The value of the highest class was fixed at 16, to correspond with the number of *annas* in a rupee. The remaining classes diminished in value from 16 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , the amount fixed for the poorest soil considered arable. Of the forty-seven villages, thirty, which were close to the head-quarters of the district, were first surveyed, on account of the variety of soil surface and climate in them, which rendered them well suited for general experiment, as well as for training the measuring and classing native establishments. These thirty villages were arranged into three classes. The first class included seventeen villages which either lay among the hills and enjoyed an ample supply of rain, or were close to the town of Hubli and had the advantage of its market. The second class included ten villages skirting the hills, but with the larger portion of their area in the plain and at some distance from Hubli. The third class included three villages in the plain, far from the hills and with an uncertain and scanty rainfall. In the first class the survey dry-crop acre rates varied from 4s. to  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  (Rs. 2-as. 3). In the second class they varied from 8s. to  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  (Rs.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -as. 3). The highest dry-crop acre rate adopted in the third class was 2s. 6d. (Rs.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ). Garden land inclusive of alienated land amounted to seventy-seven acres. Soil of sufficient extent for rotation was assessed at 10s. (Rs. 5), 7s. (Rs.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ), and 4s. 6d. (Rs.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ) the acre, according as the soil was good, medium, or poor. Soil, not of sufficient extent for rotation, was assessed at 8s. 6d. (Rs.  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ), 6s. (Rs. 3), and 4s. (Rs. 2) the acre, according as it was good, medium, or poor. Rice lands amounted to 403 acres. Where it was watered from a pond, the soil was rated at 6s. (Rs. 3), 5s. (Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ), and 4s. (Rs. 2) the acre, according as the soil was good, medium, or poor. Where it was watered from hill drainage, the soil was assessed at 5s. (Rs.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ), 4s. (Rs. 2), and 3s. (Rs.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) the acre, according as it was good, medium, or poor. For the three classes of villages the result of the new rates on the whole arable land was an increase of £64 (Rs. 640), compared with the average collections in the twenty years ending 1844-45, and an increase of £395 (Rs. 3950) or thirteen per cent on the 1842-43 collections. The details are :

Hubli Survey Settlement, 1843-1845.

CLASS.	VIL- LAGES.	FORMER.		SURVEY.		
		1835-1845.	1842-43.	Area.	Rental.	Highest Dry-crop Acre Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
I ... ..	17	10,397	8635	6630	8778	2
II ... ..	10	13,639	12,783	13,064	14,757	$1\frac{1}{4}$
III ... ..	3	10,236	9840	11,447	11,374	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Total ..	30	34,272	30,958	31,161	34,909	...

Compared with the previous year, the average acre rate in the settlement year shows a fall from 2s. 9d. (Rs.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ ) to 2s. 1d. (Rs.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ). In the three years ending 1844-45, the tillage area in these thirty

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Hubli,  
1843-1845.

villages was 22,338 acres assessed at £3075 (Rs. 30,750) or an average acre rate of 2s. 9d. (Rs. 1½) in 1842-43 the year before the settlement; 22,850 acres assessed at £2389 (Rs. 23,890) or an average acre rate of 2s. 1d. (Rs. 1¼) in 1843-44 the settlement year; and 24,237 acres assessed at £2732 (Rs. 27,320) or an average acre rate of 2s. 3d. (Rs. 1½) in 1844-45. The remaining seventeen villages were in the *mámlatdár's* share of the Hubli sub-division. Some of them were close to the town of Hubli and others were among the hills. They were considered to possess equal advantages with the first class of villages and were assessed at the same rates, 4s. to 4½d. (Rs. 2-as. 3).

Navalgund,  
1844-45.

The survey settlement was introduced into seventy-eight Navalgund villages in 1844-45.<sup>1</sup> The Navalgund sub-division was close to the Hubli sub-division. It stood on a broad level plain of deep alluvial soil, stretching west to the Sahyádris, broken by one steep quartz rock overlooking the town of Navalgund. The slope of the country was north-east to the small river Benni, which joined the Malprabha in the north of the district beyond Yávgal. The water of the Benni and in the few local wells was brackish and good water was so scarce that the people suffered severely during droughts. Tillage was almost confined to dry-crops. There was no watered land, except a few gardens; only a few scattered half-grown *bábhul* trees saved the country from being absolutely bare. The rain was uncertain and fell at long intervals. Morab and Rotigvád received more and Yávgal received less of the south-west rains than the rest of the sub-division. The soil was suited to cotton, gram, wheat, linseed, and white *javári*. The only thriving town was Navalgund but its trade was little beyond what was required for supplying the surrounding population with their necessities. The cotton yarn spun by the women of the Navalgund villages found a ready market in Hubli. Navalgund contained seventy-eight villages, thirty-five of which were under the *mámlatdár* of Navalgund, thirty under the *mahálkari* of Yávgal, and thirteen under the *mahálkari* of Anni-geri. During the twenty-one years ending 1843-44, the tillage area in the eleven Rotigvád villages varied from about 19,200 acres in 1837-38 to about 12,000 acres in 1832-33. During the fourteen years ending 1831-32 the rental varied from about £1810 (Rs. 18,100) in 1822-23 to about £1280 (Rs. 12,800) in 1829-30 and averaged about £1490 (Rs. 14,900), and during the ten years ending 1843-44 it varied from about £2320 (Rs. 23,200) in 1839-40 to about £1080 (Rs. 10,800) in 1835-36 and averaged about £1960 (Rs. 19,600).<sup>2</sup> In the ten

<sup>1</sup> Survey Supt. 1445 of 25th Oct. 1844; Gov. Letter 1024 of 27th Feby. 1845.

<sup>2</sup> The details are: The TILLAGE AREA in 1823-24 was about 13,600 acres; between 1824-25 and 1831-32 it varied from about 16,800 to about 16,000 acres; from about 12,000 acres in 1832-33 it steadily rose to about 19,200 in 1837-38; and between 1838-39 and 1843-44 it varied from about 18,800 acres to about 14,900. From about Rs. 14,200 in 1818-19, the RENTAL steadily rose to about Rs. 18,100 in 1822-23; between 1823-24 and 1831-32 it varied from about Rs. 15,100 to about Rs. 12,700; in 1832-33 it fell to about Rs. 3200; it rose to about Rs. 20,100 in 1834-35; and from about Rs. 10,800 in 1835-36 to about Rs. 22,200 in 1837-38. After a fall to Rs. 16,000 in 1838-39 it again rose to about Rs. 23,200 in 1839-40. From this it almost steadily fell to Rs. 17,500 in 1843-44. Diagram in Survey Rep. 445 of 25th October 1844.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Navalgund,  
1844-45.

Morab villages, during the twenty-one years ending 1843-44, the tillage area varied from about 28,900 acres in 1827-28 to about 15,200 acres in 1843-44. During the fourteen years ending 1831-32, the rental varied from about £3560 (Rs. 35,600) in 1822-23 to about £1550 (Rs. 15,500) in 1830-31 and averaged about £2880 (Rs. 28,800); and during the ten years ending 1843-44 it varied from about £2900 (Rs. 29,000) in 1837-38 to about £1400 (Rs. 14,000) in 1838-39 and averaged £2380 (Rs. 23,800).<sup>1</sup> During the twenty-one years ending 1843-44 the tillage area in the twenty-five Navalgund villages varied from about 35,700 acres in 1837-38 to about 24,700 acres in 1843-44. During the fourteen years ending 1831-32 the rental varied from about £3250 (Rs. 32,500) in 1821-22 to about £2090 (Rs. 20,900) in 1818-19 and averaged about £2820 (Rs. 28,200); and during the ten years ending 1843-44 it varied from £4164 (Rs. 41,640) in 1836-37 to about £1890 (Rs. 18,900) in 1835-36 and averaged about £3220 (Rs. 32,200).<sup>2</sup> During the twenty years ending 1843-44, the tillage area in sixteen Yávgal villages varied from about 24,100 acres in 1837-38 to about 17,100 acres in 1843-44. During the fourteen years ending 1831-32 the rental varied from about £1120 (Rs. 11,200) in 1831-32 to about £810 (Rs. 8,100) in 1818-19 and averaged nearly £1000 (Rs. 10,000); and during the ten years ending 1843-44 it varied from nearly £2800 (Rs. 28,000) in 1838-39 to about £1140 (Rs. 11,400) in 1835-36 and averaged £1910 (Rs. 19,100).<sup>3</sup> In Konnur the average acre rate between 1839-40 and 1843-44 was 1s. 5½d. (11½ as.); in Chilakvád it was about 2s. 11½d. (Re. 1 as. 7½); in Tirlápur, Halkusgal, and Álagvád it was 3s. 7½d. (Re. 1 as. 13¼), 2s. 4d. (Re. 1 as. 2¾), and 2s. 2½d. (Re. 1 as. 1¼)

<sup>1</sup> The details are: From about 22,600 acres in 1823-24, the TILLAGE AREA rapidly rose to about 28,900 acres in 1827-28; from that it steadily fell to about 17,200 acres in 1832-33; between 1833-34 and 1841-42 it varied from about 24,000 acres to about 18,200 acres; and from about 18,000 acres in 1842-43 it fell to about 15,200 acres in 1843-44. The RENTAL steadily rose from about Rs. 22,200 in 1818-19 to about Rs. 35,600 in 1822-23; from about Rs. 29,100 in 1823-24 it again steadily rose to about Rs. 34,100 in 1826-27; from this it rapidly fell to about Rs. 15,500 in 1830-31; after a rise to about Rs. 25,200 in 1831-32 it again fell to about Rs. 8500 in 1832-33; it rose to about Rs. 28,100 in 1834-35; from about Rs. 15,200 in 1835-36 it rose to Rs. 29,000 in 1837-38; in 1838-39 it was about Rs. 14,000; and from 1839-40 to 1843-44 it varied from about Rs. 27,600 to about Rs. 20,500. Diagram in Survey Rep. 445 of 25th October 1844.

<sup>2</sup> The details are: From about 27,600 acres in 1823-24 the TILLAGE AREA steadily rose to about 35,500 acres in 1826-27; it again slowly fell to about 25,700 acres in 1832-33; from this it steadily rose to about 35,700 acres in 1837-38; from about 32,100 acres in 1838-39 it rose to about 34,000 acres in 1839-40, and from this steadily fell till in 1843-44 it was about 24,700 acres. The RENTAL rose from about Rs. 20,900 in 1818-19 to about Rs. 32,500 in 1821-22; from 1822-23 to 1831-32 it varied from about Rs. 32,200 to about Rs. 24,100; in 1832-33 it was about Rs. 15,500; and between 1833-34 and 1843-44 the variations were frequent ranging from about Rs. 41,600 to about Rs. 18,900. Diagram in Survey Rep. 445 of 25th Oct. 1844.

<sup>3</sup> The details are: From about 18,200 acres in 1824-25 the TILLAGE AREA steadily rose till it was about 22,100 acres in 1830-31; from about 22,000 acres in 1831-32 it fell to about 17,500 acres in 1832-33; and from this slowly rose to about 24,100 acres in 1837-38; it fell to about 22,100 acres in 1838-39 and again steadily rose to about 23,100 acres in 1841-42, and then fell to about 17,100 acres in 1843-44. From 1818-19 to 1831-32 the RENTAL varied from about Rs. 11,200 to about Rs. 8,100; in 1832-33 it was about Rs. 3400; and from 1833-34 to 1843-44 it varied from about Rs. 28,000 to about Rs. 11,200. Diagram in Survey Rep. 445 of 25th Oct. 1844.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Navalgund,  
1844-45.

respectively; in Kolivád it was 1s. 9½d. (14½ as.); in Bhoplápúr, 1s. 1½d. (8½ as.); and in Annigeri 1s. 6¼d. (12½ as.).

For settlement purposes seventy-seven of the Navalgund villages were arranged into three classes. The first and most westerly class included most of the Morab and Rotigvád villages; the second class included the remaining villages of these groups, with the whole of Navalgund, the petty division of Annigeri, and a few Yávgal villages; the third class included the remaining villages of Yávgal. In the first class of villages the highest survey dry-crop acre rate was 2s. 7½d. (Rs. 1⅞) and the average rate 1s. 10½d. (15 as.). In the second or central class the highest dry-crop acre rate was 2s. 3d. (Rs. 1½) and the average rate 1s. 7¼d. (13 as.). In the third or eastern class of villages the highest dry-crop acre rate was 2s. (Re. 1) and the average rate was 1s. 5¼d. (11½ as.). The remaining village of Halihál was assessed at a highest acre rate of 3s. (Rs. 1½) and was proposed to be transferred to Hubli. The 171,358 acres of Government arable land were estimated to yield £14,382 (Rs. 1,43,820). The claims or *haks* of hereditary officers were consolidated in the new assessment. The result of the introduction of the survey rates in the seventy-seven villages forming the three classes was that, compared with the rental on the tillage area in 1843-44, the survey assessment on the whole arable area showed an increase of £3370 (Rs. 33,700) or thirty per cent. The details are:

*Navalgund Survey Settlement, 1844-45.*

DIVISION.	VIL- LAGES.	FORMER RENTAL ON TILLAGE AREA.			TOTAL SURVEY RENTAL.
		1818-1832.	1834-1844.	1843-44.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navalgund ...	25	34,055	38,058	31,748	40,000
Morab ...	10	30,815	25,803	21,991	29,874
Rotigvád ...	11	14,801	18,586	17,571	20,780
Yávgal ...	16	11,887	21,140	17,051	24,219
Annigeri ...	12	.....	.....	20,075	26,561
Phutgaon ...	2	.....	.....	1344	1775
Konnur ...	1	.....	.....	336	611
Total ...	77	91,858	1,04,397	1,10,116	1,43,820

Compared with the previous year the effect of the survey settlement was a fall in the average acre rate from 3s. 3¼d. (Re. 1 as. 10½) in 1843-44 to 1s. 9¼d. (14½ as.) in 1844-45.

In 1845-46 the survey settlement was introduced into the eighty-six villages of the Dambal sub-division in the east of the district.<sup>2</sup> Of the eighty-six Dambal villages into which the survey rates were introduced in 1845-46, forty-three were under the mámlatdár of Gadag and forty-three under the mahálkari of Dambal. Dambal was the most easterly and also the largest sub-division in the Dhárwár district. It was of very irregular shape, tapering southwards almost to a point, and having a long narrow outstanding spur to the north, besides a few detached villages. Dambal was bounded on

Dambal,  
1845-46.

<sup>1</sup> Capt. Wingate, 445 of 25th October 1844 para. 125. The figures in this statement do not agree with those given on the preceding page from the survey diagram.

<sup>2</sup> Captain Wingate, Survey Supt. 554 of 20th September 1845. Government Letter 778 of 21st February 1846. Bom. Gov. Sci. CLIV.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Dambal,  
1845-46.

the north by the Ron petty division of Bádámi, on the east by the Nizám's country, on the south by the Tungbhadra river, and on the west for a distance of thirty miles by a range of rugged hills and then Navalgund which stretched from the north end of the hills to Ron on the north of Dambal. The total area of the eighty-six villages according to the 1825 survey was 358,277 acres of which 343,189 were arable and 15,088 unarable. Of the arable acres, 224,390 were Government, 61,578 were alienated, 37,269 paid quit-rent or *judi*, and 19,952 were service land or *shetsanadi*. Except the hilly tract to the south-west and one or two villages in the extreme north, Dambal, like Navalgund, was an unbroken plain of black soil. The only large stream was the Tungbhadra. The southern half of Dambal sloped towards the Tungbhadra; the rest sloped north towards the Malprabha. In the first or south half water was good and abundant; in the second or north half, especially on the side of Navalgund, water was scanty and bad. Differences of soil and climate separated Dambal into two well marked natural divisions. The climate of the level parts of Dambal which included three-fourths of the whole was like that of Navalgund and the fall of rain was perhaps equally uncertain. The chief supply came late in the season from the September and October thunderstorms. In consequence of this the harvest of the plain villages was almost wholly of late crops among which the leading products were, white *javári*, gram, wheat, and cotton. Safflower and linseed were also largely grown. The remaining fourth, which consisted of villages lying within and immediately around the western hills, differed from the plain both in soil and in climate. These hills, which in parts rose more than a thousand feet above the plain, gathered the south-west monsoon vapours in frequent showers during June July and August. The same wind equally charged with moisture for weeks together swept over the neighbouring plain without bringing a drop of rain. In this moist hilly tract, the soil was mostly reddish, poorer and coarser than the black loam of the plain. Captain Wingate thought (1845) this was due to the uneven surface of the land, washing the finer particles of soil into water-courses which bore them to lower levels. Even in the midst of the red soil of the hills when, as in a pond bed, finer particles found no way of escape, a fine black-soil deposit was almost always present. Its frequent monsoon showers and the inability of the red soil to support long continued droughts, nearly confined the husbandry to early crops. The lands of some villages were of both kinds, those nearest the hills being red, cultivated with early or monsoon crops, and those further in the plain black growing late or *rabi* crops. Tillage in Dambal was almost confined to the ordinary dry-crop husbandry. Watered lands occurred in a limited number of villages; but they were of inconsiderable extent and importance. They were partly watered from wells and partly from streams lying mostly along the Pápnáshani Halla which crossed the south of Dambal.

The chief markets were Gadag, Betgeri, and Mundargi. Besides these towns were four large villages, Naregal, Sudi, Saudi, and

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

*Dambal,*  
1845-46.

Hombal, in the *mámlatdár's* charge; and three, Dambal, Lakundi, and Harlápúr in the *mahálkari's* charge. Gadag and Betgeri, which were not half a mile apart, were both flourishing towns. The Gadag and Betgeri markets were the great resort of the people of the villages round, who disposed of bundles of cotton yarn and received cash to buy weekly supplies. The two towns contained a large population, a considerable portion of whom made their living by weaving cotton robes and bodice cloths whose strength and fastness of colour were greatly admired. Mundargi, though in 1845 it was not equal to Gadag or to Betgeri, had a growing trade and promised to become the most important town in Dambal. Dambal had some trade in coarse cloth which was used locally. Iron was also smelted in Doni and Chikvadvatti and prized by the people for field tools. It sold at fifteen pounds (25 *shers*) the rupee. Field produce was largely exported, but most of the trade was in the hands of strangers. The chief article was cotton which was bought by agents of commercial houses at Hubli, Belgaum, and Kumta for the Bombay market. A few Gadag and Betgeri traders and even some of the wealthier landholders of particular villages sent cotton to Kumta on their own account. In Belvanki, Saudi, and Sudi two or three landholders always sent their own cotton to Kumta and generally bought as much as they could from their neighbours and carried it with their own. Instances of this kind occurred in other villages also but the whole quantity of cotton exported by the local growers and traders was trifling compared with what was taken away by strangers. Wheat was the export of next importance. It was bought in considerable quantities for the Belári markets by traders who came to Dambal for the purpose. Wheat was also occasionally sent to the Hubli, Dhárwár, Nargund, and Bádámi markets. Cotton and wheat were both usually paid for in cash and were therefore of chief importance to the landholder by enabling him to raise money to pay his assessment. Other grains and oilseeds were exported but to no large extent. The bread corn of the subdivision and perhaps the most widely grown crop was the white *jvári*. It was of so little value as an export, as to be sometimes unsaleable for cash at any price. The village moneylenders took it in repayment of grain advances, and it was also a common substitute for money in the village markets where it freely exchanged for vegetables, fruit, and other trifling necessities. Landholders could seldom, without a great sacrifice, raise money on Indian millet to pay their assessment.

Dambal suffered severely during the disorders of the Marátha rule, and several villages had not yet (September 1845) recovered from the devastations then committed. When the sub-division came into British hands population was much reduced and a great part of the arable land was overrun with brushwood. The Madras personal or *rayatvár* plan of management was introduced on the British accession, and, to encourage settlers to bring the arable waste under tillage, Mr. Thackeray, when Collector, gave leases or *kauls* on liberal terms. The survey settlement followed in 1825 and



1826,<sup>1</sup> but the native officers managed matters so that the settlement caused little change in the amount of assessment previously levied. The lease system continued, and the abatement it produced in the standard assessment, together with other yearly remissions, prevented the collections ever rising much above half of the full survey or *taram* assessment. The survey diagram for sixty-four villages<sup>2</sup> shows that up to the 1832-33 (*Fash* 1242) scarcity, the cultivation and assessment gave no sign of improvement. Captain Wingate thought this stationary condition was partly due to the impoverished state of Dambal when it came under British management and partly to a systematic under-rating of the tillage area by the village officers. Without attaching much importance to these conjectures he felt convinced that the very moderate assessment collected during the early years of British management had been one main cause of Dambal's subsequent prosperity by allowing the growth of the resources which enabled it to bear, without injury, the gradually rising rental of later years. Since 1832-33 tillage and land revenue in Dambal showed a steady increase, the best proof of moderate assessment. The fall of tillage and assessment in the two years (1843-1845) before the revenue survey, was not due to any fall in the resources of the sub-division, but to the removal of restrictions on throwing land out of tillage, and discountenancing the existing evil and universal system of forcing tillage beyond the wants of the people. In the sixty-four villages for which details were available the net assessment or revenue for collection during the twenty years ending 1845 averaged £6295 (Rs. 62,950) that is an average acre rate of 1s. 3½d. (10<sup>5</sup>½ *as.*). These twenty years showed a decline during the first eight (1825-1833) and an improvement during the last twelve (1833-1845). The average during the ten years ending 1845 was £7787 (Rs. 77,870) or an acre rate of 1s. 4¼d. (10<sup>6</sup> *as.*). This was a period of improvement. During the five years ending 1845 the

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Dambal,  
1845-46.

<sup>1</sup> In the thirteen Sudi and Saudi villages, the survey measurements were alone introduced. In 1845 the standard assessment was the *jāsti sāl berij* or highest rate of any year of British management before 1833-34. Captain Wingate, 554 of 20th Sept. 1845, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 74.

<sup>2</sup> The survey diagram was prepared for the sixty-four of the eighty-six Dambal villages, which remained after deducting the twenty-one villages of the Kalkeri farm and the village of Harlāpur whose accounts were incomplete. The twenty-one villages of the Kalkeri farm were held by Bhimráv Rangráv of Mundargi at a yearly rent of Rs. 12,000. This farm was originally granted in 1833, and the lease was renewed for a further period of twelve years in 1844. The accounts of these farmed villages were for several years wanting, and in other respects Captain Wingate was not prepared to give them full credence. The accounts of the village of Harlāpur were also wanting for twelve years when it was held in *saranjām* by the late Hari Govind Siddhe Deshmukh. These twenty-two villages were therefore excluded from the diagram. As regards the accounts of the remaining sixty-four villages, which, with two exceptions, were complete for all the years of British management, Captain Wingate (1845) thought particularly as regarded the area of land under tillage and the gross assessment thereon that their correctness should not be implicitly relied on. Still they furnished the best available information on these subjects. The amount of each year's rent or *jambābandi* set apart for collection might be relied on as correct. Captain Wingate, Survey Superintendent, 554 of 20th September 1845; Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 77.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Dambal,  
1845-46.

average was £8547 (Rs. 85470) or an acre rate of 1s. 5½d. (11½ as.). This period was nearly stationary but prosperous.<sup>1</sup>

On the whole the British management had been liberal, and the assessment was far from heavy. The population and the wealth of the villages had steadily increased. In these respects Dambal offered a pleasing contrast to the neighbouring sub-division of Navalgund, which had been seriously impoverished by the levy of a burthensome assessment. Other circumstances favoured Dambal. The Nizám's country bounded it for upwards of fifty miles and the oppressions incident to the rackrenting system over the border had drawn many settlers into Dambal. It was not uncommon for the people of the Nizám's border villages to have houses and lands in British villages as well as in their own villages in order to remove their families and cattle from the Nizám's territory, when the renter's exactions passed the limits of endurance. These movements were termed *parasthals* or out-settlements. They were more than usually numerous in 1845.

With such neighbours and the contrast between the complete freedom of trade in British territory and the restrictions placed upon trade across the border, it was not surprising that British rule should be popular in Dambal. The people were well disposed and were generally in easy circumstances. A large proportion of landholders were independent of moneylenders and some of the more substantial could afford to keep the whole of the year's produce by them, until the arrival of a merchant at the village or some other contingency enabled them to dispose of it to advantage. These remarks were not of universal nor even of very general application. As might be expected in a sub-division where new settlers were numerous and which was yet only recovering from the injuries received before the beginning of British management, many, perhaps most, Dambal landholders were needy. Notwithstanding the favourable description of the circumstances of the people, Captain Wingate was of opinion that the survey and assessment were as necessary in Dambal as in other less prosperous sub-divisions. Much of the land under tillage was held on leases or subject to other abatements. These leases were yearly falling in. The holders were unwilling to continue the land at the full rates, though, to what extent the full rates required to be modified, there were no means of ascertaining. The area of land held by each landholder was equally uncertain. It was frequently found to be very different from the area entered in the village books. All that was known was, that, taken with its existing abatements, the assessment as a whole was not heavy. There was no guide to administer its details. The yearly settlements and

<sup>1</sup> The details are: From about 75,000 acres in 1825-26 TILLAGE steadily rose to about 82,000 acres in 1829-30, and from that steadily fell to nearly 70,000 acres in 1832-33; after this, tillage steadily and rapidly rose to about 122,000 acres in 1837-38; and from this slowly declined to about 106,000 acres in 1844-45. For the eight years ending 1831-32 the RENTAL varied from about Rs. 54,000 in 1827-28 to about Rs. 42,000 in 1830-31; from about Rs. 27,500 in 1832-33 it steadily rose to about Rs. 62,500 in 1834-35, and after a fall to about Rs. 52,500 in 1835-36 again rose to about Rs. 77,000 in 1837-38; from about Rs. 68,000 in 1838-39 it slowly rose to about Rs. 89,000 in 1844-45. During the nine years ending 1834-35 REMISSIONS varied from about Rs. 53,000 in 1829-30 to about Rs. 31,000 in 1833-34; for the ten years ending 1844-45 they varied from about Rs. 63,000 in 1837-38 to about Rs. 32,000 in 1844-45. Diagram in Survey Rep. 554 of 20th September 1845. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV.

the general land management had been without system. They depended on the varying opinions of the officers in charge of the sub-division, a state of things most unfavourable to lasting prosperity.<sup>1</sup>

According to the 1825 survey the total area of the eighty-six villages was 843,189 acres of arable land and 15,088 of unarable land, while the 1845 survey showed 364,857 acres of arable and 50,228 of unarable. Of the arable area 238,179 acres were Government land and the rest was alienated.<sup>2</sup> Of the eighty-six Dambal villages, sixty-four were divided into two groups, twenty-six northern villages beyond the climate influence of the western hills and thirty-eight villages further west which enjoyed a better climate owing to the nearness of the hills or the better markets of Gadag and Betgeri. Of the remaining twenty-two villages, Halikeri and Harlápúr came into the first group and twenty others into the second group. The highest dry crop survey acre rates proposed were for the first group 2s. (Rs. 1) and for the second group 2s. 3d. (Rs. 1½).<sup>3</sup> The effect of the proposed rates on the sixty-four villages for which past revenue figures were available was compared with the preceding year, a reduction of between £800 and £900 (Rs. 8000 and Rs. 9000) or between seven and eight per cent. The total new rental on the entire arable area of these sixty-four villages was £11,500 (Rs. 1,15,000), which was £3000 (Rs. 30,000) or thirty-five per cent in excess of the average net rental of the five years ending 1845 and £2000 (Rs. 20,000) or twenty-one per cent above the rental of 1844, the highest ever realized under British management. Under the new settlement the highest rental of the Government lands in the twenty-one farmed villages amounted to about £1400 (Rs. 14,000) while the rent paid by the farmer every year was £1200 (Rs. 12,000). Of these £400 (Rs. 4000) were obtained from *judi* or quit-rent on alienated lands, and consequently after the survey settlement all that could be realized beyond £800 (Rs. 8000) for the Government land would be the farmer's profit.<sup>4</sup> The existing garden assessment varied from £1 16s. (Rs. 18) the acre downwards. This had

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Dambal,  
1845-46.

<sup>1</sup> 'The present nominal assessment has been so influenced by the abatement by means of leases and uncertainty of the area held, as to render it of little value as a standard of comparison.' Mr. Blane, Rev. Comr. S. D. 1734 of 31st Oct. 1845; Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 89.

<sup>2</sup> Capt. Wingate, 135 of 10th Sept. 1846; Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 96-97.

<sup>3</sup> The rates fixed for the Navalgund villages bordering on Dambal were Rs. 1 the acre for the best dry crop soil in the northern villages and Rs. 1½ in the southern villages. The plain parts of Dambal, both in respect of climate and markets, were much on an equality with north Navalgund. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 81.

<sup>4</sup> The farm was originally granted in 1833 at which period the net rental of the Government land was £740 (Rs. 7400). By an extension of cultivation the same rental in 1844-45 increased according to the farmer's accounts to £1130 (Rs. 11,300) or fifty-three per cent in twelve years. This was a very large increase; but in the same period the villages of the sub-division under Government management showed a still more rapid rate of improvement, their cultivation having increased no less than sixty-four per cent. And the farmed villages, which were close to the tax-ridden Moghaláí or Nizám's country and to the Belári markets, were at least as well placed as the rest of Dambal. Captain Wingate was opposed to the farming system in surveyed districts. Regarding the present case he remarked (September 1845): 'The effect of this farm has been to enrich an individual with some thousands of rupees a year which otherwise would have passed into the Government treasury.' Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 82.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

*Dambal,  
1845-46.*

been so high in particular instances that yearly abatements were required. In 1845 the net assessment on 221 acres of garden land was £145 (Rs. 1450) or an acre average of nearly 14s. (Rs. 7). As nearly all the garden land was under tillage, this rate seemed to be easily payable. Still Captain Wingate thought it did not leave garden tillage so marked an advantage over drycrop tillage as to encourage the sinking of wells and the spread of gardens. He proposed to adopt for Dambal the Hubli survey garden acre rates which varied from 10s. to 4s. (Rs. 5-2) and averaged 8s. 3½d. (Rs. 4 as. 2½). From the limited area of garden land this reduction would have little influence on the Dambal revenues, while they would encourage sinking of wells for which Dambal possessed many facilities. The existing rice land rates were equally high with the garden rates. Much larger abatements amounting to nearly one-half were required to admit of the land being cultivated. The Hubli rice land acre rates of 6s. to 3s. (Rs. 3-1½) were proposed. Under these proposed rice rates it was estimated that the existing average 9s. (Rs. 4½) would be reduced to 5s. (Rs. 2½). The total survey rental on the whole Government arable land of the eighty-six villages amounted to £14000 (Rs. 1,40,000) against £9958 (Rs. 99,580) the net rental of the tillage area of 1844-45 or a prospective increase of £4042 (Rs. 40,420) or forty-one per cent. Though the whole of this increase might never be realized, Captain Wingate had little doubt that an addition of £2500 to £3000 (Rs. 25,000-Rs. 30,000) or thirty per cent over the highest recorded collection would be permanently secured.<sup>1</sup> The new rental absorbed all direct levies of raw produce formerly made by hereditary officers. In 1842-43 the total value of these levies was estimated at about £160 (Rs. 1600). Government sanctioned the proposed rates, and the plan suggested by the Revenue Commissioner for transferring the management of the twenty-one farmed villages to Government officers for the introduction of the new assessment.<sup>2</sup>

*Bankápur,  
1846-47.*

In 1846-47 the survey settlement was introduced into 137 villages of the Bankápur sub-division in the centre of the district.<sup>3</sup> Of 148 Bankápur villages, 137 were Government and eleven were alienated. Of the eleven alienated villages, seven paid a quit-rent and four were held rent-free. Besides these, upwards of twenty *jágir* or alienated villages were scattered over the sub-division, nearly all of which belonged to the small principality of Savanur. The survey settlement was introduced into 137 Government villages, eighty-one of which were under the *mámlatdár* of Shiggaon, forty-eight under the *mahálkari* of Karajgi, and eight under the first *kárkum* of Kalas. Bankápur was the most central sub-division of Dhárwár. On the north, a strip of *jágir* or alienated land separated it from Navalgund and Dambal, on the east it was bounded by Ránebennur, on the south

<sup>1</sup> Capt. Wingate, Survey Supt. 554 of 20th Sept. 1845, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 84.

<sup>2</sup> Gov. Letter 778 of 21st February 1846, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 91-94.

<sup>3</sup> Capt. Wingate, Survey Superintendent, 146 of 29th Sept. 1846; Gov. Letter 5007 of 3rd Dec. 1847; Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV.

by Kod, and on the west by Hángal. It was of very irregular shape. The western half, forming the greater part of the Shiggaon mámlat-dár's charge, was the basin between the Taras hills to the west and the Savanur high grounds to the east. This was drained by a large *nála* or stream which fell into the Varda near Devgiri. From Devgiri the eastern half, forming the Karajgi mahálkari's charge, occupied the valley of the Varda and the high grounds on either side of the Varda valley to the borders of the Gutal *mahál* or petty division of Ránebennur. The eight Kalas villages, which lapsed in 1842,<sup>1</sup> and one or two more were scattered over the *jágir* or alienated territory to the north of the sub-division. Bankápur was generally flat, though it was skirted by hills or rising grounds on nearly every side. The low lands were generally of good quality, except near the hills, where was much poor soil. The scenery was tame, but from the greater number of trees was much more pleasing than the bare plains of Navalgund and Dambal. The climate of Bankápur was superior to that of Navalgund and Dambal and was much like that of the mámlatdár's division of Hubli. The greatest fall of rain was along the line of western hills where a group of seventeen villages were locally known as *malnád* or wet-land. The belt of plain next to the wet-land or *malnád* held the next most favourable position in respect of rain. East of this the rainfall became gradually lighter and less certain as there were no hills high enough to check the passing clouds of the south-west monsoon. The chief products were *javári* and cotton from the black soils and *javári*, *náchni*, *sáva*, and oil seed from the red soils. The ordinary husbandry was good. Manure was applied to all the land under tillage, and considerable care and skill were shown in gathering and preparing it. For black soils the general course of cropping was an alternation of Indian millet or *javári* with cotton, as wheat, which was a frequent third crop in Navalgund and Dambal, seldom succeeded in Bankápur. The cotton crop was of even more importance in Bankápur than in Navalgund and Dambal. It was the chief export of the sub-division and provided the cash required to pay the assessment. Besides the ordinary dry crops there was a considerable area of rice and garden land. The rice lands amounted to about 1200 acres almost all in the wet western villages. The better soils yielded a crop after the rice was reaped, and in low and moist sites were well suited for sugarcane. According to the former survey the garden lands were somewhat in excess of 400 acres and were very valuable, yielding a Government revenue of upwards of £600 (Rs. 6000). Their chief products were sugarcane, plantains, betel-leaf, betelnuts, and coconuts.<sup>2</sup> The gardens mostly lay under the large reservoirs of Shiggaon, Háveri, Hatti-Mattur, and Karajgi, from which they were watered by canals. When, as some-

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Bankápur,  
1846-47.

<sup>1</sup> The village of Ingalgi lapsed in 1836 and the eight villages of the Kalas group lapsed in 1842. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV. 71.

<sup>2</sup> The gardens of Shiggaon, which were full of cocoa and betelnut palms, were destroyed by Tipu's soldiery when encamped in the neighbourhood (1786) during the siege of Savanur. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV. 83.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Bankápur,  
1846-47.

times happened in the hot season, the canals failed, the gardens were watered from wells sunk in the wet soil below the reservoirs. Canals from the mighty dams or *bandhárás* built by the sovereigns of Anegundi, supplied irrigation to many miles of garden land. The gradual silting of reservoirs led to the abandonment of garden tillage. The prospects of the cotton trade were depressed and manufactures were confined to the weaving of coarse cotton and woollen fabrics. Much of the surplus produce found its way to the important market of Dunchi in the Taras petty division of Hubli. The chief exports were to Kumta in North Kánara for shipment to Bombay. The Vánis and other merchants of the market towns of Karajgi, Háveri, and Savanur, were the chief buyers of the local *juári*. Through their agents the Kumta merchants also created a great demand for cotton. A market was held once a week in Karajgi, Háveri, Riti, and Devgiri. Karajgi and Háveri carried on a wholesale trade in grain and coarse sugar or *gul*. The merchants of Homnabad in the Nizám's country sent agents to Háveri to buy cardamoms, clean them, and prepare them for market. About 300 *gonis* or bullock-loads of cardamoms, estimated at £7200 (Rs. 72,000), were yearly bought by the Homnabad merchants chiefly from Sirsi, Bilgi, and Siddápur, of which the Háveri merchants bought about £500 (Rs. 5000) worth or twenty bullock-loads. The Savanur and Van-Sigli markets in the Savanur Nawáb's district afforded a ready market to the Hattimattur cultivators for the sale of garden produce.

Since the former survey, the accounts had been kept in acres instead of in *márs*.<sup>1</sup> The practice of entering in the accounts the gross rental or *kamál* of the land under tillage began in 1834-35 and the full *kamál* was shown in 1841-42. The Bankápur survey diagram shows that during the nineteen years ending 1845-46, out of the total 122,000 Government arable acres in 128 villages of the sub-division, the tillage area varied from about 73,000 acres in 1834-35 to about 52,000 acres in 1845-46. During the twenty-six years ending 1845-46, the net rental varied from about £9600 (Rs. 96,000) in 1821-22 to about £5600 (Rs. 56,000) in 1832-33 and averaged £7700 (Rs. 77,000).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The *már* varied from 16 to 80 acres (4-20 *kurgis*). Wilson's Glossary, 331.

<sup>2</sup> The details are: The TILLAGE AREA fell from about 63,000 acres in 1827-28 to about 61,000 acres in 1829-30; from 1830-31 there was a gradual increase till in 1834-35 it amounted to about 73,000 acres; in 1835-36 it fell to about 69,000 acres; the next two years brought a little more land under tillage but in 1838-39 the tillage area again fell to about 63,000 acres. In 1839-40 it rose to about 68,000 acres and then gradually declined till it reached 52,490 acres in 1845-46. From about Rs. 91,000 in 1820-21 the NET RENTAL rose to about Rs. 96,000 for the next two years; from about Rs. 79,000 in 1823-24 it rose to about Rs. 86,000 in 1824-25 and again fell to about Rs. 76,000 in 1825-26; from nearly Rs. 90,000 in 1826-27 it steadily fell to about Rs. 56,000 in 1832-33. It rose to about Rs. 86,000 in 1834-35 and again fell to about Rs. 51,000 in 1836-37; from about Rs. 82,500 in 1837-38 it fell to about Rs. 62,000 in 1838-39 and rose to about Rs. 86,000 in 1839-40; from this it slowly fell to about Rs. 72,000 in 1845-46. From about Rs. 26,000 in 1834-35 REMISSIONS rose to about Rs. 53,000 in 1836-37; for the four years ending 1840-41 they varied from about Rs. 35,000 in 1838-39 to about Rs. 15,000 in 1839-40; for the five years ending 1845-46 they varied from about Rs. 68,000 in 1842-43 to about Rs. 45,000 in 1845-46. Diagram in Survey Rept. 146 of 29th September 1846, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

SURVEY.  
Bankápur,  
1846-47.

During the whole course of British administration Bankápur had been suffering from over-assessment. In spite of nearly thirty years of peace and security, the abolition of transit duties and taxes, and the improvement of roads, cultivation was more limited in 1845-46 than at any former period of British rule. The average dry crop acre rate for the five years ending 1833-34 was about 1s. 9d. (14 as.) and the average dry crop acre rate for the seven years ending 1845-46 was 2s. 3½d. (Re. 1 as. 2½). The average garden acre rate in Háveri was £2 18s. (Rs. 29). But a large proportion of irrigated land was classed as rice ground though cultivated with the usual garden products, and the average rate of assessment for this was only 14s. (Rs. 7). This reduced the general average rate for the whole land watered from the Háveri reservoir to about £1 9s. (Rs. 14½). At Shiggaon the garden rate varied from £1 1s. to £4 (Rs. 10½-40); the average for 1844-45 was £1 10½s. (Rs. 15½). The general average rate for the whole garden land of the survey group was £1 8s. 7½d. (Rs. 14½). The higher of the rates could be paid only by gardens cultivated with cocoa and betel palms or with the betel creeper. This took long to come to bearing, twelve years for the cocoa-palm, eight for the betel-palm, and three for the betel-vine. The highest acre rate for well gardens was 10s. (Rs. 5). The rice land amounted to about 1200 acres chiefly in the first class villages along the western border of the sub-division and yielded a revenue of between £400 and £500 (Rs. 4000 and 5000). The acre assessment varied from £1 (Rs. 10) to 2s. (Rs. 1). The average acre rate for 1844-45 was about 8s. 6d. (Rs. 4½). The landholders were not all poor. Especially in the mámlatdár's villages substantial farmers had eight to twenty bullocks and one or two large crop-carts, and paid yearly rentals of £10 to £30 (Rs. 100-300). To landholders of this class the existing rates were not oppressive, as their means enabled them to keep their lands in a high state of tillage and to raise crops far superior to those grown by the ordinary local husbandmen. At the same time the body of the landholders were poor and the farm stock was so scanty that it did not amount to more than one bullock for every thirty acres of tillage.

The proposals for a fresh assessment were to have four classes of villages assessed at highest dry crop acre rates varying from 3s. 6d. (Rs. 1½) to 2s. 6d. (Rs. 1¼). The first class was to comprise fifteen rice villages lying along the western border and to have a highest dry crop acre rate of 3s. 6d. (Rs. 1½); the second class was to contain fifty-five villages, lying east of the first class with a highest dry crop acre rate of 3s. (Rs. 1½); the third class of thirty-six villages still further east was to have a highest dry crop acre rate of 2s. 9d. (Rs. 1½); and the fourth or the most easterly class of thirty-one villages was to be assessed at a highest drycrop acre rate of 2s. 6d. (Rs. 1¼). The rates of inferior soils were to be proportionally lowered according to their relative values as fixed by the survey classification. The proposed highest acre rate for pond gardens was £1 10s. (Rs. 15) and for well gardens 10s. (Rs. 5). The proposed highest rate for the best rice-land admitting of an occasional sugarcane crop was 10s. (Rs. 5) falling to 2s. (Rs. 1). The auction.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Bankapur,  
1846-47.

sale of the produce of fruit trees was to be abolished. All levies in kind by the village headmen and accountants and hereditary officers, styled *áya-mira*, were to be absorbed in the new assessment. The survey assessment yielded an average drycrop acre rate of 1s. 7½d. (13 as.) which was about 7½d. (5 as.) less than the average of the collections of the seven years ending 1845-46 and 1½d. (1 a.) less than that of the five years ending 1833-34. The effect of the survey settlement on the revenue from gardens was to reduce it by one-third. The effect of the settlement on the entire tillage area was to reduce the average acre rate from 3s. 2d. (Re. 1 as. 9½) to 2s. Re. 1). The details are:

Bankapur Survey Settlement, 1846-47.

YEAR.	FORMER.				1846 SURVEY RENTAL.
	128 Villages.	Grazing Fees.	Nine Villages.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1816-1846 ... ..	77,406	1866	10,707	90,009	1,15,000
1829-1834 ... ..	63,280	1508	10,707	75,495	1,15,000
1834-1846 ... ..	76,188	2188	10,707	89,083	1,15,000
1846-46 ... ..	71,820	4988	10,131	86,939	1,15,000

The proposed settlement was sanctioned by Government in December 1847.<sup>1</sup>

Ránebennur,  
1847-48.

In 1847-48 the survey settlement was introduced into the 130 villages of old Ránebennur in the south-east of the district.<sup>2</sup> Ránebennur was bounded on the north by Bankapur, on the east by the Tungbhadra river, and on the south and west by the sub-division of Kod. Besides the Tungbhadra river, it was watered on the north by the Varda and on the south by the Kumadvati. The sub-division included 142 villages, twelve of which were alienated. Of the whole number, sixty-nine Government and six alienated villages were under the mámlatdár of Ránebennur, and sixty-one Government and six alienated villages under the mahálkari of Gutal. The general aspect of this sub-division which was very partially cultivated was bare and sterile. The mámlatdár's division was crossed in several directions by low barren ridges. The soil varied greatly in different parts. Except some land near the river, and an open level tract between the hills of the Gutal petty division and the town of Ránebennur, the country to the east of the road from Dhárwár to Harihar was hilly or waving ground of which a small portion only was fit for tillage. The rest, though in parts rocky, was generally covered with a thin coating of earth and afforded a scanty pasturage for cattle and sheep. The soil in the Gutal petty division was mostly red, and the waste parts of it were mostly covered with low brushwood. The climate was nearly uniform. There was not rain enough for rice, but an ample supply for the ordinary drycrops. Droughts were

<sup>1</sup> Gov. Letter 5007 of 3rd Dec. 1847, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV. 155-160.

<sup>2</sup> Capt. Wingate, Survey Superintendent, 15 of 26th Jan. 1848; Gov. Letter 2773 of 16th May 1848; Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI.



## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Ránebennur,  
1847-48.

unusual. The chief products belonged to the *mungári* or early harvest. The most important crops were *jádri* and cotton; and chillies were raised in a few villages bordering on Kod. The watered lands were of some extent, the most important being garden grounds under the lakes of Ránebennur, Gntal, and Honatti. These reservoirs were filled with mud and the supply of water failed in the hot season. The wells that were then used had rarely springs and were capable of supplying water only for a limited period. The garden products were cocoanuts, betelnuts, betel leaves, and sugarcane. Two years' rotation was generally practised. Rich land was manured every fourth or fifth, and sloping or poor land every second or third year. Byádgi was the most important market town. Ránebennur, Hulgeri, Bisarhalli, Airani, Kadarmandalgi, Kárdgi, Reti, and Agri were among the others. The chief manufactures were cotton stuffs such as *rumáls*, *dhotars*, and *sádis*, and woollen blankets. About 400 looms were worked in Ránebennur, 250 in Byádgi, 140 in Hulgeri, 74 in Airani, and 69 in Bisarhalli. Silks were made in Ránebennur from raw silk brought from Maisur. They were chiefly for home use, but were also sent to Maisur and Kánara. The trade of the petty division centred in Ránebennur and Byádgi and was chiefly in the hands of merchants of these towns who carried on a considerable exchange trade between Belári and Maisur on the one side and Kánara on the other. The yearly value of the Ránebennur trade was estimated at £20,000 (Rs. 2,00,000) and that of Byádgi at £9000 (Rs. 90,000). The leading imports were betelnut, *jágri*, and sugar from Anavatti, Sorál, and Shikárpur in Maisur, and from the Kod and Hángal sub-divisions; rice from Chikkerur and Haunsbhavi in Kod, and from the Nagarsub-division of Maisur; indigo from Belári; cocoanuts and tobacco from Davangeri, and salt from Kumta and Dhundshi. Mild intermittent fevers prevailed at the beginning of the rains and during the cold weather; guineaworm was less common than in other parts of Dhárwár. The landholders were a well disposed intelligent and industrious class. They were not wanting in enterprise but their enterprise had been checked by the want of any permanent interest in the land.

The diagram for 129 Government villages shows that, during the twenty-one years ending 1846-47, of a total of about 190,000 arable acres, the tillage area varied from nearly 75,000 acres in 1835-36 and 1836-37 to about 46,000 acres in 1845-46. During the nine years ending 1828-29 the rental varied from about £9600 (Rs. 96,000) in 1821-22 to about £8300 (Rs. 83,000) in 1823-24 and averaged about £9100 (Rs. 91,000). During the ten years ending 1838-39 it varied from about £8300 (Rs. 83,000) in 1834-35 to about £3900 (Rs. 39,000) in the two years ending 1832-33, and averaged about £6400 (Rs. 64,000). During the eight years ending 1846-47 it varied from nearly £9000 (Rs. 90,000) in the three years ending 1841-42 to about £6400 (Rs. 64,000) in 1845-46, and averaged nearly £8000 (Rs. 80,000).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The details are : From about 67,000 acres in 1826-27 TILLAGE rose to about 69,000 acres in 1827-28 and steadily fell to about 62,000 acres in 1829-30; from about 64,000 acres in 1830-31 it fell to about 58,000 acres in 1831-32; from this it rose to about

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Rānebennur,  
1847-48.

The revenue history of the Rānebennur sub-division may be divided into three periods. The first embraces the nine years ending 1828-29 when tillage and collections remained nearly stationary and the average acre rate was high, 2s. 8½d. (Re. 1 as. 5½); the second period, the ten years ending 1838-39, was marked by a slight advance in tillage and great fluctuations in revenue, with an average acre rate of 1s. 10½d. (15 as.). The third period, the eight years ending 1846-47, showed a steady decline in tillage and revenue. The average acre rate was 2s. 8½d. (Re. 1 as. 5½). The high and steady average of collections in the nine years ending 1828-29 were due partly to the establishment of peace and confidence and partly to an arrangement which acted as an indirect tax on holders of alienated lands by allowing no one to till them who did not hold some fully assessed land. The fluctuations of the revenue and the advance in tillage during the ten years ending 1838-39 were due to bad seasons, liberal remissions, and efforts to prop up an excessive assessment by grants of arable waste on favourable terms. The decline in the eight years ending 1846 was due to the giving up of the *kard* or lease system and to stricter management. The slight advance in tillage and collections in 1846-47 was due to landholders taking fields in anticipation of the lower survey rates. The removal of the old Marātha restriction on any one tilling alienated land who did not hold highly assessed government land, had helped the holders of alienated lands at the expense of the Government revenue. At the same time it had been of some use in lightening the pressure of the very high rates on Government land.<sup>1</sup> Except in a few villages the people, though poorer than in neighbouring sub-divisions, were not depressed.

For the survey settlement, the villages were arranged into two classes with dry-crop acre rates varying from 2s. 9d. to 3d. (Rs. 1½ - 2 as.).

74,000 acres in 1834-35 and continued about the same during the next three years; and then almost steadily fell to about 46,000 acres in 1845-46; in 1846-47 it rose by about 3000 acres. From about Rs. 91,000 in 1820-21 the NET RENTAL rose to about Rs. 96,000 for the next two years; from about Rs. 83,000 in 1823-24 it rose to about Rs. 93,000 in the two years ending 1827-28; from this it rapidly fell to about Rs. 39,000 in the two years ending 1832-33; after rising to about Rs. 83,000 in 1834-35 it steadily fell to Rs. 55,000 in 1836-37; from about Rs. 78,000 in 1837-38 it fell to Rs. 70,000 in 1838-39; during the next three years it was nearly Rs. 90,000; and from this steadily fell to about Rs. 64,000 in 1845-46. In 1846-47 it rose by about Rs. 6000. During the nine years ending 1828-29 REMISSIONS varied from about Rs. 16,000 in 1823-24 to about Rs. 3000 in 1821-22; during the six years ending 1834-35 they varied from about Rs. 32,000 in 1833-34 to about Rs. 20,000 in 1830-31; during the six years ending 1840-41 they varied from about Rs. 56,000 in 1836-37 to about Rs. 18,000 in 1840-41; during the six years ending 1846-47 they varied from about Rs. 49,000 in 1841-42 to about Rs. 30,000 in 1846-47. Diagram in Survey Rept. 15 of 26th Jan. 1848, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI.

1 Among the most striking cases of over-assessment were the neighbouring villages of Mehdur and Gudgur in the Gutal petty division. Taking the average of the ten years ending 1830 the yearly revenue of Mehdur was about Rs. 1200; for the ten years ending 1840 the average was Rs. 600; and in 1845-46 the total revenue was Rs. 154. The average of Gudgur for the ten years ending 1830 was Rs. 850, and for the ten years ending 1840, Rs. 500; the total revenue for 1845-46 was Rs. 140. The lands of both villages were nearly waste in 1846-47. There were not more than four or five Government landholders and these held their lands on favourable terms. Ruins of houses in 1846-47 showed that people had been driven away. The rates in these villages were not higher than in other villages, only the people had no other resources to help them. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 88.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Rānebennur,  
1847-48.

Class contained forty-four villages in the south-west which at dry crop acre rates varying from 2s. 9d. to 3d. The second class contained the remaining eighty-six was assessed at dry crop acre rates varying from 2s. 6d. to Rs. 1½ - 2 as.). The highest garden acre-rates were £1 10s. (Rs. . .) in the case of pond-gardens, and 10s. (Rs. 5) in the case of well gardens. The highest rice acre rate was 10s. (Rs. 5); all acre rates beyond 4s. (Rs. 2) were confined to soils capable of yielding the superior products, sugarcane and vegetables, in addition to rice. These survey rates included the levies hitherto made by the landholders for the village officers. In the case of quit-rent land, whenever the quit-rent exceeded the survey assessment of the whole land whether paying quit-rent or rent-free, the excess was cut off, and the survey assessment of the whole land was levied in lieu of the quit-rent. The immediate effect of the survey settlement, compared with the 1846-47 net rental, was a fall from about £7000 to £5000 (Rs. 70,000-Rs. 50,000) or twenty-nine per cent. If all the arable area was brought under tillage, the survey assessment showed an increase of fifty-nine per cent over the average collections of the twenty-seven years ending 1846-47. The details<sup>1</sup> are:

Rānebennur Survey Settlement, 1847-48.

YEAR.	COLLECTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF				Total Collections.	1848 Survey Assessment.
	Tillage area, 129 villages.	Murdur Village.	Grazing Fees.	Village Officers' Fees.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1820-1847 ... ..	77,302	300	2236	1000	81,838	1,30,000
1820-1829 ... ..	90,650	300	2787	1000	94,737	1,30,000
1829-1839 ... ..	83,591	300	2806	1000	87,697	1,30,000
1839-1847 ... ..	79,424	300	4276	1000	85,000	1,30,000
1845-46 ... ..	83,785	300	5920	1000	71,005	1,30,000

In 1847-48 the survey settlement was introduced into 161 Government villages of Hāngal in the south-west of the district.<sup>2</sup> Hāngal was bounded on the north by the Taras petty division of Hubli and by Bankāpur, on the east by Bankāpur and Kod, on the south by Maisur, and on the west by Kānara. Of its 193 villages, thirty-two were alienated of which thirty paid a quit-rent. Of the whole number 103 Government and thirty-one alienated villages were under the māmlatdār of Hāngal, and fifty-eight Government villages and one alienated village were under the mahālkari of Adur. Nearly the whole māmlatdār's division was broken by low almost detached hills. To the west and south the hills were covered with thick forest, and to the north and east some were bushy and others were rocky. Through its greatest length Hāngal was crossed by the rivers Varda and Dharma. The bed of the Varda was too deep to be used in irrigation. The Dharma was dammed in two places. The upper dam was thrown across the stream at the village of Mantgi where the Dharma entered Hāngal from the west. The canal from the Mantgi lake was carried through the lands of seven villages Sevali, Herur, Govrápur, Gigihalli, Sirmápur, Doleshvar, and Surleshvar, a distance of nearly twelve miles. At Surleshvar it

Hāngal,  
1847-48.<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 95.<sup>2</sup> Capt. Wingate, Survey Superintendent, 15 of 26th January 1848; Gov. Letter 2773 of 16th May 1848; Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Hángal,  
1847-48.

divided into two branches. One branch passed south-east through the lands of Giglikop, Alur, Havasgi, and the alienated village of Mulgund, and emptied itself into the Varda. The other branch passed north-east through Akivalli and Arleshvar, and, after passing two villages of the Ádur petty division, again entered Hángal and emptied itself into the present (1846) bed. The second dam was near the village of Kenchi Neglur about twelve miles below Mantgi. This dam turned the river water into a canal, which, after running more than five miles, emptied into the Naregal lake. Besides supplying the Naregal lake which overflowed every year and watered the rice lands of Vardi, this canal also watered the rice lands of Nellibid. From the main canal minor ones branched in every direction, fed the ponds of villages through whose lands they passed and, in times of failure or of cessation of rain, watered rice fields and gardens. The prevailing soil was a light brown whose surface was rarely broken in the hot season except in wastes which the rains had carved into fissures and hollows. In the mámlatdár's division the soil was light and the climate moist. The greatest fall of rain was along the border villages to the west, where was a large area of uncleared land. The watered crops were the only crops of importance. Most of the maháikari's division was a level plain of black soil. The climate was much drier than in the mámlatdár's division and was well suited for dry crops. As it lay so near the Sahyádris, the supply of rain in Hángal was generally certain and regular. For their full supply of water the rice lands depended on ponds. The garden products were plantains, betel and cocoa palms, and the betel-vine. In plain black soil villages the early, called *mungári* or *kharif*, harvest included *yellu* Sesamum, *uddu* Phaseolus mungo, *jola* Sorghum vulgare, *dhod talli navani* Panicum italicum, *muligi sáve* Panicum miliare, *rági* Eleusine corocana, *togari* Cajanus indicus, *mataki* Phaseolus aconitifolius, *hesaru* Phaseolus radiatus, *avari* Dolichos lablab, and *hurli* Dolichos biflorus. The *hingári* or late harvest included *sialu jola*, *godí* wheat, *kadli* gram, *hatti* cotton, *kusumbi* safflower, *audla* castor seed, *guralu* an oil plant, *karra sáve* Panicum aniliacum, *navani* Panicum italicum, and *agashi* also an oil plant. In the *malnád* or wet villages the early harvest included *bhatta* rice, *rági*, and *muligi sáve* Panicum miliare. The *hingári* or late harvest included *audla* or castor seed, *hesaru* Phaseolus radiatus, *uddu* Phaseolus mungo, *agashi* an oil plant, *avari* Dolichos lablab, and *kadli* gram.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 150-153. The estimate of the amount and value of the produce is :

Hángal Crops, 1847.

GRAIN.	Acre Outturn.		Bag of 128 shers.	GRAIN.	Acre Outturn.		Bag of 128 shers.
	Greatest.	Least.			Greatest.	Least.	
<i>Jola</i> ...	240	120	Rs. 3 0	<i>Kadli</i> ...	80	40	12 0
<i>Cotton-wool</i> ...	48	...	Uncertain.	<i>Uddu</i> ...	20	15	7 0
<i>Cotton-seed</i> ...	144	...	Ditto.	<i>Burli</i> ...	40	20	2 8
<i>Kusumbi</i> ...	80	80	2 8	<i>Avari</i> ...	36	24	4 0
<i>Navani</i> ...	120	60	1 8	<i>Yalu</i> ...	80	40	4 0
<i>Sáve</i> ...	160	80	2 8	<i>Mataki</i> ...	80	40	2 8
<i>Hesaru</i> ...	20	15	5 0	<i>Godi</i> ...	40	20	3 12
<i>Rági</i> ...	160	80	1 10	<i>Malbhatta</i> ...	400	200	2 8
<i>Audla</i> ...	40	20	4 0	<i>Sanbhatta</i> ...	250	200	3 8
<i>Togari</i> ...	80	40	5 0	<i>Dodginbhatta</i> ...	200	100	2 0

The chief market towns in the mámlatdar's division were Hángal, Bomanhalli, Alur, and Mahárájpeth, and in the mahálkari's charge Ádur and Naregal. The manufactures were confined to the weaving of a few coarse cotton and woollen stuffs for local use. The imports were, *javári*, wheat, gram, *kusumbi*, and *agashi* oil from the north; cloths from Hubli and Belári; salt, dried and fresh cocoanuts, betelnuts, dried and fresh dates, pepper, cardamoms, and plantains from Kumta. The exports were rice, *javári*, and raw sugar to Navalgund, Dambal, Nargund, Hubli, and Bádámi. A little raw cotton also went from the plain villages of the mahálkari's division. The products of the dry crop tillage commanded equally good prices with those of the neighbouring parts of Bankápur to the north. The prices of the products of watered land were considerably lower, as the produce was greatly beyond the local demand and nearly all the surplus passed north. As rice and raw sugar were the chief exports, and their prices ruled lower in Hángal than in Bankápur and still more than in Hubli, rice and garden soils were at a disadvantage.

The diagram for the 160 Hángal villages shows that, during the twenty-one years ending 1846-47, of a total of about 92,000 Government arable acres, the tillage area varied from about 44,000 acres in 1834-35 and 1837-38 to about 32,000 acres in 1846-47. During the five years ending 1824-25 the net rental varied from about £8900 (Rs. 89,000) in 1822-23 to about £7200 (Rs. 72,000) in 1823-24 and averaged about £8200 (Rs. 82,000). During the twenty-two years ending 1846-47 it varied from about £7300 (Rs. 73,000) in 1842-43 to about £4100 (Rs. 41,000) in 1836-37 and averaged about £6200 (Rs. 62,000).<sup>1</sup> From 1826-27, the first year in which the tillage area was entered in acres, to 1837-38, that is for twelve years tillage had slowly spread and again from 1837-38 to 1846-47 it had slowly shrunk. The change was chiefly due to the stoppage of the practice of granting waste on specially easy terms. For 1846-47 the collections on account of drycrop land were £1945 (Rs. 19,450) and those on watered land £374 2 (Rs. 37,420). Of the latter sum £2994 (Rs. 29,940) were obtained from the rice and £748 (Rs. 7480) from the garden cultivation. The assessment was unequal rather than excessive.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Hángal,  
1847-48.

<sup>1</sup> The details are : From nearly 36,000 acres in the two years ending 1827-28 Tillage rose to about 37,500 acres in 1828-29, and after falling to about 35,000 acres in 1829-30 again rose to about 37,500 in 1830-31; from about 36,000 acres in 1831-32 it steadily rose to about 44,000 acres in 1834-35; during the six years ending 1840-41 it varied from about 44,000 acres in 1837-38 to about 42,000 acres in 1835-36; and from about 43,000 acres in 1841-42 it steadily fell to about 32,000 in 1846-47. From about Rs. 82,000 in 1820-21 the NET RENTAL steadily rose to about Rs. 89,000 in 1822-23, and, after a fall to about Rs. 72,000 in 1823-24, again rose to about Rs. 77,000 in 1824-25; from about Rs. 62,500 in 1825-26 it steadily rose to about Rs. 68,000 in 1828-29 and steadily fell to about Rs. 47,500 in 1831-32; after steadily rising to about Rs. 71,000 in 1834-35 it again fell to about Rs. 41,000 in 1836-37; from this it steadily rose to about Rs. 73,000 in 1842-43 and fell to about Rs. 57,000 in 1846-47. During the ten years ending 1832-33 REMISSIONS varied from about Rs. 21,000 in 1831-32 to about Rs. 5000 in 1828-29; during the three years ending 1835-36, they were about Rs. 15,000; during the five years ending 1840-41 they varied from about Rs. 37,000 in 1836-37 to about Rs. 10,000 in 1840-41; during the six years ending 1846-47 they varied from about Rs. 48,000 in 1841-42 to about Rs. 31,000 in 1846-47. Diagram in Survey Report 15 of 26th January 1848, Bom. Gov. Sci. CLVI.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Hángal,  
1847-48.

The average drycrop acre rate varied from 7s. 1½d. (Rs. 3 as. 9) to 1½d. (1¼ as.); and that of rice land from £1 7s. 1½d. (Rs. 13 as. 9) to 1s. 9½d. (14 17 as.). The average garden acre rate was £1 17s. 10½d. (Rs. 18 as. 15). As regarded the cost and profit of rice and sugarcane tillage in a *malnád* or wet village, the estimates<sup>1</sup> showed, in the case of three acres of rice and one and a half acres of sugarcane, a rental of £2 5s. (Rs. 22½) for 4½ acres at Rs. 5 an acre; a cost of tillage amounting to £7 3s. (Rs. 71½); and a crop return worth £16 4s. (Rs. 162); that is, a balance of £6 16s. (Rs. 68). With respect to cotton and *javári* tillage in plain villages, the estimates showed, in the case of seven acres of *javári* and six acres of cotton, a rental of £1 15s. 9d. (Rs. 17½) for thirteen acres at 2s. 9d. (Rs. 1½) the acre; a cost of tillage amounting to 1s. (8 as.); and a crop return worth £6 17s. 6d. (Rs. 68½); that is a balance of £5 0s. 9d. (Rs. 50½)<sup>2</sup>.

The Hángal sub-division was thinly inhabited and the villages were generally small. Everywhere were large tracts of waste and especially in the west much land was covered with dense forest. Though the landholders were better off than in the neighbouring districts, sickness had for many years checked the increase of population. The prevailing diseases were cholera and small-pox, guineaworm and fever were also common.

The 161 Government villages were divided into four classes with drycrop acre rates varying from 3s. to 2½d. (Rs. 1½-1¼ as.). The first or plain class contained thirty-six villages to the east of Ádur enjoying a climate well suited to drycrops. The second class included thirty-one villages lying west of the first class in which the fall of rain was slightly but not seriously too heavy for drycrops. The third class contained fifty-one villages still further west in which the fall of rain was still more prejudicial to drycrop husbandry. The fourth class contained forty-three villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the Kánara forests. The drycrop acre rates varied in the first class from 3s. to 3d. (Rs. 1½-2 as.); in the second from 2s. 5½d. to 3½d. (Rs. 1 as. 3½ to 2¼ as.); in the third from 1s. 10½d. to 3½d. (15-2¼ as.); and in the fourth from 1s. 3½d. to 2½d. (10½-1¼ as.). These rates lowered the existing drycrop assessment on cultivated land in the first and second classes of villages and raised it in the third and fourth. The details<sup>3</sup> are:

<sup>1</sup> These estimates do not include the additional expense on account of bullock-hire and wages for labour. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 164.

<sup>2</sup> In the case of a wet village the details were: Rent for 4½ acres at Rs. 5 the acre, Rs. 22½; cost of 6000 pieces of sugarcane for seed, Rs. 6; cost 27 *chittás* of rice for seed, Rs. 2½; cost of making raw sugar at Rs. 3½ the *goni*, Rs. 63; total, Rs. 94. Three acres of rice yielding 12 *gonis* of 32 *chittás* each at Rs. 3 the *goni*, Rs. 36; 1½ acres of sugarcane yielding 18 *gonis* of *gul* at Rs. 7 the *goni*, Rs. 126; total Rs. 162. Balance to the landholder, Rs. 68. In the case of a plain holding the details were: Rent of 13 acres at Rs. 1½ an acre, Rs. 17½; cost of 2 *mans* of seed cotton at 2 as. the *man*, Rs. 4; cost of *tur* and *javári* for seed (say) Rs. 4; total Rs. 18½. Seven acres of *javári* yielding 10½ *gonis* at Rs. 2½ the *goni*, Rs. 26½; 3½ *gonis* of *tur* grown between the drills of the *javári* at Rs. 2½ the *goni*, Rs. 8½; 6 acres of cotton yielding 18 *mans* of clean cotton at Rs. 1½ the *man*, Rs. 27, and 54 *mans* of seed at 2 as. a *man*, Rs. 6½, total Rs. 33½; total Rs. 68½. Balance to the landholder, Rs. 50½. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 164.

<sup>3</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 109.

*Hángal Dry-crop Land Settlement, 1847-48.*

CLASS.	Vil- lages.	1846-47.				SURVEY.		
		Dry Crop.	Tillage.	Assess- ment on Tillage.	Average Acre Rate.	Dry Crop.	Total Assess- ment.	Average Acre Rate.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I... ..	86	24,500	9228	12891	1 6 4	24,500	24,500	1 0 0
II... ..	81	18,618	4750	4871	0 14 9	17,000	11,687	0 11 0
III... ..	51	22,642	4784	1535	0 5 1	17,000	9562	0 9 0
IV... ..	43	48,189	2710	656	0 8 10	38,000	10,312	0 5 0
Total ...	161	108,849	21,447	19,458	0 14 5	91,500	56,081	0 9 9

Chapter VIII.

Land.

SURVEY.  
*Hángal,  
1847-48.*

The rice acre rates varied from 10s. (Rs. 5) to 1s. 6d. (12 as.). The higher rates above 4s. (Rs. 2) were for rice and sugarcane lands, and the lower rates for rice lands only. These survey settlement rates reduced the average rate of assessment on the whole rice lands under tillage from 5s. 10½d. (Rs. 2 as. 14½) to 4s. 4½d. (Rs. 2 as. 3), or, inclusive of waste, from 5s. 7d. (Rs. 2 as. 12½) to 4s. 3d. (Rs. 2½). This was equal to a reduction of seven per cent in both cases. The principal garden villages were Naregal, Alur, and Hángal in the mámlatdár's charge. Of these Naregal and Alur were supplied with water from the dams on the Dharma river. The highest pond garden acre rate was £2 (Rs. 20), and the well garden rate 10s. (Rs. 5). These survey settlement rates lowered the assessment on garden lands tilled and waste from £858 to £600 (Rs. 8580-6000), or the average garden acre rate from £1 17s. 9d. to £1 6s. 6d. (Rs. 18½-13¼). On paying an assessment equal to the drycrop rate on soil of the same quality in cleared parts of the village, landholders were allowed to clear and till forest land, unless it was set apart for timber. The *haks* or rights of hereditary officers were absorbed in the new rates. The survey rates also included the taxes on sheep and the sale of the produce of fruit trees. The immediate effect of the settlement compared with the land revenue of 1846-47, was, on the same tillage area, a fall of rental from £6400 (Rs. 64,000) to £4800 (Rs. 48,000) or twenty-five per cent. When the whole arable area was brought under tillage the survey rental would show an increase of sixty-eight per cent on the average collections of the twenty-two years ending 1846-47, and of seventy-five per cent on the 1846-47 collections. The details<sup>2</sup> are:

*Hángal Survey Settlement, 1847-48.*

YEAR.	COLLECTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF			Total.	1848 Survey Assess- ment.
	Tillage Area.	Grazing Fees.	Hero- ditary Claims.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1825-1847 .. ..	61,861	1199	4000	66,560	1,12,000
1846-47 .. ..	66,876	8208	4000	64,084	1,12,000

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 114.

<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 119.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Taras,  
1847-48.

In 1847-48 the survey settlement was introduced into fifty-four villages<sup>1</sup> of the Taras petty division of Hubli.<sup>2</sup> Taras was a belt of sixty-three villages lying north and south of the town of Taras. Of the sixty-three villages, fifty-four were Government and nine were alienated subject to a quit-rent. The climate was like that of Hángal. Heavy thunderstorms fell at intervals in May, during which the fields were ploughed and prepared for seed. By about the 10th or 15th of June the regular rains generally set in. The late or *hingári* rains were so slight and uncertain that there was hardly any late or cold weather harvest. Hale Taralgat was the only village with lands suited to the growth of drycrops. The watered lands were of most importance, the revenue derived from them in 1846-47 being about £1100 (Rs. 11,000), compared with £700 (Rs. 7000) from unwatered land. The chief field produce was rice, sugarcane, *rági*, *sáva*, *til*, and *kulthi*, of which rice and sugarcane were the most important. The manufactures were limited to cotton and woollen stuffs. There were three markets at Taras, Arlikatti, and Dhundshi. From the Taras market, which was held every Tuesday, rice worth about £10 (Rs. 100) was exported and wheat, *bájrí*, and other articles worth about £2 10s. (Rs. 25) were imported chiefly from Hubli, Kundgol, Shirhatti, and Mulgund. From the Arlikatti market, the chief northern centre of trade, every Thursday, coarse cotton cloth worth about £30 (Rs. 300) was sent to Hubli, and oil worth about £15 (Rs. 150) to Sirsi. The Dhundshi market, which was held every Wednesday and Thursday, was the most important in the subdivision. During the six months from the first of December to the setting in of the rains the weekly imports amounted to about £480 (Rs. 4800); during the other six months, the state of the roads prevented traffic. Nearly all the *gul* or raw sugar and rice of the sub-division and of the neighbouring parts found a market in Dhundshi. Cholera and small-pox were prevalent and mortality was unusually great in Taras. The people were well off. The population, though scattered, was about 228·8 to the square mile.<sup>3</sup>

The diagram for the fifty-four Taras villages shows that during the twenty-two years ending 1846-47, of a total of about 40,000 Government arable acres, the tillage area varied from about 16,000 acres in 1834-35 to about 11,000 acres in 1825-26; and that the net rental varied from about £2700 (Rs. 27,000) in 1834-35 to about £1000 (Rs. 10,000) in 1836-37, and averaged £2000 (Rs. 20,000).<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Before the survey the Taras petty division contained fifty-seven villages, but, at the time of the survey settlement, no trace could be found of three villages. The missing lands were probably measured into those of the surrounding villages. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 121.

<sup>2</sup> Capt. Wingate, Survey Superintendent, 15 of 26th January 1848; Gov. Letter 2773 of 16th May 1848; Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI.

<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of forest, the area was ninety square miles and the population 20,593. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 177.

<sup>4</sup> From about 11,000 acres in 1825-26 TILLAGE steadily rose to about 15,500 in 1829-30 and fell to about 14,000 acres in 1832-33; it rose to about 16,000 acres in 1834-35; from about 14,000 acres in 1835-36 it rose to nearly 15,000 acres for the next two years, and after a slight fall in the two years ending 1839-40 again rose to nearly 15,000 acres in 1841-42; during the five years ending 1846-47 tillage was nearly stationary at about 14,000 acres. From about Rs. 21,000 in 1825-26 the NET RENTAL



During the twenty years ending 1846-47, there were no remarkable fluctuations either in tillage or in collections. Captain Wingate attributed this to the comparative certainty of the rain and to the large proportion of watered land in the group. That in spite of these advantages tillage had not spread and population had steadily declined was due partly to the prevalence of fatal disease, and partly to the very high rates at which arable waste had been assessed. The average acre rate for drycrop land was  $9\frac{1}{2}d.$  ( $6\frac{1}{2} as.$ ) and for rice  $6s. 6\frac{1}{2}d.$  ( $Rs. 3 as. 4\frac{1}{2}$ ). Under the survey settlement, for drycrop lands the villages were divided into four classes on account of difference in climate, the rates being lowered as heavier rain made drycrop husbandry less successful. The highest drycrop acre rate was  $3s.$  ( $Rs. 1\frac{1}{2}$ ) and the average over the whole four classes was  $1s. 0\frac{3}{4}d.$  ( $8\frac{1}{4} as.$ ). The details<sup>1</sup> are:

*Taras Dry-crop Land Settlement, 1847-48.*

CLASS.	Villages.	1846-47.				SURVEY.		
		Dry-crop.	Cultivated	Assess- ment on Cultivated Area.	Average Acre Rate.	Total Dry-crop Area.	Total Assess- ment.	Average Acre Rate.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.
I	1	795	787	1589	1 15 10	795	894	1 2 0
II	24	12,849	7897	4818	0 10 5	12,849	9235	0 11 6
III	19	14,190	2159	526	0 8 11	13,000	4875	0 7 0
IV	10	6415	269	46	0 2 9	5500	1719	0 5 0
Total	54	34,249	10,612	6959	0 6 4	32,144	16,723	0 8 3

In rice lands the highest proposed acre rate was  $11s.$  ( $Rs. 5\frac{1}{2}$ ), and the average rate on the whole rice land was  $4s. 3d.$  ( $Rs. 2\frac{1}{4}$ ) and on the tilled portion  $4s. 6d.$  ( $Rs. 2\frac{1}{4}$ ), or about thirty per cent less than the former rate. Garden land was limited to fifteen acres. The highest acre rate for pond gardens was  $£1.$  ( $Rs. 10$ ) and for well gardens  $10s.$  ( $Rs. 5$ ). On paying an assessment equal to that of drycrop soils of the same quality in cleared parts of the village, landholders were allowed to clear and cultivate any part of the forest, unless it was set apart for the growth of timber. The extent of land so tilled was to be determined at the yearly inspection of the village lands, and the rate of assessment to be levied was to be settled at the *jamábandi*.

rose to about Rs. 23,000 in 1826-27; from this it steadily fell to about Rs. 19,000 in 1832-33; after a rise to about Rs. 27,000 in 1834-35 it rapidly fell to about Rs. 10,000 in 1836-37; from about Rs. 22,000 in 1837-38 it fell to about Rs. 17,500 in 1838-39; for the next three years it was about Rs. 22,000, and after a fall of about Rs. 2000 in 1842-43 again rose to about Rs. 22,000 in the two years ending 1844-45; from this it steadily declined to about Rs. 19,000 in 1846-47. During the four years ending 1828-29 REMISSIONS varied from nearly Rs. 5000 in 1825-26 to about Rs. 1000 in 1827-28; there were no remissions in 1829-30; in 1830-31 there were about Rs. 5000; during the five years ending 1835-36 they varied from about Rs. 6000 in 1835-36 to about Rs. 1000 in 1831-32; in 1832-33 they were about Rs. 15,000; during the ten years ending 1846-47 they varied from about Rs. 7500 in 1846-47 to about Rs. 2000 in 1839-40. Diagram in Surv. Rept. 15 of 26th January 1848. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI.

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 124. The highest dry-crop acre rates for the four classes were Rs.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Rs.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $as. 15$ , and  $as. 10\frac{1}{2}$ .

## Chapter VIII.

### Land.

#### SURVEY.

*Taras,  
1847-48.*

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Taras,  
1847-48.

The immediate effect of the survey assessment was that, compared with the 1846-47 revenue, the survey rental on the same tillage area fell from £2050 (Rs. 20,500) to £1660 (Rs. 16,600) or nineteen per cent. If the whole arable area were brought under tillage, the survey rates would show an increase of thirty-four to thirty-six per cent. The details<sup>1</sup> are :

Taras Survey Settlement, 1847-48.

YEAR.	COLLECTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF			Total Collec- tions.	1849 Survey Assess- ment.
	Cultivated Land.	Grazing Fees.	Her- editary Claims.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1825-47 ...	20,467	877	1500	22,844	30,000
1846-47 ...	18,701	1828	1500	22,029	30,000

Kod,  
1848-49.

In 1848-49, the survey settlement was introduced into the south and north-west portions of the Dhárwár district, including 245 villages of Kod, 136 villages of Dhárwár, and 100 villages of the Mishrikot petty division of Hubli.<sup>2</sup> Kod formed the southern border of Dhárwár from the Varda to the Tungbhadra. In general shape it was an irregular four-sided oblong figure, with an average length of thirty miles and an average breadth of about sixteen miles. It was bounded on the north by the Bankápur and Ránebennur subdivisions, on the east by the Tungbhadra, on the south by Maisur, and on the west by the Varda river and Hángal. The villages of Kod were numerous and thickly set, especially towards the south-west, but they were (1848) thinly peopled and in some instances were empty. Of 266 villages, 245 were Government and twenty-one alienated. Of the whole number 157 Government and twelve alienated villages were under the mámlatdár of Rattehalli and eighty-eight Government and nine alienated villages were under the mahálkari of Kágnelli. The climate of Kod varied considerably in different parts. The south-west villages which chiefly belonged to the Tilvalli petty division were rainy during the south-west monsoon months (June-October) and the tillage was chiefly rice and other watered crops. A belt of villages close to, and inland of these, had a somewhat drier climate, and in this division both dry and watered crops were commonly grown. Not unfrequently the two kinds of crop were grown together in the same field that, if the season proved too dry for rice, a crop of *juári* might be obtained instead. The rest of the sub-division to the north and east of the survey group obtained still less rain. It was unsuited for rice unless with the help of irrigation, but was favourable for drycrops. Long droughts during the rainy season were rare; still, especially in the middle two crop zone, partial failures of the harvest occurred rather frequently owing to the position of the subdivision and the nature

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 127.<sup>2</sup> Captain Wingate, Survey Superintendent, 235 of 21st Dec. 1848, Gov. Letter 1908 of 19th March 1849, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 83, 155.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Kod,  
1848-49.

mangoes and tamarinds.<sup>1</sup> The three years ending 1827-28, which were years of gradual increase of tillage, were succeeded by four years of steady decline. During the ten years ending 1840-41 the tillage area was constantly though slightly changing and in 1840-41 it was about 56,000 acres. From this it almost steadily fell to about 38,000 acres in 1847-48. From 1828-29 there were four years of steady decline in the rental followed by three years of steady advance. During the five years ending 1839-40, the rental varied from about £9700 to about £8900 (Rs. 97,000-Rs. 89,000). The seven years ending 1847-48 were marked by a nearly steady fall in the rental from about £12,000 to about £8500 (Rs. 1,20,000-Rs. 85,000). The details<sup>2</sup> are:

Kod, 245 Villages: Tillage and Revenue, 1820-1848.

YEAR.	TILLAGE.			Waste Revenue	Quit Rent.	Net Land Revenue.
	Area.	Rental.	Remissions.			
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1820-21	...	...	...	4180	59,013	1,51,090
1821-22	...	...	...	4208	60,550	1,59,024
1822-23	...	...	...	4465	58,975	1,76,281
1823-24	...	...	...	4171	58,984	1,47,806
1824-25	...	...	...	609	54,067	1,40,576
1825-26	48,024	...	...	2825	49,123	1,29,580
1826-27	54,341	...	...	3100	57,733	1,49,544
1827-28	56,741	...	...	8116	56,990	1,58,460
1828-29	55,489	98,015	5780	3241	56,362	1,52,418
1829-30	58,601	91,187	13,675	3327	48,225	1,28,964
1830-31	51,918	86,573	18,317	4120	39,754	1,12,180
1831-32	49,184	79,267	29,487	1435	31,862	88,077
1832-33	49,443	81,099	19,894	1475	40,101	1,03,381
1833-34	53,088	1,11,344	34,362	1498	46,121	1,24,601
1834-35	58,254	1,11,344	20,974	1551	47,541	1,31,978
1835-36	58,374	95,833	25,981	1679	46,529	1,16,740
1836-37	54,397	91,205	52,526	1702	29,805	70,186
1837-38	54,175	83,995	24,723	1838	45,806	1,16,911
1838-39	55,601	97,131	24,710	1838	47,492	1,21,754
1839-40	55,453	89,161	6247	8046	52,287	1,09,047
1840-41	53,539	...	...	3353	52,667	1,40,981
1841-42	55,879	1,18,711	3269	2739	54,498	1,44,059
1842-43	58,160	1,20,271	35,695	3998	51,797	1,06,881
1843-44	44,419	99,643	26,581	4805	40,890	1,27,057
1844-45	30,587	87,437	23,704	6862	45,400	1,16,055
1845-46	37,368	82,938	29,745	3460	40,117	1,01,820
1846-47	38,187	85,888	24,305	9263	41,673	1,12,514
1847-48	37,373	85,269	24,138	9063	43,059	1,13,253

A comparison of the collections and the tillage area during the twenty-three years ending 1848 shows that the average drycrop acre rate was 2s. 2½d. (Rs. 1 as. 1½), the average rice acre rate 5s. 3½d. (Rs. 2 as. 10½), and the average garden acre rate 15s. 7½d. (Rs. 7 as. 12½). The details<sup>3</sup> are:

Kod Tillage and Revenue, 1825-1848.

LAND.	AVERAGE, 1825-1848.			AVERAGE, 1843-1848.		
	Tillage.	Collections.	Acre Rate.	Tillage.	Collections.	Acre Rate.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Drycrop	41,790	45,619	1 1 6	33,006	38,588	1 2 8
Rice	7993	21,222	2 10 6	5983	18,617	3 1 9
Garden	846	6660	7 12 10	745	6373	8 9 3

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 85.<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 134-135.<sup>3</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 97.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Kod,  
1848-49.

At the time of the settlement (1848) the Kod sub-division was impoverished, its population was scanty, and the area of arable waste was immense. The chief causes were over-taxation and cholera. The survey measurements and classification were begun in 1846 and finished in 1848. The plan followed for the classification of the soil in Kod was the same as that described in the Joint Report by the survey superintendents, dated the 2nd of August 1847 and afterwards approved by Government. A new system was adopted for valuing the supply of water to rice lands. The method was very simple and quite as systematic as that adopted for the valuation of the soil. The varying supplies of water obtainable for the irrigation of rice lands were by this system referred to one or other of the following six classes which were found sufficiently numerous for an equitable distribution of the assessment. Consistently with the attainment of this object it was desirable to have the number of classes as few as possible, as by this means the distinctions between each were more strongly marked and the work rendered at once simpler and more easily tested. The six classes were: (1) A supply of water abundant for rice and alternating crops of sugarcane; (2) a supply of water abundant for rice and in ordinary seasons sufficient for alternating crops of sugarcane; (3) a supply of water abundant for rice and sufficient for sugarcane in seasons when the fall of rain was unusually heavy; (4) a supply of water sufficient for rice and when the soil was suitable for an after green crop but not sufficient for sugarcane; (5) a supply of water independent of rain that is from ponds or streams for an after green crop; (6) a supply of water wholly dependent on the fall of rain and therefore very risky for rice. The consideration of the results of past revenue management, climate, markets, and relations to other sub-divisions already settled, led Captain Wingate to arrange the Kod villages into four classes and propose highest drycrop acre rates of 2s. 9d. (Rs. 1½), 2s. 6d. (Rs. 1¼), 2s. (Rs. 1), and 1s. 6½d. (12½ as.) The details<sup>1</sup> are:

Kod Dry Crop Land Settlement, 1848-49.

CLASS.	VIL- LAGES.	FORMER, 1843-1848.				SURVEY.			
		Total Dry- crop Land.	Tillage.	Collec- tions.	Average Acre Rate.	Total Dry- crop Land.	Rental.	Average Acre Rate.	High- est Acre Rate.
I ...	80	Acres. 22,688	Acres. 4829	Rs. 5441	Rs. a p. 1 2 0	Acres. 22,500	Rs. 16,875	As. 12	Rs. a. 1 8
II ...	184	112,724	20,947	26,484	1 4 3	118,500	78,031	11	1 4
III ...	64	35,381	6482	6202	0 15 2	39,000	21,987	9	1 0
IV ...	17	8534	678	431	0 8 11	5000	2187	7	0 12½
Total ...	245	174,274	33,006	38,538	1 2 8	180,000	1,19,030	10½	...

The rice lands were both extensive and valuable but like the dry crop lands most of them were (1848) waste. As in Hángal the rice lands consisted partly of land suited for sugarcane as well as rice from having a command of water for irrigation during part of the dry season. This more valuable land was limited in area and most of the land was unfit for rice, because of the ruin of the lakes. The difference in the area of rice lands according to the (1825) former and the (1847) present survey was no less than 7000 acres. Much of this

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 99-100.

difference was probably due to land having been entered as rice in the 1825 survey merely because it had once grown rice and was entered as rice land in the village accounts. Still there could be no question that the state of many of the reservoirs had greatly declined in the twenty-three years ending 1848, and that a considerable area had become incapable of irrigation. In 1848 the area of land suitable for rice was estimated at 20,000 acres. The highest acre rate proposed was 9s. (Rs. 4½). Upon the tillage the new rates effected a reduction of about thirty per cent. The details are :

*Kod Rice Land Settlement, 1848-49.*

YEAR.	Total Rice Land.	Tillage.	Rental.	Average Acre Rate.
1843-1848 ...	Acres. 27,500	Acres. 5983	Rs. 18,617	Rs. s. p. 8 1 6
Survey ...	20,000	...	40,000	2 0 0

The depressed condition of agriculture in Kod (1848) was nowhere more strikingly visible than in the garden cultivation. This was not so much shown by a decline of cultivation and revenue which were less subject to fluctuation than in drycrop and rice lands. It was chiefly apparent in the neglected state of the gardens. In many villages the gardens had been gradually declining for years, and in some they were nearly destroyed from neglect. This was owing to the absence of a superior class of landholders rather than to excessive assessment. The garden assessment of Kod, while extremely unequal and in many instances excessive, was on the whole moderate, the average acre rate for the five years ending 1848 being 17s. 1½d. (Rs. 8 as. 9½). Gardens which had fallen out of cultivation under British management owing to the heaviness of the former assessment had in several instances been given out again at rents so greatly reduced that these could be paid from the produce of the cocoanut and other fruit trees without any labour. Several of these gardens though entered in the accounts as cultivated were really waste. The trees were uncared for and from year to year their produce was growing less. The highest acre rate proposed for the pond watered gardens of Kod was £1 10s. (Rs. 15). In Kod the filling of the ponds was wholly dependent on the local rainfall. The highest acre rate for gardens watered entirely from wells was proposed at 10s. (Rs. 5). The well garden cultivation of Kod was insignificant. The garden assessment at the proposed rates was estimated to yield £700 (Rs. 7000) or an average acre rate of 13s. (Rs. 6½) on the entire garden land, and 14s. (Rs. 7) on the existing (1848) cultivation. The full survey rental of the whole Government land of the sub-division was estimated at £16,600 (Rs. 1,66,000). Compared with the average of the five years ending 1848 (£7314), the survey rental showed an increase of 127 per cent and compared with the average of the twenty-eight years ending 1848 an increase of 102 per cent. The immediate effect of the settlement on the area under tillage in 1847-48 was a reduction of about fifty-two per cent. The proposed settlement was sanctioned in 1849.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Scl. CLX. 83-110, 155-161.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

SURVEY.  
Dhárwár,  
1848-49.

In 1848-49 the survey settlement was introduced into 132 villages of Dhárwár in the north-west of the district. Dhárwár was bounded on the north by Parasgad, on the east by Navalgund, on the south by Hubli, and on the west by Kánara and Bidi. It contained 136 Government and thirty-three alienated villages.<sup>1</sup> In appearance and climate the different parts of Dhárwár varied considerably. The Belgaum-Hubli road divided Dhárwár into two parts. To the north of the road was a level black soil plain peculiarly suited to the growth of drycrops and containing little watered land; to the south of the road the country was hilly, and the valleys generally given to rice, drycrop culture being for the most part confined to the light soiled uplands. This difference was chiefly due to the moister climate of the south division, in which the rainfall gradually increased towards the Kánara forests. In the north or black plain portion the climate was suited for drycrops. The rain though generally sufficient was rarely excessive, and droughts, to which the Navalgund villages a little further north-east were very subject, were rare. Tobacco grew freely in some villages, and several vegetables, which in most places required watering, grew well as drycrops. The climate of the north of Dhárwár was equal to any in the collectorate; and the neighbourhood of the camp and city of Dhárwár and the presence of the Dhárwár-Hubli road made it as regards markets the most favoured part of the district. In the south of the sub-division the climate was too damp for drycrops; and to the west *javári* gave way to *rági* and other inferior grains. The camp and town of Dhárwár used almost the whole local produce. A large trading and manufacturing population in different villages throughout the sub-division increased the local demand and kept the prices of produce above the level of any other part of the district. From the same cause little cotton was grown, though the climate was well suited for cotton. The landholders found it more profitable to raise *javári*, from which besides the grain a large return was obtained by the sale of the straw in Dhárwár and in the villages along the Belgaum-Hubli road. Considerable quantities of tobacco were grown in certain villages and it was considered a paying crop. Wheat also was grown sparingly throughout the black plain or north portion of the sub-division, but the early or monsoon *javári* was the great staple, except in two or three of the most outlying villages where, in consequence of the more precarious fall of rain, the cultivators occasionally tried the white or cold weather variety. In the hilly or south division, rice and sugarcane were the most valuable crops and like the products of the plain division found a ready sale at Dhárwár. In this Dhárwár sub-division the drycrop land revenue was much more important than that obtained from the rice and garden lands. Manure was everywhere used except in a few villages which had the benefit of wood ashes.

<sup>1</sup> Of the Government villages three had long been lost sight of in the forest tracts and could not be traced. Their lands were therefore included within the limits of adjoining villages. One village was surveyed and assessed before its transfer from Navalgund to Dhárwár. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 111, 117.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Dhárwár,  
1848-49.

For about 113 years after the fall of Anegundi (1573) Dhárwár, under the nominal rule of Bijápur, was in a great measure left to the hereditary officers. This period is described as one of unbroken suffering. It next fell under the Moghals whose rule lasted sixty-six years and was generally liberal and prosperous. The Maráthás succeeded, and one of their first measures was to raise the assessment by trebling the ancient Anegundi *rakam* or standard. The new standard could not be collected and required the constant aid of leases or *kauls* and similar abatements to give it even a nominal existence. In 1790 the town of Dhárwár and many neighbouring villages were plundered and burnt by Parashurám Bháu Patvardhan and from 1790 to 1817 the whole sub-division continued to suffer from similar outrages.<sup>1</sup> Though the importance of Dhárwár fort made the neighbourhood specially liable to the spoliation of contending armies, the presence of the garrison secured to the husbandmen a good local market for their produce. On the whole it seemed to have suffered less than most parts of the district from the disorders that preceded the occupation of the country by the British. Under British management the sub-division generally prospered though its agriculture remained stationary if not declining. The large thriving town of Dhárwár may be said to have grown up within this period, and the population of other places also considerably increased. According to Captain Wingate over-assessment had prevented an advance in agriculture. As in other sub-divisions the collections in the first few years of British rule were very high; this gave rise to an exaggerated estimate of the capabilities of the sub-division, and this was made the basis of the assessment of the first survey which was introduced in 1825-26 and had since formed the ground work of the yearly settlements. Cultivation declined steadily for the first eight years (1825-1833) subsequent to the introduction of the former survey when the collections were generally high. In the nine years ending 1842 owing to remissions and leases the collections were smaller and tillage spread. In the three years ending 1845 the cultivation once more rapidly declined. Finally in the three years ending 1848 there was a considerable increase due chiefly to the survey and the approaching revision of assessment. The details<sup>2</sup> are:

*Dhárwár, 181 Villages: Tillage and Revenue, 1820-1848.*

YEAR.	Tillage.			Waste Revenue	Quit Rent.	Net Land Revenue.
	Area.	Rental.	Remissions.			
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1820-21 ...	...	...	...	1660	61,101	1,73,745
1821-22 ...	...	...	...	2407	61,839	1,75,820
1822-23 ...	...	...	...	2161	57,729	1,79,001
1823-24 ...	...	...	...	1952	54,055	1,50,701
1824-25 ...	...	1,45,976	57,558	1030	55,181	1,44,629
1825-26 ...	62,140	1,47,717	55,321	1696	54,014	1,48,106
1826-27 ...	62,647	1,48,366	48,942	2102	55,848	1,56,874
1827-28 ...	61,896	1,46,112	40,200	1885	54,010	1,62,657
1828-29 ...	58,002	1,38,342	39,532	2129	53,725	1,54,664
1829-30 ...	53,202	1,29,024	34,830	2108	52,166	1,48,468
1830-31 ...	50,977	1,24,681	39,187	2606	55,920	1,44,050
1831-32 ...	51,674	1,25,099	31,853	2412	56,115	1,51,773

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 113.<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 136-137.

## Chapter VIII.

Dhárwār, 131 Villages: Tillage and Revenue, 1820-1848—continued.

## Land.

SURVEY.  
Dhárwār,  
1848-49.

YEAR.	Tillage.			Waste Revenue	Quit Rent.	Net Land Revenue.
	Area.	Rental.	Remissions.			
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1832-33 ...	43,051	1,14,380	52,470	2804	49,593	1,14,607
1833-34 ...	53,642	1,28,611	59,977	2816	62,892	1,24,312
1834-35 ...	55,835	1,28,985	29,357	2394	56,733	1,52,755
1835-36 ...	56,139	1,21,897	40,116	2577	56,318	1,40,674
1836-37 ...	57,016	1,20,451	44,712	2615	53,799	1,38,153
1837-38 ...	62,337	1,27,539	23,332	2950	56,177	1,57,834
1838-39 ...	65,558	1,10,317	45,804	2897	51,680	1,18,780
1839-40 ...	61,888	1,21,580	19,531	3610	54,640	1,60,149
1840-41 ...	61,786	1,22,443	17,853	3195	55,134	1,63,119
1841-42 ...	62,469	1,22,732	24,067	3294	64,998	1,58,997
1842-43 ...	63,665	1,15,149	23,077	3841	64,702	1,50,615
1843-44 ...	53,961	1,04,493	17,005	4881	64,836	1,45,684
1844-45 ...	50,890	99,916	13,485	4315	53,213	1,44,979
1845-46 ...	51,158	99,728	9730	6941	53,265	1,50,195
1846-47 ...	49,484	1,18,575	7610	6193	54,460	1,71,613
1847-48 ...	64,308	1,30,182	10,699	6730	54,812	1,79,525

The survey was begun in 1846 and finished in 1848. The 132 Government villages were arranged in seven classes with highest drycrop acre rates varying from 4s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. (Rs. 2½ - 14 as.). The details are:

## Dhárwār Dry Crop Land Settlement, 1848-49.

CLASS.	VIL- LAGES.	FORMER, 1825-1848.				SURVEY.			
		Total Drycrop Land.	Tillage.	Collec- tions.	Average Acre Rate.	Total Drycrop Land.	Rental.	Average Acre Rate.	Highest Acre Rate.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I ...	7	8638	2312	6996	2 1 10	3840	6000	1 9	2 4
II ...	63	49,774	33,777	59,350	1 12 1	49,000	67,375	1 6	2 0
III ...	8	4474	3056	4271	1 6 4	4475	6748	1 5	1 12
IV ...	23	16,183	4412	3854	0 14 0	16,000	10,500	0 10½	1 12
V ...	19	11,901	3448	1981	0 9 3	10,000	5812	0 8½	1 3
VI ...	18	19,724	6541	1791	0 6 2	17,000	7999	0 7½	1 1½
VII ...	9	12,479	1280	270	0 8 4	11,000	4469	0 0½	0 14
Total ...	132	117,373	64,832	78,538	1 6 11	111,315	1,07,373	0 15½	...

As the sixth and seventh classes were close to forests, and had a rainy climate, the poorer lands in them yielded an abundant herbage during seven or eight months of the year. In these places the new rates enhanced the drycrop assessment. In other lands the proposed rates were below the past averages. The area of rice land in Dhárwār was not large. It was nearly confined to the portion of the sub-division south of the Belgaum-Hubli road, that is to the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh classes of villages. At the introduction of the 1825 survey settlement 3804 acres were under rice. An unbearable assessment had reduced this to 2874 acres in 1845-46. During the two years ending 1848 a portion of the waste had been brought under tillage in anticipation of the new settlement. There were (1848) in all about 6000 acres of rice land of which nearly half were waste owing to the oppressive nature of the existing assessment. The highest acre rate was £1 4s. (Rs. 12) and the average acre rate on the cultivation of the twenty-three years ending 1848 was 7s. 7½d. (Rs. 3 as. 8½d.), and on that of the five years ending 1848, 7s. 11½d. (Rs. 3 as. 15½d.). The highest acre rate proposed in the 1848 settlement was 16s. (Rs. 8) for the first,



second, fourth, and fifth classes of villages; there was no rice land in the third class; the sixth and seventh classes were less favourably situated, being removed ten to fifteen miles from Dhárwár and the high road to Belgaum; on this account the highest acre rate proposed for them was 14s. (Rs. 7). The details are:

*Dhárwár Rice Land Settlement, 1848-49.*

FORMER, 1825-1848.				SURVEY.			
Total Rice Land.	Tillage.	Collections.	Average Acre Rate.	Total Rice Land.	Rental.	Average Acre Rate.	Highest Acre Rate.
Acres. 5125	Acres. 3154	Rs. 11,150	Rs. s. p. 8 8 7	Acres. 6000	Rs. 15,750	Rs. s. p. 2 10 0	Rs. 18 7

Garden lands were of very limited extent, 360 acres, of which 287 were under tillage at an average acre rate of 16s.  $\frac{7}{8}$ d. (Rs. 8 *as.*  $\frac{7}{8}$ ). This land was generally inferior to that of the southern sub-divisions and was for the most part devoted to the raising of vegetables for the Dhárwár market. The highest acre rates proposed were £1 10s. (Rs. 15) for pond-watered gardens and 10s. (Rs. 5) for well-watered gardens. The average acre rate was estimated at about 10s. (Rs. 5). The full survey rental of the whole Government arable land of the sub-division was estimated at £12,500 (Rs. 1,25,000) which, compared with £10,044 (Rs. 1,00,440) the average collections of the twenty-eight years ending 1848, showed an increase of 24½ per cent, and, compared with £9872 (Rs. 98,720) the average collections of the five years ending 1845-46, an increase of 26½ per cent.<sup>1</sup> As cultivation was more widespread in Dhárwár than in any previously settled sub-division, the new settlement did not hold out so large a prospect of eventual increase of revenue. The immediate effect of the settlement on the average collections of the five years ending 1845-46 was a reduction of about ten per cent. The proposed settlement was sanctioned in March 1849.<sup>2</sup>

In 1848-49 the survey settlement was introduced into 100 Mishrikot villages in the west of the district. These 100 Government villages together with twenty-four alienated villages formed the Mishrikot petty division of Hubli. It was bounded on the north by Dhárwár, on the east by the mámlatdár's and Taras mahálkari's divisions of Hubli, and on the south and west by Kánara. The surface of Mishrikot was waving and much of the south and west was (December 1848) overrun with forest. Passing from the north-east to the Kánara forests the climate rapidly became more rainy. It was in all parts overmoist for drycrops, though drycrops were much grown along the eastern border. The westerly villages were very thinly

## Chapter VIII.

### Land.

#### SURVEY.

*Dhárwár,  
1848-49.*

*Mishrikot,  
1848-49.*

<sup>1</sup> The period of five years ending 1845-46 has been taken for comparison, because, according to Captain Wingate, from 1846-47 the effect of the present survey operations in increasing the revenue first became decidedly apparent. Captain Wingate, Survey Superintendent, 235 of 21st December 1848, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 122.

<sup>2</sup> Captain Wingate, Survey Superintendent, 235 of 21st December 1848, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 111-123; Government Letter 1903 of 19th March 1849, Ditto 155-161.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Mishrikot,  
1848-49.

peopled and many of them were empty. There was very little tillage, and no great spread of tillage could (1848) be looked for without an increase of population. The chief produce was rice and the revenue from watered lands was more than double the drycrop revenue. All over the petty division were many small neglected reservoirs. Owing to a moderate assessment and to a good market for their rice, the landholders were better off than in other rice-growing parts of Dhárwār. From the introduction of the 1825 survey, tillage had fluctuated very little. At the same time it had steadily though slowly spread. The amount of yearly remissions was small. The assessment was therefore comparatively moderate but it had not been light enough to allow any rapid spread of tillage or the proper development of the agricultural resources of the petty division which were very great. During the twenty-three years ending 1847-48, the tillage area slowly rose from about 15,500 acres in 1825-26 to about 22,500 acres in 1847-48. During the twenty-eight years ending 1847-48 the net rental varied from about £6500 (Rs. 65,000) in 1843-44 to about £2440 (Rs. 24,400) in 1836-37, and remissions varied from about £1850 (Rs. 18,500) in 1836-37 to about £4 (Rs. 40) in 1821-22. The details<sup>1</sup> are :

*Mishrikot, 100 Villages : Tillage and Revenue, 1820-1848.*

YEAR.	Tillage.			Waste Reve- nue.	Quit Rent.	Net Land Re- venue.	YEAR.	Tillage.			Waste Reve- nue.	Quit Rent.	Net Land Re- venue.
	Area.	Ren- tal.	Re- mis- sions.					Area.	Ren- tal.	Re- mis- sions.			
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1820-21...	...	32,284	574	100	12,343	44,163	1834-35...	20,306	...	...	133	15,555	51,269
1821-22...	...	38,531	41	141	15,365	53,986	1835-36...	17,756	34,153	6685	145	14,990	42,603
1822-23...	...	...	...	145	15,544	55,465	1836-37...	18,497	32,640	18,520	134	10,115	24,369
1823-24...	...	41,251	10,799	109	14,967	45,608	1837-38...	29,165	...	...	147	14,201	39,360
1824-25...	...	41,208	3946	154	14,829	52,245	1838-39...	19,450	...	...	148	12,436	31,170
1825-26...	15,519	36,772	3440	147	17,078	50,551	1839-40...	18,498	...	...	197	14,394	42,771
1826-27...	16,978	...	...	145	16,432	50,484	1840-41...	20,233	...	...	191	14,627	44,690
1827-28...	17,123	35,675	4478	136	14,723	46,056	1841-42...	21,960	35,348	1619	1104	29,980	64,813
1828-29...	18,399	34,087	210	187	14,703	48,717	1842-43...	21,639	34,710	2312	1188	30,221	63,807
1829-30...	18,183	...	...	188	13,216	39,869	1843-44...	21,896	35,228	1862	1289	30,455	65,110
1830-31...	18,383	34,520	5274	126	14,405	43,777	1844-45...	20,215	33,164	480	1385	30,608	64,177
1831-32...	17,277	...	...	136	13,300	39,163	1845-46...	21,329	32,335	4322	1770	29,910	59,698
1832-33...	17,044	...	...	122	12,446	37,198	1846-47...	22,163	33,268	3996	2106	29,472	60,851
1833-34...	17,439	33,881	3332	134	14,304	44,937	1847-48...	22,510	42,417	9450	1689	30,148	64,799

The survey was begun in 1846 and finished in 1848. The area of Government drycrop land in the 100 Mishrikot villages was about 76,000 acres of which only 14,500 acres were (1848) under cultivation at an average acre rate of 1s. 3d. (10 as.) as deduced from the collections of the preceding five years. It was proposed to divide the villages into four classes with highest drycrop acre rates of 2s. 7½d. (Rs. 1½) diminishing to 1s. 3d. (10 as.), as the climate became more rainy and unfavourable for drycrop culture. The details are :

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 133-139.

*Mishrikot Dry Crop Land Settlement, 1848-49.*

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

SURVEY.  
Mishrikot,  
1848-49.

CLASS.	Villages.	FORMER, 1843-1848.				SURVEY.			
		Total Drycrop Land.	Tillage.	Collec- tions.	Average Acre Rate.	Total Drycrop Land.	Rental.	Average Acre Rate.	Highest Acre Rate.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I ...	3	3844	944	954	1 0½	8800	2925	18	1 5
II ...	21	17,109	6947	5953	0 12	17,000	9562	9	1 1½
III ...	27	18,650	4011	2321	0 9	18,000	6500	6½	0 14
IV ...	49	45,594	1990	732	0 6½	40,000	11,250	4½	0 10
Total ...	100	84,997	13,792	9060	0 10½	76,600	30,237	6½	...

The 8397 acres less of the drycrop land according to the 1848 survey were owing to tracts of land which had become covered with dense forest. Rice lands were of considerable extent in Mishrikot amounting to about 15,000 acres of which about 8000 were (1848) under tillage. The rainy climate of the greater part of Mishrikot made it particularly suited for rice. For the rice and sugarcane lands a highest acre rate of 12s. (Rs. 6) was proposed. The details are :

*Mishrikot Rice Land Settlement, 1848-49.*

FORMER, 1843-1848.				SURVEY.			
Total Rice Land.	Tillage.	Collec- tions.	Average Acre Rate.	Total Rice Land.	Rental.	Average Acre Rate.	Highest Acre Rate.
Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.
14,003	8246	21,958	2 11	15,500	31,969	2 1	6

There was no Government garden land in Mishrikot. If any should be found in the villages remaining to be classified, the ordinary standard, adopted for the collectorate in general, was proposed, that is a highest acre rate of £1 10s. (Rs. 15) for pond gardens and 10s. (Rs. 5) for well gardens. Besides these, as in Dhárwár, some of the lands of Mishrikot were covered with forest. Large tracts of this forest land in particular villages in both groups, Dhárwár and Mishrikot, were merely measured and their external boundaries marked off without being divided into fields. No assessment was proposed for these forest tracts. Captain Wingate had suggested through the Military Board that a portion of them or other convenient waste should be set apart as public forest for the growth of timber and managed under special instructions distinct from the ordinary administration of the survey settlements. The timber of these forests was being recklessly destroyed. For the rest of the forest-covered arable land it was proposed that if such fields were brought under tillage, the mámlatdár should fix rates of assessment on the area under tillage equivalent to the assessment of similar soils in the same village. Captain Wingate was of opinion that cultivation should not be allowed to extend to these tracts until the arable waste, which had been divided into fields and assessed, was brought under tillage. Till then the natural products of the land in question might be sold on behalf of Government as in the case of ordinary waste subject to assessment. The full survey rental on the Government arable land amounted to £6200 (Rs. 62,000), which,

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

*Mishrikot,*  
1848-49.

compared with £3304 (Rs. 33,040) the average collections during the twenty-eight years ending 1847-48, showed an increase of  $87\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and compared with £3510 (Rs. 35,100) the average collections of the five years ending 1847-48, an increase of  $76\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The immediate effect of the settlement was a reduction of about twenty per cent. The proposed settlement was sanctioned in March 1849.<sup>1</sup> For some years before 1848 wild elephants had yearly visited the western borders of Dhárwār and done much damage to the crops especially to rice. The people knew no way of killing wild elephants and allowed them to ravage the fields undisturbed. It was proposed to grant a reward of £5 to £10 (Rs. 50-100) for every wild elephant that might be killed.<sup>2</sup>

*Mulgund,*  
1850-51.

In 1850-51 the survey settlement was introduced into a group of twenty-nine villages in the Dambal sub-division in the east of the district. The survey of these villages was begun in 1850 and finished in 1851. Their area amounted to 106,778 acres of which 10,763 acres were unarable and 96,010 acres were arable.<sup>3</sup> When Government took possession of the eighteen Mulgund villages no accounts for previous years were forthcoming. During the time of the Patvardhans, that is from 1790 to 1847, the revenue management of these villages was personal or *rayatvār*. The assessment was nominally very high, but was never realized in full unless in a year of extraordinary abundance. The collections were made by six instalments which fell due between November and June. A yearly inspection of crops was made, and remissions from one-eighth to three-fourths were given to each landholder according to the state of his crop and his general means. These remissions were granted almost every season, so that in effect the collections were made according to the state of the crop. As the landholders could never hope to pay the full assessment they were always at the mercy of the revenue officers. The officers seldom pressed their exactions beyond endurance. They were generally ready to defer their demands rather than compel a landholder to part with his farm stock. Though so far considerate they allowed the cultivator no freedom of action. He was not allowed to give up any part of his holding when so inclined. He was even required to increase it when the authorities thought he had the means of cultivating more land than he had under tillage. Such extra lands he was allowed to hold at low rates, so as in some

<sup>1</sup> Captain Wingate, Survey Superintendent, 235 of 21st December 1848, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 123-132; Government Letter 1908 of 19th March 1849, Ditto 155-161.

<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 131, 147.

<sup>3</sup> Of these twenty-nine villages, eighteen were villages of the Mulgund petty division which formed part of the estate of the late chief of Tásgaon and lapsed to Government at his death in 1848; six were villages of the same petty division formerly held as hereditary by the *desdī* and *deshpānde* of Mulgund but resumed by Government in 1850 in consequence of investigations by the Inām Commissioner. At the time of settlement these twenty-four villages formed the charge of the mahálkari of Mulgund in the Dambal sub-division; of the remaining five villages, four were formerly held as an hereditary grant by the Shirhatti *desdī* and resumed in 1847, after enquiry by the Inām Commissioner, and at the settlement time they formed part of the charge of the mahálkari of Dambal; one village was held by an agent of the Dambal *desdī*, but on investigation by the Inām Commissioner was resumed in 1847 and at settlement time was attached to the charge of the Gadag mámlatdār. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 187.

measure to compensate for the high rents levied on the rest of his holding. The chief objects of the management were to prevent any diminution of cultivation and to extend it by all available means, so as to exact for the landlord the whole surplus produce beyond what was necessary for the tenant's support, but yet so cautiously and carefully as not to disable the tenant from continuing his cultivation. The two years (1848-50) during which these villages were under British management showed the impossibility of realizing the assessment of the preceding period. In the first year one-fourth of the whole assessment, £1285 (Rs. 12,850) out of £5066 (Rs. 50,660) were remitted. Still the landholders complained loudly. When they found that they were free to give up their land they at once threw up one-fourth of the entire cultivation. In the following season, when the introduction of the new assessment had been promised, a portion of this land was again taken for tillage. In the absence of any trustworthy information as to the amount of past collections in all the twenty-nine villages, in settling the new rates it seemed safest to be guided by those already introduced into the neighbouring villages of the Hubli, Navalgund, and Dambal sub-divisions. The lands were similarly situated in respect of climate and markets, and in those villages the new settlements had been attended with fair success.

The twenty-four Mulgund villages were divided into two classes. The first or the more westerly class, consisting of thirteen villages, formed an elongated belt stretching from the neighbourhood of the town of Navalgund southwards along the Benni Halla; for this group a highest drycrop acre rate of 2s. 7½d. (Rs. 1½), sanctioned for the neighbouring villages of Navalgund, was adopted. The second class contained the remaining eleven villages of the Mulgund *pargana*, which were clustered around Mulgund town and occupied a position immediately south of the Navalgund villages and west of the Dambal villages. For these a highest drycrop acre rate of 2s. 3d. (Rs. 1½) was adopted. In this class were also placed the four villages resumed from the Shirhatti *desái* near the Tungbhadra river; a few miles west of the Dambal hills and among Dambal villages. To the village of Niralgí resumed from the Dambal *desái's* agent in the north-east of Dambal, a highest drycrop acre rate of 2s. (Rs. 1) was applied. For the few acres of garden land a highest acre rate of 10s. (Rs. 5), the same as that sanctioned for well gardens throughout the collectorate, was adopted. The immediate effect of the survey settlement was an increase from £4127 (Rs. 41,270) to £5105 (Rs. 51,050) or twenty-three per cent. There were besides 13,297 acres of waste assessed at £667 (Rs. 6670), to be brought under tillage. Government sanctioned the proposed settlement in April 1852.<sup>1</sup>

The following statement shows the results of the survey settlement in certain groups of villages, in the neighbourhood of the Mulgund group in Dambal :<sup>2</sup>

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SURVEY.

Mulgund,  
1850-51.

SURVEY  
RESULTS,  
1843-1850.

<sup>1</sup> Captain Wingate, 51 of 31st Dec. 1851, and Gov. Resolution 2509 of 12th April 1852. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 187-198.

<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 193.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

SURVEY  
RESULTS,  
1843-1850.

*Dhadrivir Survey Results, 1843-1850.*

YEAR.	Three Villages of Hubli, Highest Acre Rate Rs. 1½.				Fourteen Villages of Naval- gund, Highest Acre Rate Rs. 1½.				Ten Villages of Navalgund, Highest Acre Rate Rs. 1½.			
	Tillage.		Re- mis- sions.	Waste	Tillage.		Re- mis- sions.	Waste	Tillage.		Re- mis- sions.	Waste
	Area.	Rental.			Area.	Rental.			Area.	Rental.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1843-44 ...	2661	8787	9742	1233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1844-45 ...	2666	8838	8325	186	9049	30,048	26,221	3515	4246	12,549	18,165	1300
1845-46 ...	1997	9406	9374	13	5914	34,262	29,157	118	2323	14,867	15,113	51
1846-47 ...	1037	10,467	10,803	165	2124	38,215	32,160	6	749	16,800	17,110	208
1847-48 ...	793	10,701	10,619	10	1034	39,603	33,159	17	172	17,132	17,978	200
1848-49 ...	240	11,292	11,215	30	846	41,566	34,734	174	2	17,406	18,367	569
1849-50 ...	406	11,472	11,375	...	1673	42,094	35,127	...	531	17,022	17,904	...
Increase ...	...	2085	1633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	2195	...	...	...	7475	11,446	8906	...	3715	4478	4739	...

YEAR.	Thirteen Villages of Dumbal, Highest Acre Rate Rs. 1½.				Twelve Villages of Bankapur, Highest Acre Rate Rs. 1½.			
	Tillage.		Re- mis- sions.	Waste	Tillage.		Re- mis- sions.	Waste
	Area.	Rental.			Area.	Rental.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1843-44 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1844-45 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1845-46 ...	6564	17,003	11,554	943	...	...	...	...
1846-47 ...	3940	22,094	14,033	362	8502	12,097	7705	677
1847-48 ...	4057	21,118	14,058	242	8186	12,470	7772	4
1848-49 ...	3702	22,071	14,082	251	7451	13,200	8147	90
1849-50 ...	4638	21,090	14,042	...	7339	13,537	8270	...
Increase ...	...	4093	2483	...	...	1440	565	...
Decrease ...	1976	...	...	...	1163	...	...	...

1843-1855.

In 1854 the settlements were described as wonderfully successful in relieving the landholders from debt and enabling them to secure land-property.<sup>1</sup> In spite of the great spread of tillage, produce prices had remained high. Landholders and field labourers had been greatly enriched. Especially near market towns land had risen greatly in value. This rise in the value of land was due to the light assessment, the constancy of tenure, the levying of the land-tax after harvest time, and improved communications which helped the export of surplus produce. The care and labour they gave to their fields, the cost they underwent in watering them, and their readiness to grow fruit trees near wells, on unarable spots, and round their fields, showed that the landholders valued the advantages of the new tenure. Their increased means enabled them to keep more livestock and consequently the fields received more manure and yielded heavier crops. Land might be expected to suffer from the freedom granted to holders to contract or extend their holdings at will. In practice this freedom in no way injured the land. The competition for land was great, and the tenure was safe and good. There was no abandoning of land after it was once taken. Many landholders held spare land which was sometimes allowed to be overgrown

<sup>1</sup> The Collector Mr. Ogilvy, 2106 of 31st December 1855, and the Rev. Comr. Mr. Reeves, 609 of 26th February 1857. Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 17 of 1859, 1399-1406.

with grass, sub-leased, sold, or sub-divided among heirs and relations. Outstandings and remissions had nearly ceased. The prosperous state of the landholders was not accompanied by any loss to Government. On the contrary in 1854 the land receipts were higher than they had been since 1840 and Government further gained by the extension of trade in the district. The returns for the fifteen years ending 1854 showed that over the whole district the area under tillage had risen from 610,392 acres in 1840 to 998,084 acres in 1854, that the revenue for collection had risen from £116,891 (Rs. 11,68,910) to £129,933 (Rs. 12,99,330), and that outstandings had fallen from £2184 (Rs. 21,840) to £17 (Rs. 170). The details are:

*Dhárwár Survey Results, 1843-1855.*

YEAR.	Tillage.		Remissions.	For Collection.	Outstandings.
	Area.	Rental.			
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1840-41...	610,392	12,46,336	77,427	11,68,909	21,843
1841-42...	650,977	12,76,344	82,455	11,93,889	27,834
1842-43...	634,374	12,40,025	71,991	11,74,034	23,711
1843-44...	687,693	11,74,239	62,574	11,21,665	10,189
1844-45...	670,320	11,07,609	44,259	10,63,343	9084
1845-46...	695,379	10,89,333	1,36,221	9,54,102	6003
1846-47...	685,324	11,64,482	40,996	11,23,486	4934
1847-48...	729,887	11,74,526	67,349	11,07,177	7733
1848-49...	794,046	11,22,850	21,209	11,01,641	2629
1849-50...	816,490	11,69,026	32,804	11,36,222	1544
1850-51...	843,177	11,63,107	31,290	11,30,907	1572
1851-52...	813,261	12,13,623	31,732	11,81,891	175
1852-53...	946,136	12,25,107	31,091	11,93,410	...
1853-54...	952,974	12,74,249	788	12,73,511	1805
1854-55...	998,084	12,99,332	520	12,99,332	100

From 1849-50 remissions on account of failure of crops, poverty, and other reasons ceased to be granted; the sums entered under the head of remissions were compensation for abolished perquisites. In 1843-44 the year of the survey settlement, the tillage area was 587,693 acres and the revenue for collection was £112,166 (Rs. 11,21,660), while in 1854-55 the tillage area was 1,076,350 acres and the revenue for collection £137,923 (Rs. 13,79,230). Even after deducting from the tillage and revenue of 1854-55, 78,266 acres of quit-rent lands and lapsed lands not included in the above statement and their revenue of £7990 (Rs. 79,900), there remained an excess of 410,391 acres in tillage area and £17,767 (Rs. 1,77,670) in revenue over those of 1843-44. The town of Hubli was thriving. The wealth, the crowded assemblage, and the earnestness observable on market days at Hubli were (1857 February) truly gratifying.<sup>1</sup>

In 1856 Dhárwár contained 5178 square miles, 1546 towns and villages, and 754,385 people or an average of 145.69 to the square mile. Cotton tillage had greatly increased since the Belgaum-Dhárwár and Kumta road had been finished. The road from Dhárwár to Kalghatgi opened out the town of Dhárwár by the best route to Kárwár in North Kánara. The line joining Hubli with the Kánara frontier by Kalghatgi was turned into a trunk road. The road from Hubli to

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

SURVEY  
RESULTS,  
1843-1855.

1856.

<sup>1</sup> The Rev. Comr. 609 of 26th Feby. 1857, Rev. Rec. 17 of 1859, 1899-1406.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

THE BRITISH,  
1856.

Annigeri placed in communication with the western coast, the north-eastern cotton growing districts of Dhárwár and the neighbouring territories of the Nizám and the Madras Government. The Haliyá road joining Dhárwár with the Kánara frontier was useful for carrying timber to Dhárwár. Several other roads had also been opened. Some English merchants had formed a project of making a railway from the port of Kánara or Sadáshivgad, which, passing by the town of Hubli, was intended to join the Madras and Bombay railway at Belári. At Dhárwár, Indian millet or *javári* rupee prices had risen from 123 pounds in 1843 to 76 pounds in 1856.<sup>1</sup> There were no canals in the district; 1177 ponds and reservoirs were used to water 50,000 acres yielding a yearly revenue of £11,760 (Rs. 1,17,600). Many other ponds and reservoirs supplied drinking water only. The rules introduced in 1835, enabling the Collector to help the people to make wells, village offices, and other works, had done much good. In 1854-55, £3654 (Rs. 36,540) were spent on public improvements, of which the people contributed £1450 (Rs. 14,500). Buildings for a cotton gin factory were erected in Dhárwár in 1854 at a cost of about £431 (Rs. 4310) and placed under the care of superintendent of cotton experiments. The culture of New Orleans cotton was yearly increasing. In 1854-55 it covered 63,298 acres. About 300 saw-gins were made in the factory and sold to the cotton growers. The character of Dhárwár cotton was raised in the market and a new impulse given to the cotton trade. In 1854-55, of a total of 2,436,647 acres 1,459,455 were arable, 329,465 waste, and 647,727 alienated. Of the arable acres, 1,076,350 or seventy-four per cent were under tillage, 347,644 acres were in pasture, and 35,461 acres were forest reserves. Of the area under tillage 3340 acres were watered garden land, 64,810 rice land, and 1,008,200 drycrop land. The chief field products were *javári*, wheat, *rála*, *sáva*, *náchra*, gram, *báji*, pulses, and oilseeds.<sup>2</sup> The exports included cotton, vegetable oils, grain, sugar, chillies, silk, cotton cloths, hides, and horns. The imports were, from the west coast and Kánara, saffron, spices, broadcloth, cotton prints, yarn, metals, and timber; and from the interior, handkerchiefs, turbans, and other fabrics, and dyes. Iron ore was found and smelted in considerable quantities in the western laterite ridges and in the Dambal hills. During 1854 the

<sup>1</sup> The details are :*Dhárwár Indian Millet Prices, 1843-1856.*

YEAR.	POUNDS THE RUPEE.					YEAR.	POUNDS THE RUPEE.				
	Hubli.	Naval-gund.	Hán-gal.	Kod.	Dhár-wár.		Hubli.	Naval-gund.	Hán-gal.	Kod.	Dhár-wár.
1843...	111	120	235	243	123	1850...	121	176	356	320	126
1844...	132	120	239	243	111	1851...	162	162	172	320	144
1845...	144	184	228	243	123	1852...	108	128	160	336	148
1846...	96	128	192	324	96	1853...	121	98	320	320	116
1847...	84	216	180	324	108	1854...	88	76	144	316	140
1848...	96	136	192	320	111	1855...	71	94	120	276	92
1849...	162	130	132	320	120	1856...	88	94	104	260	76

Compiled from Survey Reports.

<sup>2</sup> Of these *javári* covered 39 per cent, wheat 12 per cent, and rice 6 per cent.



rainfall was below the average. The harvest was short, but as prices were high and the Government assessment light, landholders did not suffer. The rains of 1855 were still less favourable though the failure did not cause scarcity. A deficiency in the latter thunder showers left the wells and reservoirs without their usual stores of water, and, as the dry months advanced, many villages suffered from want of drinking water.

In 1843-44 the tillage area was 587,693 acres yielding a revenue of £112,166 (Rs. 11,21,660). In 1854-55 the area under tillage had increased to 1,076,350 and the revenue to £137,922 (Rs. 13,79,230). Deducting the acquisitions of land from lapses and other causes, the actual increase of tillage since the revenue survey settlement in 1844 amounted to 410,391 acres and the augmentation of land revenue to £17,767 (Rs. 1,77,670). The Collector estimated the acre profit of tillage in watered land at £2 14s. (Rs. 27), in rice land at 16s. 9d. (Rs. 8½), in cotton land at 8s. (Rs. 4), and in light soil at 6s. (Rs. 3). The details are:

*Dhárwár Tillage Cost and Profit, 1856.*

Soil.	Acre Cost.			Assessment.		Profit.		Total.	
	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	Rs.
Watered Land.	20	4	0	6	12	0	27	0	54
Rice ...	6	4	0	2	1	6	8	0	16
Cotton ...	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	7
Light soil ...	2	0	0	0	12	0	3	0	6

Of late years the sale value of land especially near towns had risen considerably. A landholder who had more land than he could till with profit made money by sub-letting it, by selling it, or by selling its grass. Between 1846 and 1851 the number of oxen had increased by 34,078 or thirteen per cent; male buffaloes by 10,563 or twenty-five per cent; ploughs by 364; carts by 4137; and reservoirs and ponds by 129. The landholders were being gradually freed from debt and showed a tendency to accumulate wealth. Traders were benefited by a sustained demand and a plentiful supply, and labourers by a small rise in wages and still more by continuous employment.<sup>1</sup>

In consequence of his rebellion during the 1858 mutinies and his murder of Mr. Manson, the Political Agent of the Southern Marátha States, the Bráhma chief of Nargund was hanged and his estate of forty villages in the north of the district was taken over by Government. Of the forty Nargund villages, thirty-two were under Government management and eight were alienated. In 1859-60 the survey settlement was introduced into thirty-one of the Government villages.<sup>2</sup> Nargund lay between Dhárwár and Belgaum to the north of Navalgund, to the east of part of Parasgad, and to the

Chapter VIII...

Land.

THE BRITISH,  
1856.

SURVEY.

Nargund,  
1859-60.

<sup>1</sup> The Collector Mr. Ogilvy, 814 of 13th June 1856, Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 17 of 1856, 265-375.

<sup>2</sup> Capt. Anderson, Survey Superintendent, 147 of 29th March 1860, Gov. Res. 1535 of 24th April 1860.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

SURVEY.  
Nargund,  
1859-60.

south of Rámdurg and of parts of Parasgad and Bádámi. The villages did not form one unbroken tract, but to some extent were mixed with the Government villages of the neighbouring sub-divisions. From the extreme west to the extreme east of Nargund was about twenty-five miles and from the extreme north to the extreme south about sixteen miles. The river Malprabha ran through the northern part of the sub-division. The soil was chiefly black modified by clay and lime nodules. Near the hills there was quartz land and decomposed felspar of considerable richness. Near the Malprabha and Benni some of the land was subject to overflow and gained by a good alluvial deposit. The soil was suited to the late or *rabi* crops. It was more particularly favourable to the growth of cotton, wheat, white *jadri*, gram, and oil-giving plants. The climate was healthy though Nargund town suffered from fever. The rainfall was heaviest at the villages on the Malprabha towards Rámdurg and at Nargund itself, and lightest in the villages to the east from Karamadi to Bairanhatti. A little coarse cloth and a few cotton carpets were made in Nargund. There were nearly 400 looms of which one-half were in Shirol. The chief market town was Nargund. To it came turmeric from Humnabad, buffaloes from Vairág and Bársi, blankets from Bágalkot, cloth and blankets from Belári and Hubli, betelnut and other garden products from Sirsi, and rice from Dhárwár. Cotton worth about £2500 (Rs. 25,000) went every year to Kumta, and wheat and gram to Dhárwár. The sales of goods in the local Wednesday market averaged about £150 (Rs. 1500). Except after heavy rain the town of Nargund had good communication by cart tracks across about thirty miles of black plain to Dhárwár and Hubli. The population was dense, 224 to the square mile. In 1858-59 the total land revenue was £5328 (Rs. 53,280) and of this £126 (Rs. 1260) were remitted.

The thirty-one Nargund villages were divided into three classes, eleven western villages with a highest drycrop acre rate of 2s. 10½d. (Rs. 1⅞), eighteen central villages with a highest drycrop acre rate of 2s. 7½d. (Rs. 1⅝), and two eastern villages with a highest drycrop acre rate of 2s. 4¼d. (Rs. 1⅜). These rates included one anna in the rupee of road fund.<sup>1</sup> On the same area under tillage, the survey rental showed an increase of £207 (Rs. 2070) or six per cent. The details are :

Nargund Survey Settlement, 1859-60.

CLASS.	Vil- lages.	GOVERNMENT ARABLE LAND.			
		Collec- tions, 1858-59.	Survey Assessment.		
			Tillage.	Waste.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I ...	11	19,954	20,954	212	21,166
II ...	18	18,235	14,368	429	14,797
III ...	2	2581	2516	15	2531
Total..	31	35,770	37,838	656	38,494

<sup>1</sup> The levy of the road fund was directed by Gov. Res. 954 of 9th March 1860 paras 12-20. Capt. Anderson, Survey Superintendent, 147 of 29th March 1860 para 16.

Chapter VIII.  
Land.REVISION SURVEY,  
1874-1881.

The thirty-seven acres of Government garden land were rated at 5s. 6d. (Rs. 2½) the acre. The settlement period was limited to twenty years.

The terms of thirty or twenty years for which the original survey had been introduced began to come to an end in 1874. Between 1874 and 1881 the revision of the survey was completed. The result of the revision was an increase in the different blocks from sixty-eight per cent in Hubli to thirty-four per cent in Mishrikot, or over the whole district an increase of forty-seven per cent. The details are:

*Dhárwar Revision Survey, 1874-1881.*

GROUP.	VIL- LAGES.	YEAR.	RENTAL.		
			Former.	Revision.	Increase.
			Rs.	Rs.	Per Cent
Hubli ... ..	47	1874-75	48,173	81,178	68·51
Navalgund ... ..	81	1874-75	2,00,801	3,20,047	59·88
Dambal ... ..	93	1874-75	1,07,505	2,48,448	48·20
Bankapur ... ..	187	1875-77	1,07,951	1,61,402	49·50
Hāngal-Taras ... ..	215	1878-79	1,27,704	1,88,505	48·10
Rānobennur ... ..	180	1878-79	1,15,035	1,61,177	40·10
Kod ... ..	247	1878-79	1,51,033	2,09,804	39·00
Dhárwar ... ..	134	1879-80	2,38,343	1,93,400	39·80
Mishrikot ... ..	100	1879-80	08,210	91,687	84·30
Mulgund ... ..	28	1880-81	61,588	90,192	55·40
Total ... ..	1219	...	11,86,710	17,49,878	47·46

The first part of the district into which the revised settlement was introduced was, in 1874-75, into forty-seven villages of old Hubli and eighty-one villages of old Navalgund.<sup>1</sup> The eighty-one villages which formerly belonged to Navalgund had been distributed so that in 1874 sixty remained in Navalgund, seven were handed to Hubli, eight to Ron, three to Dambal, one to Dhárwar, and two to Bādāmi in South Bijapur. The forty-seven Hubli villages continued in Hubli.

Hubli-Navalgund,  
1874-75.

The forty-seven Hubli villages lay close round the town of Hubli, from which they stretched some distance south. The rainfall in Hubli was, in 1870, 29·44 inches, in 1871, 28·49 inches, in 1872, 25·93 inches, and in 1873, 20·99 inches. At the introduction of the first settlement, the traffic between the Dhárwar district and the coast had been carried on pack bullocks. The Rām pass between Belgaum and the Vengurla roadstead was the only cart-road between the Bhor pass near Poona and the extreme south of the Presidency. Several lines of road had since been made converging on Hubli: one to Dhárwar and Belgaum, one from Gadag through Annigeri, one from Sholapur through Nargund, and two from Hubli to the coast, of which one was to Kumta by Sirsi and the other to Kárwar by Yellapur. These lines caused a convergence of cart traffic to Hubli from all sides. Produce prices showed a rise in uncleaned rice from 111 pounds the rupee in 1819-1823 to 46 in 1873; in *javari* from 90 pounds to 42; in wheat from 78 pounds to 25; in linseed from 48 pounds to 31; and in unginned cotton from 1s. 3½d. (10½ as.) a *man* of 27½ pounds to 4s. (Rs. 2). Under these influences the value of

Hubli.

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, 151 of 29th January 1874, Gov. Res. 2157 of 28th April 1874. Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

Hubli,  
1874-75.

land had greatly risen. Comparing the average of the ten years ending 1854 and of the nine years ending 1873, the tillage area had spread from 36,494 acres to 44,404 acres, and collections from £4042 to £4808 (Rs. 40,420-Rs. 48,080). The details are :

Hubli Land Revenue, 1834-1873.

YEAR.	OCCUPIED LAND.			ARABLE WASTE.		OUT-STAND-INGS.
	Acres.	Collec-tions.	Remis-sions.	Acres.	Asses-sment.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1834-1843 ...	23,973	42,707	11,558	10,665	110	8560
1844-1854 ...	36,494	40,424	55	3591	3344	1588
1854-1864 ...	43,678	46,939	...	343	220	...
1864-1873 ...	44,404	48,078	...	1750	870	...

In the forty-seven villages, exclusive of the town of Hubli, the returns showed a rise in population from 23,159 in 1847 to 28,826 in 1873 ; in flat roofed and tiled houses from 4003 to 5074, in carts from 747 to 1596, in watering wells from forty-eight to 151, in drinking wells from 123 to 181, in drinking ponds from forty-seven in 1844-45 to 100 in 1872, and in watering reservoirs from fifty-seven to sixty-seven. There was a fall in thatched houses from 1027 in 1847 to 736 in 1873 ; in field cattle from 6101 to 5587, in cows and buffaloes from 9062 to 7704, and in sheep and goats from 4496 to 3687. The fall in the number of cattle and sheep was due to the great decrease in the area of waste land.

The climate of Hubli was fair. The villages to the south and west of Hubli generally enjoyed plentiful rain which gradually grew less in the villages north and east of Hubli towards Navalgund. Of the dry soil crops, 60·94 per cent belonged to the early or *kharif* harvest and 39·06 per cent to the late or *rabi* harvest.<sup>1</sup> Rice was largely grown, and, when natural advantages allowed, was followed by second green crops of gram, *vātāne*, *mug*, and *pāvte*. Sugar-cane gardens were few. Hubli continued a manufacturing centre of some importance ; 4982 hand-looms were at work in 1873-74 against 2263 in 1843. The value of the raw silk yearly used was about £12,000 (Rs. 1,20,000), and of the cotton thread about £29,000 (Rs. 2,90,000). The fabrics manufactured were cotton and silk cloths of all kinds used by the people of the country. Their estimated values were, of silk £1500 (Rs. 15,000), of cotton thread £5000 (Rs. 50,000), and of mixed silk and cotton £50,000 (Rs. 5,00,000), that is a total of £56,500 (Rs. 5,65,000). The country town of Mishrikot furnished a market to the south-west villages which lay furthest from Hubli, Kundgol to those to the south-east, and Dhārwar was within easy reach of villages to the west and north of Hubli. The landholders were generally well-to-do, comfortable, and independent ; their houses were well built and they had a fair stock of good cattle. Considering the capability of the land, tillage was slovenly. This was due partly to want of people, partly to the very low rates of assessment which enabled landholders

<sup>1</sup> Of the *kharif* 60·94 per cent the details were *javri* 40·63, *bājri* 1·04, *tur* 3·65, *mug* 1·56, *rāgi* 2·60, *matki* 1·56, and minor crops 5·26. Of the *rabi* 39·06 per cent the details were cotton 26·21, wheat 5·21, *kusumba* 2·08, gram 3·13, and minor crops 2·08. Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII. 160.

to occupy a larger area of ground than they had either hands or cattle to till properly.

The eighty-one Navalgund villages all lay in a stretch of black plain country, broken only by the high rocks of Navalgund and Nargund. The Benni stream flowed through the country north to the Malprabha. The area was 347,720 acres. The rainfall in Navalgund was 29.31 inches in 1870, 19.04 inches in 1871, and 20.46 inches in 1872, or an average of twenty-three inches. The means of communication were improved. Average produce price returns showed a rise, in clean rice, from 43 pounds the rupee in 1819-1823 to 22 pounds in 1869-1873; in *javari* from 73 pounds to 40 pounds; in wheat from 67 pounds to 32 pounds; and in unginned cotton from 1s. 11½d. (15½s.) a *man* of 27½ pounds to 3s. 1½d. (Rs. 1½). Linseed had also risen from 68 pounds the rupee in 1819-1823 to 20 pounds in 1871. The result was that land had risen so greatly in value that fifty years' purchase and more were constantly paid even for drycrop soils.<sup>1</sup> Comparing the average of the ten years ending 1854 and of the nine years ending 1873, the tillage area had risen from 182,875 acres to 232,532 acres, and collections from £15,414 to £20,069 (Rs. 1,54,140-Rs. 2,00,690). The details are :

*Navalgund Land Revenue, 1834-1873.*

YEAR.	OCCUPIED LAND.			ARABLE WASTE.		OUT-STAND-INGS.
	Acres.	Collections.	Remissions.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1834-1844 ...	130,765	Rs. 1,61,440	Rs. 36,578	32,014	Rs. 55,116	Rs. 47,066
1844-1854 ...	182,875	1,54,142	5766	23,194	18,840	9303
1854-1864 ...	223,872	1,93,493	3	2083	1529	...
1864-1873 ...	232,532	2,00,694	...	87	66	...

In 1874 about seventy-two per cent of the Government lands were tilled by the men whose names appeared as holders in the Government books or by members of their families. The holders tilled about one per cent in partnership with others and let about twenty-five per cent to tenants on a money-rent and about one per cent on a produce or grain rent. One per cent was waste.<sup>2</sup> The population returns showed an increase from 71,419 in 1846-47 to 91,323 in 1872-73 or twenty-eight per cent. Flat-roofed houses had risen from 14,252 in 1846-47 to 19,025 in 1872-73 or thirty-three per cent, cows and buffaloes from 18,165 to 18,293 or 0.7 per cent, carts from 870 to 4660 or 435.63 per cent, horses from 450 to 497 or ten per cent, wells from forty-two to ninety, and ponds from 103 to 219. On the other hand, thatched houses had fallen from 139 in 1846-47 to ninety-two in 1872-73 or thirty-four per cent, field cattle from 18,025 to 16,326 or nine per cent, sheep and goats from 14,994 to 12,923 or fourteen per cent, and ploughs from 2288 to 1726 or twenty-five per cent.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Captain Godfrey reports a case in which the same piece of land was sold in 1846-47 for £6 12s. (Rs. 66) and in 1872 for £50 (Rs. 500). Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII. 198.

<sup>2</sup> Captain Godfrey, 148 of 24th Decr. 1873. Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII. 201.

<sup>3</sup> Considering the great spread of tillage, Colonel Anderson (January 1874) doubted the correctness of the apparent fall in the number of ploughs. He thought the early returns had confused between ploughs and scarfers. Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII. 106-107.

## Chapter VIII.

### Land.

#### REVISION SURVEY.

*Navalgund,  
1874-75.*

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

Navalgund,  
1874-75.

Rain was scarcer in Navalgund than in Hubli. The best placed villages for rain were those south-west of Annigeri and in the direction of Morab. The rainfall gradually lightened towards Navalgund, and beyond Navalgund near Yávgal it was slight and uncertain. In this part the chief supply was from the north-east or Madras monsoon. There were no means of watering the land. The water of the Benni river was always brackish and became salt in the hot weather. The great difficulty was the supply of drinking water which was laden with salt and lime. The produce was almost entirely dry-crop, 19·33 per cent belonging to the early or *kharif*, and 80·67 per cent to the late or *rabi* harvest.<sup>1</sup> Of rice lands there were only two acres. The garden products were cocoanuts, plantains, Indian corn, onions, pepper, carrots, garlic, radishes, cucumbers, greens, and sometimes guavas and a little sugar-cane. Both American and country cotton was grown largely in the black plains. The manufactures were confined to cotton cloths and woollen fabrics for local use. In 1873, 403 cloth looms and 139 blanket looms were at work. There was only one made road from Hubli to Annigeri and thence through Gadag to Belári. The roads from Annigeri to Navalgund and from Hubli to Sholápur were neither bridged nor metalled and in the rains were impassable. When required to bring in the crops and to export grain to market, they were generally in good order. The value of the sales in the weekly markets was in Shelvádi £25 to £30 (Rs. 250-300), in Hanshi £10 to £15 (Rs. 100-150), in Annigeri £100 (Rs. 1000), in Morab £70 to £80 (Rs. 700-800), in Yávgal £70 to £80 (Rs. 700-800), and in Yamnur £10 to £15 (Rs. 100-150). The sales at the Navalgund half-weekly markets were worth £500 to £600 (Rs. 5000-6000). Many other markets round the eighty-one villages were frequented by the landholders of the villages which were nearest to them. The landholders were generally well off, but as in Hubli and for the same reasons tillage was slovenly.

Hubli,  
Navalgund.

New roads running through fields compelled their division into separate numbers, and the removal or addition of land from the action of streams made remeasurement necessary. All survey numbers in excess of thirty acres were divided into two or more survey numbers, so as to make all drycrop survey fields held by one occupant range from about fifteen to thirty acres. All survey fields held by more than one occupant recognized in the Government books were divided according to the boundaries of each man's share so as to give each a separately defined and assessed survey field. The total area of the 128 villages was 423,875 acres against 424,690 recorded by the last survey. The first class of villages were sixteen close round the town of Hubli, for which a highest drycrop acre rate of 6s. (Rs. 3) was adopted. The second class contained nineteen villages further from Hubli, which were assessed at a highest drycrop acre rate of 5s. (Rs. 2½); the third class contained ten villages

<sup>1</sup> The details of the early 19·33 per cent were, red *javari* 14·69, *tur* 2·04, *mug* 1·10, *matki* 0·35, *rála* 0·38, and minor crops 0·77; and of the late 80·67, exotic cotton 11·9, local cotton 20·42, white *javari* 16, wheat 22·23, gram 3·96, linseed 2·43, *kusumba* 3·64, and minor crops 0·09. Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII. 194.

to the south-west of Hubli and on the margin of the rice country, for which the highest dry-crop acre rate was 4s. 6d. (Rs. 2½); the fourth class with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 4s. (Rs. 2) contained three Hubli villages, Kusugal, Sul, and Mulhalli, and five old Navalgund villages; the fifth class included twenty-three villages forming the west centre of Old Navalgund for which a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3s. 6d. (Rs. 1½) was adopted; the sixth class contained forty villages forming the east centre of Old Navalgund which were assessed at 3s. (Rs. 1½) the acre of best dry-crop; the seventh class contained twelve villages in the extreme north-east of Old Navalgund forming part of the old Yávgal maháikari's division of Navalgund; for these a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2s. 6d. (Rs. 1¼) was adopted. A highest acre rate of 16s. (Rs. 8) was fixed for rice lands. All purely well garden land, except that watered by *budkis* or water-lifts, was assessed at not more than the highest dry-crop rate on the land which had been garden at the time of the last settlement, and at the simple dry-crop rate on the land under wells which had been made since that settlement. The lands watered by *budkis* or water-lifts were assessed at not more than 1s. 6d. (12 as.) the acre above the dry-crop assessment. Pond-watered gardens were assessed at a highest acre rate of 16s. (Rs. 8). The new rates gave an estimated revenue of £40,122 against £24,897 (Rs. 4,01,220 against Rs. 2,48,970) collected in 1873-74, that is an increase of £15,225 (Rs. 1,52,250) or 61·15 per cent. The details are:

*Hubli and Navalgund, 128 Villages: Revision Settlement, 1874-75.*

CLASS.	Villages.	FORMER SURVEY.		REVISION SURVEY.							
		Occupied Land.		Occupied Land.		Arable Waste.		Total.		In-crease on Oc-cupied Land Rent.	Highest Dry-crop Acre Rate.
		Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.		
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs. a.
I ...	16	9125	11,181	9385	19,800	839	382	10,224	19,632	73·89	3 0
II ...	19	19,697	21,545	20,000	36,206	2308	886	22,308	37,092	68·0	2 8
III ...	10	4723	5379	6360	5172	1400	601	6766	7771	51·92	2 4
IV ...	8	29,143	28,848	29,263	50,018	34	31	29,297	50,044	73·4	2 0
V ...	23	81,269	75,616	81,694	1,24,844	110	114	82,104	1,24,958	66·1	1 12
VI ...	40	102,622	84,904	103,743	1,31,766	283	163	104,036	1,31,929	65·2	1 8
VII ...	12	30,003	21,560	30,879	30,924	15	10	30,894	30,934	43·40	1 4
Total ...	128	277,242	2,48,974	280,625	4,01,225	4994	2187	285,619	4,03,412	61·15	...
Hubli ...	47	44,602	48,178	45,954	81,178	4575	1891	50,520	83,069	68·51	...
Navalgund.	81	232,640	2,00,801	234,671	3,20,047	419	296	235,080	3,20,343	69·39	...

During the nine years before the original survey settlement (1834-1843), the tillage area in the forty-seven Hubli villages varied from about 31,800 acres in 1837-38 to about 26,800 acres in 1842-43, and collections from about £6203 in 1839-40 to about £3570 in 1836-37. (Rs. 62,000 - Rs. 35,700). During the first ten years of the survey lease (1843-1853), tillage rose from about 27,000 acres in 1843-44 to about 39,000 acres in 1852-53, and collections from about £4770 to about £5580 (Rs. 47,700 - Rs. 55,800); during the next ten years (1853-1863) tillage rose from about 39,600 acres in 1853-54 to about 44,000 acres in 1862-63, and collections from about

Chapter VIII.  
Land.

REVISION SURVEY.

Hubli,  
Navalgund.  
1874-75.

Hubli.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

Hubli,  
1874-75.

£5730 to about £6150 (Rs. 57,300 - Rs. 61,500) ; and during the last ten years (1863-1873) tillage rose from about 44,000 acres in 1863-64 to about 44,600 acres in 1872-73, and collections from about £6160 to about £6400 (Rs. 61,600 - Rs. 64,600). The details<sup>1</sup> are :

Hubli, 47 Villages : Survey Results, 1834-1873.

YEAR.	Rain-fall.	TILLAGE.			WASTE.			Quit-Rent.	Out-stand-ings.	Collections.	Jedri Rupee Prices.
		Acrea.	Rental.	Remis-sions.	Acrea.	Rental.	Graz-ing Fees.				
<i>Before Survey.</i>	In.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Lbs.
1834-35...	...	28,782	53,241	5091	10,060	342	405	16,086	14,484	54,668	46
1835-36...	...	27,238	53,379	16,651	12,153	258	426	18,713	2318	49,647	46
1836-37...	...	29,056	56,107	25,442	9774	174	241	12,137	7359	35,684	47
1837-38...	...	31,178	53,196	7240	7600	161	284	16,839	25,841	41,338	00
1838-39...	...	50,366	58,316	17,650	9275	09	303	14,056	18,821	41,824	70
1839-40...	...	29,690	64,497	4935	10,038	...	640	16,164	4000	62,198	76
1840-41...	...	28,054	49,942	4894	11,614	...	1001	16,693	2590	69,354	08
1841-42...	...	23,488	51,043	11,132	11,651	...	1089	18,406	6111	51,879	70
1842-43...	...	26,774	48,036	11,380	13,262	...	1201	13,220	1406	49,610	111
<i>Survey.</i>											
1843-44...	...	27,081	30,709	3871	13,457	...	1016	14,591	1245	47,759	132
1844-45...	...	28,031	32,573	604	10,036	10,021	2120	14,333	688	47,929	144
1845-46...	...	31,842	35,101	41	7055	7520	1823	12,288	1402	47,034	96
1846-47...	...	36,839	39,218	10	3483	3477	823	12,742	112	52,660	84
1847-48...	...	36,320	40,280	...	3006	924	12,651	...	...	53,761	96
1848-49...	...	32,108	44,179	...	1186	1144	494	12,603	...	55,476	162
1849-50...	...	38,326	42,338	...	1269	1249	406	14,666	...	55,411	121
1850-51...	...	38,303	42,471	...	2372	2434	578	11,805	13,639	41,215	162
1851-52...	...	39,139	48,288	...	1569	1837	629	11,788	...	56,560	103
1852-53...	...	39,231	43,463	...	1546	1566	658	11,774	...	56,785	121
1853-54...	...	39,591	43,847	...	1385	1398	609	13,000	131	57,295	68
1854-55...	...	40,331	44,639	...	977	913	391	12,880	...	57,910	71
1855-56...	...	41,740	46,196	...	396	318	163	12,376	...	59,284	83
1856-57...	...	42,039	46,521	...	167	93	37	12,817	...	59,375	88
1857-58...	...	42,287	46,634	...	163	78	22	12,673	...	59,529	81
1858-59...	...	43,060	47,117	...	605	343	107	12,633	...	60,957	77
1859-60...	...	43,408	47,356	...	623	218	86	12,681	...	60,823	50
1860-61...	...	43,765	47,552	...	134	67	14	13,485	...	61,001	47
1861-62...	...	43,870	47,672	...	134	67	15	13,740	...	61,427	49
1862-63...	...	43,931	47,703	...	134	67	30	13,737	...	61,530	21
1863-64...	...	44,127	47,806	...	101	59	13	13,684	...	61,693	23
1864-65...	...	44,155	47,837	...	101	59	130	13,693	...	61,760	23
1865-66...	...	44,301	47,976	...	1839	957	1124	14,155	...	63,255	21
1866-67...	...	44,339	48,030	...	1697	861	974	14,072	...	63,082	45
1867-68...	...	44,249	48,036	...	1897	862	740	14,072	...	62,948	77
1868-69...	...	44,324	48,054	...	1690	853	612	14,105	...	62,801	69
1869-70...	...	44,530	48,184	...	2002	933	1312	14,116	...	63,562	66
1870-71...	26-44	44,638	48,182	...	2204	1065	1290	14,027	...	63,499	53
1871-72...	23-49	44,638	48,184	...	2243	1083	1630	14,028	...	63,842	40
1872-73...	25-93	44,602	48,173	...	2278	1099	1974	14,019	...	64,160	42

## Navalgund.

During the ten years before the original survey settlement (1834-1844), the tillage area in the eighty-one Navalgund villages fell from about 135,000 acres in 1834-35 to about 106,700 acres in 1843-44, and collections varied from about £21,190 in 1839-40 to about £10,400 in 1838-39 (Rs. 2,11,900 - Rs. 1,04,000). During the first ten years of the survey lease (1844-1854) tillage rose from about 128,000 acres in 1844-45 to about 205,000 acres in 1853-54, and collections from about £11,070 to £21,770 (Rs. 1,10,700 - Rs. 2,17,700); during the next ten years (1854-1864) tillage rose from about 210,000 acres in 1854-55 to about 232,000 acres in 1863-64 and collections from about £22,200 to about £24,000 (Rs. 2,22,000 - Rs. 2,40,000) ; and during the nine years ending 1872-73 tillage rose from about 232,000 acres in 1864-65 to about 233,000 acres in 1872-73, and collections from about £24,200 to about £24,700 (Rs. 2,42,000 - Rs. 2,47,000). The details<sup>2</sup> are :

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII. 98, 142-143, 146-147.<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CXLVIII. 98, 144-145, 148-149.



## Navalgund, 81 Villages. Survey Results, 1834-1873.

## Chapter VIII.

Land.  
REVISION SURVEY.  
Navalgund,  
1874-75.

YEAR.	Rain-fall.	TILLAGE.			WASTE.			Quit-Rent.	Out-stand-ings.	Collec-tions.	Jedri Rupee Prices.
		Area.	Rental.	Romis-sions.	Area.	Rental.	Graz-ing Fees.				
Before Survey.	In.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Lbs.
1834-35 ...	...	135,009	1,91,325	88,404	27,450	51,838	1180	45,931	35,546	1,63,486	108
1835-36 ...	...	135,009	1,93,252	82,605	27,450	60,125	968	30,897	23,109	1,25,401	111
1836-37 ...	...	135,009	2,02,701	44,921	27,450	41,818	1033	50,365	52,490	1,56,678	172
1837-38 ...	...	135,009	2,10,000	49,380	27,450	33,099	875	48,378	59,267	1,51,167	104
1838-39 ...	...	135,009	1,95,409	73,006	27,450	43,143	477	89,959	58,880	1,03,953	100
1839-40 ...	...	135,009	2,05,964	20,690	27,450	41,818	622	46,789	20,799	2,11,886	104
1840-41 ...	...	135,009	2,03,595	22,073	27,450	43,468	605	45,649	45,663	1,82,178	108
1841-42 ...	...	135,009	2,02,951	17,283	27,450	49,157	818	49,693	73,452	1,62,727	112
1842-43 ...	...	120,876	2,00,205	6073	42,096	78,816	2689	48,649	62,372	1,88,083	120
1843-44 ...	...	106,704	1,74,630	11,384	57,843	1,07,837	3209	48,640	47,079	1,63,072	120
Survey.											
1844-45 ...	...	123,259	1,13,715	12,147	57,659	47,307	1067	37,427	29,373	1,10,080	184
1845-46 ...	...	149,010	1,35,930	45,013	47,650	35,123	2236	25,892	9363	1,09,742	128
1846-47 ...	...	132,959	1,59,316	401	18,316	14,973	3371	34,446	2225	1,94,447	216
1847-48 ...	...	192,350	1,67,248	4	10,317	6197	1823	24,344	1829	2,01,487	136
1848-49 ...	...	104,868	1,09,454	4	13,251	10,435	2038	35,609	690	2,06,407	130
1849-50 ...	...	158,565	1,64,273	17	22,229	17,842	2855	33,373	23	2,00,065	176
1850-51 ...	...	186,946	1,62,872	4	24,785	20,066	3123	33,394	49,114	1,40,271	162
1851-52 ...	...	195,413	1,72,619	...	14,777	11,124	2323	34,064	263	2,09,243	128
1852-53 ...	...	202,450	1,75,764	...	11,978	9367	2331	33,213	14	2,11,244	93
1853-54 ...	...	204,973	1,77,633	3	11,047	8962	2116	37,045	41	2,17,700	76
1854-55 ...	...	210,216	1,82,616	30	9092	7161	1691	37,498	...	2,21,664	94
1855-56 ...	...	213,864	1,85,541	...	7281	5340	1417	37,593	...	2,24,551	94
1856-57 ...	...	219,480	1,89,462	...	2000	1442	467	38,117	...	2,28,226	96
1857-58 ...	...	222,700	1,92,177	...	416	305	73	38,203	...	2,30,453	96
1858-59 ...	...	225,657	1,94,808	...	430	322	65	37,796	...	2,32,732	94
1859-60 ...	...	226,333	1,95,437	...	439	317	82	38,425	...	2,33,944	82
1860-61 ...	...	228,245	1,97,103	...	232	172	26	39,695	...	2,36,789	48
1861-62 ...	...	229,447	1,98,110	...	214	152	28	40,626	...	2,38,764	48
1862-63 ...	...	231,050	1,99,404	...	86	54	10	40,710	...	2,40,124	26
1863-64 ...	...	231,743	2,00,006	...	38	27	6	41,233	...	2,41,244	22
1864-65 ...	...	232,343	2,00,532	...	38	27	5	41,758	...	2,42,295	22
1865-66 ...	...	232,439	2,00,612	...	37	27	5	45,748	...	2,46,300	24
1866-67 ...	...	232,482	2,00,650	...	00	40	7	43,630	...	2,44,287	84
1867-68 ...	...	232,546	2,00,698	...	61	40	5	44,913	...	2,45,620	112
1868-69 ...	...	232,604	2,00,746	...	66	38	7	43,377	...	2,44,139	62
1869-70 ...	...	232,615	2,00,670	...	132	103	10	48,361	...	2,44,041	68
1870-71 ...	29-31	232,651	2,03,802	...	132	103	11	46,174	...	2,46,937	56
1871-72 ...	19-04	232,655	2,00,731	...	136	107	12	46,272	...	2,47,016	44
1872-73 ...	18-35	232,641	2,00,801	...	136	107	12	46,575	...	2,47,388	40

In 1874-75 the revision survey settlement was introduced into ninety-three Government villages of Old Dambal.<sup>1</sup> Of these eighty-six had been originally settled in 1845-46 and the remaining seven in different years since 1858. At the time of the revision settlement seventy-three of these villages were in Dambal, two in Navalgund, and eighteen in Ron.<sup>2</sup> In 1874 Old Dambal was bounded on the north by Ron, on the east by the Nizám's country, on the south by the Tungbhadra, on the south-west by Sängli and Miraj, and on the west by Navalgund. The total area was 691 square miles or 442,321 acres. For many years the health of this sub-division had been remarkably good. During the four years ending 1873 the death-rate was 1·97 per cent and the birth-rate 2·80 per cent. In none of the villages had cholera been known from eight to twenty years.

Dambal,  
1874-75.

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, 129 of 1st February 1875, Gov. Res. 1679 of 19th March 1875, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV.

<sup>2</sup> In 1862, some of the villages to the north and north-west, which were inconveniently distant from the head-quarters of the sub-division, were handed to the neighbouring sub-divisions of Ron and Navalgund. In 1872 the mahalkari's head-quarters at Dambal were moved to the more central, healthier, and more important town of Mundargi. In 1874 the name of the sub-division was changed to Gadag and its head-quarters station was called after its chief town. Mr. E. P. Robertson, Collector, 162 of 27th February 1875, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 104.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

*Dambal,  
1874-75.*

Except in the village of Doni in 1872, cholera was unknown during the eight years ending 1874.<sup>1</sup> During the five years ending 1873 the rainfall at Gadag varied from 8·36 inches in 1869 to 25·26 inches in 1870 and averaged 17·84 inches. In 1874 it was 40·81 inches.

From the backward state of the country in 1844 when it was introduced, the former assessment of Gadag had been very light. At that time the 350 miles between the Bor pass near Poona and the southern frontier of the Presidency had only one cart road across the Sahyádris. That one cart road was through the old Rám pass between Belgaum and Vengurla. It was three miles in length and for long stretches had an incline of one in five or six. Carts went up and down by lightening loads and clubbing together the bullocks of two or three carts. Most of what traffic went from Dhárwár, was carried on bullock-back along the different tracks down the Sahyádris to Kumta, Ankola, and other smaller ports in North Kánara. At that time at no point south of Poona were both the country below and the country above the Sahyádris in Bombay districts which could have worked together to make a through line between the sea and the inland plains. In the north the states of Sátára and Kolhápúr separated Poona from Ratnágiri, and further south the coast line was either Portuguese or in Madras. In 1845 a pass to Honávar in North Kánara was improved, and, several years later, the Devimani pass opened communication with Kumta which had then risen to be the leading roadstead. The opening of the Devimani pass was the beginning of a time of marked prosperity for Dhárwár. The opening of the railway to Belári provided a new market for the eastern Dambal villages. But the distance of about seventy miles to Belári was very difficult with much black soil and many unbridged rivers. Still in 1874 a large cart traffic passed east to Belári. The Hubli-Belári road was the only made-road in the sub-division. It passed through Annigeri, Gadag, and Dambal to the Tungbhadra river. It was good from Annigeri to Gadag, fair from Gadag to Dambal, and bad from Dambal to the Tungbhadra at Hesrur sixty-eight miles west of Belári. The best part of this road was good only in the fine weather. It was bridged but not metalled, and as soon as rain fell grew muddy and heavy. From Gadag to Dambal it was neither bridged, metalled, nor cared for, except close to Gadag itself; beyond Dambal it was a very bad country track, in places almost impassable. The country cart tracks were numerous, especially in the northern plain villages. They spread from every village to all the villages round and as a rule were good enough for all purposes. In the black plain they became more or less impassable during the rains, but in the fine weather the plain roads were better for carts than the roads in the villages near

<sup>1</sup> In February 1875 Colonel Anderson the Survey Commissioner wrote: Thirty years ago cholera was prevalent in this sub-division. At that time troops were constantly passing between Belári and Dhárwár to Kolhápúr and Sávantvádi which were disturbed. They generally brought cholera in their train. Of late years in Dambal, as in other parts of Dhárwár, cholera had much decreased, partly because troops no longer marched through the district and partly from the improvement in the water supply. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 28, 39.

the hills where the dips and rises as well as the stones made the roads bad. In the villages between Sortur, Gadag, and Dambal as well as Chikvadvatti, the cross country roads were bad, in places impassable to carts. In these villages the number of carts was much less than elsewhere. Since 1844 great progress had been made in road making and opening the country to traffic. Hundreds of carts passed with ease in places where they never went before. During the survey lease grain prices had risen considerably. Since 1842 *javari* and wheat had risen more than 150 per cent, linseed about 50 per cent, and *kardai* or safflower and other chief oil seeds more than 200 per cent. During the four years ending 1874 prices had been steady.<sup>1</sup> Between 1863 and 1865 the prices of grain and oil-seeds were much more than double the 1874 prices and the price of cotton was more than four times as high. Still there was no reason to suppose the prices would fall to the 1842 level. In February 1875 Colonel Anderson was satisfied that in all exportable articles the Gadag landholders were more than 100 per cent better off than they had been when the former survey rates were fixed. The opening of the country by railways and roads must continue to prevent the gluts of produce from which landholders used formerly to suffer.

In the eighty-six villages settled in 1844-45 the area of occupied Government land during the ten years ending 1845 averaged about 140,000 acres. The year or two before the former survey settlement had showed a marked tendency to a decline in tillage, and, in 1844, the year of the settlement only half of the arable area was held for tillage. From the first year of the settlement a change set in. The occupied area and the revenue together steadily increased year by year, and in 1860-61, two years before the great inflation of prices due to the American War, the occupied and unoccupied area, instead of being equal, were represented by acres 261,338 and 4519, the Government revenue had risen from £9552 (Rs. 95,520) in 1845-46 to £15,653 (Rs. 1,56,530) in 1860, and of this all but £2 (Rs. 20) were collected. From 1860-61 there was little change; in fact there was little room for change. The occupied area in 1873-74 was acres 265,240 and the unoccupied arable area 3654 acres. Since 1847-48, with the exception of the single year of 1856-57, remissions were nominal, and, when they occurred, were confined to the most trifling amounts. Since 1854 there were no outstandings.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

*Dambal,*  
1874-75.

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 14-15. The details are :

*Gadag Grain Rupee Prices, 1842-1874.*

YEAR.	<i>Javari.</i>	Wheat.	Linseed.	Safflower.
	<i>Shers.</i>	<i>Shers.</i>	<i>Shers.</i>	<i>Shers.</i>
1842-1844 ...	73½	49½	34	62
1845-1850 ...	82½	42½	27	57½
1855-1860 ...	...	...	23	46½
1861-1865 ...	...	...	...	16½
1871 ...	44	11	12	17
1872 ...	22	12	16	18
1873 ...	24	16	18	18
1874 ...	26	20	21	16

Chapter VIII.  
Land.

The following statement gives the average tillage area<sup>1</sup> and the collections for periods of ten years between 1835 and 1874 :

*Dambal Tillage and Revenue, 1835-1874.*

REVISION SURVEY.

*Dambal,  
1874-75.*

YEAR.	GOVERNMENT VILLAGES.	OCCUPIED.		ARABLE WASTE.	COLLECTIONS.		REMIS- SIONS.	OUTSTAND- INGS.
		Government.	Alienated.	Government.	Government.	Alienated.	Government.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1835-1845 ...	88	140,170	119,288	75,738	1,09,366	23,528	23,280	19,802
1845-1855 ...	86	182,406	119,402	68,681	1,08,908	27,282	3383	3041
1855-1865 ...	86	255,902	108,982	7402	1,52,382	29,370	84	...
1865-1874 ...	86	265,087	99,886	3805	1,58,082	34,002	5	...

In 1873-74 the sum obtained for the grazing of the arable waste was very low, £16 (Rs. 160) for 4353 acres assessed by the survey at £110 (Rs. 1100). The reason why this land fetched so low a price was that it was scattered in small detached patches near to or mixed with tillage. These small plots were of little use for grazing except to neighbouring landholders. On the other hand the unarable grazing tracts, though of much worse quality, had the advantage of an extensive range of area and consequently gave an average rate nearly double the lowest rate for land recorded as arable.

Except near the sandstone capped hills in the north-east and in the clay slate Kapat hills of the south-west, where it was a sandy or gravelly red, the soil was the black cotton soil. The sandy formation ran down in a south-easterly direction to the Tungbhadra. The tillage was fair. The best tilled villages lay between Sudi and Kotumachgi, near Gadag south of Hombal, and from near Mundargi to the Tungbhadra. The hill villages, those near the main Dambal-Gadag road and those west of Hombal, were less carefully tilled and had large patches of *hariáli* grass which in a few places half choked the crops. The use of manure was general. In the black plain all the fields near the villages were manured every year; those further off had some manure once in three or four years, and outlying fields, unless without help they refused to yield anything, were never manured. The red soils which wanted much more enriching than the black, received as much manure as the landholder could manage to give them. The staple products were *javári*, wheat, and cotton. Pulses were grown to some extent and oilseeds were mixed with grain. The *javári* was eaten locally and most of the wheat, and cotton and some of the oilseeds were exported. Of the whole outturn about one-third belonged to the early or red soil and two-thirds to the late or black soil.<sup>2</sup> Cotton was the great local staple. In 1873-74

<sup>1</sup> In 1875 Mr. Robertson the Collector noticed that the spread in tillage was not due to the American War, as most of the land was taken before the effects of the American War were felt. The spread of tillage was the result not of any unusual causes but was due to the general prosperity of the sub-division. The almost entire absence of remissions and outstandings was a further proof of this prosperity. Mr. E. P. Robertson, Collector, 162 of 27th February 1875. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 116.

<sup>2</sup> The 1874 details were early crops *javári* 22·27 per cent, *bajri* 1·68, *tur* 2·27, *mu.* 2·34, *kulthi* 0·91, *matki* 0·33, *rāla* 1·88, miscellaneous 5·50, total 37·18; late crops *javári* 14·21 per cent, cotton 30·34, wheat 11·66, gram 2·27, *kusumba* or safflower 2·18, linseed 1·99, miscellaneous 0·17, total 62·82. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 6-7, 41.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

REVISION SURVEY.

*Dambal,*  
1874-75.

less than 111,219 acres or nearly one-third of the whole tillage area were under cotton. Of the whole area 76,963 acres were American and 34,256 local. At 1874 prices the local value of the cotton crops averaged £1 to £1 2s. (Rs. 10-11) an acre or more than four times the revised survey rates. The chief imports were English piece goods from Bombay both by the coast and by Belári; cocoanuts, betelnuts, cocoanut oil, spices, and salt, from Kánara and the coast; coarse sugar or *gul* and rice from South Dhárwár and Kánara; silk from Belári; and tobacco from Hubli. The leading exports were cotton, oil-seeds, and wheat. Most of the cotton went to Hubli and from Hubli to Kumta or Kárwár on the coast. Of late years a considerable quantity of cotton had taken the eastern route to meet the rail at Belári. Much more would have gone by this route but for the badness of the road between Dambal and the Tungbhadra. The chief industry was the weaving of cotton cloth and of blankets. Much cotton and silk was dyed at Gadag and Betgeri, and cotton was also made into thread and sold in the local markets. Some villages made country carts, earthen vessels, and oil, and in most field tools were made and mended. River bed stones rich in iron, were smelted in Chikvadatti, Doni, and some of the smaller villages in the Kapat hills. Iron smelting had once been a large industry but cheap English iron and dear local fuel had ruined it between them. After rain the sands of some of the Kapat hill streams were washed for gold but the yield did not do more than repay the labour. Cotton ginning or seed separating was an important industry. The local cotton was separated from the seed by the foot-roller, the American cotton by the saw-gin. Thirty-eight of the ninety-one inhabited villages had sawgins, 203 in all, worth about £4575 (Rs. 45,750). A cotton press was worked at Gadag by Messrs. P. Chrystal and Company and a second European firm Messrs. Robertson and Company bought and exported cotton.<sup>1</sup>

In 1874 there was a brisk trade in land. In many cases land was sold at fifteen to twenty times and in some cases at thirty to forty times the survey assessment. These were high prices considering that money was worth about twelve per cent. In the records of sales where a small price was entered, five or six times the assessment, there was always the doubt whether the entries correctly represented the sale value of the land.<sup>2</sup> During the thirty years ending 1874 population had increased from 82,842 to 121,482 or 46·6 per cent,<sup>3</sup> flat roofed<sup>4</sup> houses from 14,717 to 25,266 or 74·4 per cent, farm cattle from 23,194 to 25,473 or 9·8 per cent, carts from 673 to 3998 or 494 per cent, watering wells from 97 to 138 or 42·2 per cent, and drinking wells from 290 to 483 or 66·5 per cent. On the other hand there was a decrease in thatched houses from 750 to 461 or 31·9 per cent; in cows and buffaloes from 41,035 to 29,106 or 29 per cent; in sheep and goats from 49,167 to 24,571 or 50 per cent; in horses from

<sup>1</sup> Captain Godfrey, 1874, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 35-36.<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 19, 45-55.<sup>3</sup> In fifty-nine Government surveyed villages in 1874 the agricultural population was 25,677 or 55·38 per cent, partly agricultural 6615 or 14·27 per cent, and non-agricultural 14,072 or 30·35 per cent. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 43.<sup>4</sup> Tiled houses were almost unknown. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 10.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

*Dambal,  
1874-75.*

924 to 684 or 25·9 per cent. The small increase in well irrigation was chiefly due to the brackishness of the water and to the great thickness of the waterless surface layer. Round Gadag water was good, plentiful, and near the surface; but the people failed to use the water as they were satisfied with the returns given by dry-crops. In 1874 the population gave a density of 175 to the square mile, a fair rate for a country with little watered land. The rate of increase, 46·6 per cent, was considerably greater than in the Hubli and Navalgund villages, perhaps because people had come from the neighbouring Nizám's country. In 1844 and 1845 when Colonel Anderson was carrying out the first measurements, some persons were shown him who had come from the Nizám's villages. The move had to be made with great care as the people were closely watched and the property and families of those who were suspected of inclining to move into British territory were liable to be seized. This immigration ceased in 1852 when the neighbouring Nizám's villages passed to the British.<sup>1</sup> It was known that this inflow of people from the Nizám's villages had never been on any very large scale. Mr. Robertson the Collector thought that the increase was solely due to the general prosperity of the sub-division which was shown by the rapid rise of Gadag-Betgeri and Mundargi.<sup>2</sup> The flat-roofed or better class of houses had greatly increased, and though there was little rise in the number of farm cattle the style of animal had greatly improved. The landholders took pride in their bullocks, and bad cattle were rarely seen. The bringing of great stretches of waste under the plough had reduced grazing and lowered the number of sheep and goats. Large flocks still found good grazing on the Kapat range. There was no former record of ploughs; 6227 the 1874 number was doubtful; whatever the number, it was enough to keep the land in fair cultivation. As in every other part of the country the number of carts had enormously increased. In 1844 the common two-bullock cart or *chhakdi* was almost unknown; the large eight-bullock waggon or *hali bandi* which was only used for home purposes, was the only cart of the country. There was no direct road to the coast and all the coastward trade was carried on pack bullocks.<sup>3</sup> One-half of the new wells had been sunk between 1864 and 1874. One reason for the small increase was that over about three-fourths of the area the waterless surface stratum was very thick, and, even when water was reached, it was commonly brackish. The chief supply of water was from ponds and stream-beds. Of 151 ponds all but four were used for drinking. Of the whole number in ordinary years probably not one-tenth held water at the end of the hot weather. To a great extent the people depended on holes dug in river beds. Fortunately early in May a succession of thunderstorms usually furnished a fresh supply. The northern villages especially near Navalgund suffered most from the want of good drinking water.

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Anderson, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 9-10.<sup>2</sup> Mr. E. P. Robertson, Collector, 162 of 27th February 1875, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 111.<sup>3</sup> In February 1875 Mr. Robertson wrote: 'A cart and pair of bullocks is usually calculated to represent a profit to its owner of about £10 (Rs. 100) a year. An increase of 3325 carts, therefore, represented a yearly addition of nearly £35,000 (Rs. 3½ lakhs) to the income of the sub-division.' Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 113.

The large village of Kotumachgi, with about 2700 people, had only one well. Except what this well yielded, the rest of the water had to be brought several miles. In the south water was plentiful, the streams often held water all the year round. The rainfall varied slightly in different parts of the sub-division. In the extreme north-west villages it was uncertain. Further east, though not more abundant, it was more seasonable. The whole centre of the sub-division had a fair rainfall. Except under the lee of the higher part of the range south of Dambal, the Kapat hill villages had an unusually large share of the early rains. The four reservoirs which were used in watering land were a lake of 465 acres at Dambal and small ponds at Navali, Balganur, and Hulkot. The Dambal lake had once been a large expanse of water even in the hot weather. It still (1874) watered 124 acres of good garden land. But it was much silted. It was dry by the end of March and even when full, was not more than six feet deep. More than half of it was overgrown with a thorny thicket of *bábhul* bushes a favourite resort of pig, peafowl, and other wild animals. After the rains the drying of the decayed undergrowth caused much fever of a deadly type.<sup>1</sup> The traffic between Dambal and Belári was large and growing. The exports to Belári included some cotton, a good deal of wheat, and, in years of short rainfall in Belári and Kadapa, considerable quantities of the common grains. The landholders of Dambal were well off for local markets. The joint town of Gadag-Betgeri with a population of over 18,000 was a place of large trade. Gadag was the chief local cotton centre and one of the leading trading towns in the Bombay Karnátak; Mundargi was a large market with a rapidly growing trade; Dambal and Naregal were good minor markets; and there were several more well placed village markets. Gadag-Betgeri had long been one of the leading weaving centres. In spite of the competition of English and Bombay steam-made yarn and cloth, the weavers had nearly held their own, the number of looms showing a fall only from 1507 to 1399.

The ninety-one inhabited villages had 806 temples, 133 mosques, 103 *gardi-manis* or sport-pits, and 17 distilleries. The small number of distilleries and the large number of sport-pits said much for the temperance and the manliness of the people. The sport-pits were for coolness built partly underground, where the young villagers wrestled, worked dumbbells, lifted and threw weights sometimes with great skill and success. The elders looked on with interest. To have the best wrestler in the country-side was an honour of which his village was extremely proud.<sup>2</sup>

In 1874 about 75 per cent of the Government lands were tilled by the man whose name appeared as holder in the Government books or by members of his family. The holders tilled about five per cent in partnership with others and let twenty per cent to tenants.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

Dambal,  
1874-75.

<sup>1</sup> Captain Godfrey, 1874, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 37.

<sup>2</sup> Captain Godfrey, 1874, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 39.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

Dambal,  
1874-75.

In private or *inám* lands about forty-three per cent were used or tilled by the proprietor or the members of his family, about seven per cent by the proprietor in partnership with others, and fifty per cent were let to tenants. The rent of tenant-tilled fields was paid in cash in five cases out of six in Government lands and in nine cases out of ten in private lands. When rent was taken in grain, as a rule the quantity of grain was not fixed. It was a share of the crop. Except in poor land where it was somewhat less, the share of grain rent was usually one-half.

During the thirty years' settlement the Dambal sub-division had on the whole thriven greatly. It had good soil, a fair climate, largely improved communication, excellent markets, and easily sold and high priced produce. The people were hardworking and had a natural turn for trade and thrift.

The ninety-three villages were entirely remeasured. Every separate occupancy was made into a separate survey field and all very large numbers were broken into acre fields. The former classing of the soil had been carried out under many difficulties. Much of even the better black soil had for years lain waste. In these waste tracts the wash of many rains had left the surface strewn with pebbles and lime knobs and the lowness and extreme thorniness of the *bábhul* scrub seemed to support the evidence of the pebbles that the soil was wretched. Large areas were much under-classed. Long before the end of the survey lease the thorns had been cut down and ploughing had shown that rich land lay under the layer of surface pebbles. The rule regarding classing, which had been adopted in Hubli and Navalgund in 1874, was followed in Dambal. In fields whose old classification was higher than  $10\frac{1}{2}$  annas, only ten to fifteen per cent of the whole number of fields were reclassified; fields whose valuation was lower than  $10\frac{1}{2}$  annas were all reclassified.

The ninety-three villages were divided into four classes and charged highest dry-crop acre rates varying from 2s. 3d. to 3s. (Rs.  $1\frac{1}{8}$  -  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ). The first class, whose highest dry-crop acre rate was fixed at 3s. (Rs.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ), included besides Gadag and Betgeri fifteen villages bordering on the belt of villages on the east of Navalgund. The second class whose highest dry-crop acre rate was 2s. 9d. (Rs.  $1\frac{3}{8}$ ) included thirty-three villages forming a belt which ran north-west and south-east in the centre of the sub-division and on or close to the Gadag-Dambal road a line of great traffic; the third class, whose highest dry-crop acre rate was 2s. 6d. (Rs.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ), included twenty-nine villages in the north close to the Yávgal villages and villages along the eastern frontier, which were badly placed for the seaward cotton trade; the fourth class, whose highest dry-crop acre rate was 2s. 3d. (Rs.  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ), included fourteen outlying villages in the extreme north-east and south-east. During the settlement the area of rice land had risen from 108 to 292 acres. This land was chiefly channel-watered land in the extreme north-east and south. For the rice land a highest acre rate of 12s. (Rs. 6) and an average acre rate of 6s. 3d. (Rs.  $3\frac{1}{8}$ ) instead of 4s. 4d. (Rs. 2 as.  $2\frac{3}{8}$ ) were proposed. These rice lands were often watered from ponds and



on much of them sugarcane was grown once in three years. Only the best soil with an unfailing water-supply would pay 12s. (Rs. 6) ; rice land which depended solely on rain would pay the same rate as that on dry-crop land. The rice lands were arranged under the four intermediate classes according to the periods for which water was available.<sup>1</sup> Of channel-watered garden land or *pátasthal bágáyat* there were 603 acres. The plain part of the sub-division had little or no garden land and where there was garden land the crops were poor, vegetables and dry grains. The south, chiefly Dambal, Doni, Sortur, Bennihalli, Mundargi, and Yelli-Serur had some fine sugarcane and betel-vine gardens. The Dambal gardens were watered from the lake which though in bad order held water till the end of March. The fine gardens in the other villages were watered by channels from streams some of which lasted throughout the year. For garden land a highest acre rate of 16s. (Rs. 8) was proposed. The existing acre rate was in some cases 16s. (Rs. 8), and the rate before the existing settlement had been £1 16s. (Rs. 18). Of purely well watered garden land there were 1250 acres. The well watered garden land, recorded in the former settlement, was assessed within the highest dry-crop acre rate, and the area that had since been turned into garden was assessed at the simple dry-crop rate in accordance with Government Resolution 1028 dated the 25th of February 1874. Some of the well watered land yielded betel-vine, sugarcane, and other superior crops. In 1845 the whole area of garden crops of all kinds, well watered and channel watered, was 954 acres. The 1875 total amounted to 1853 acres. That the increase was so small was due to the absence or the brackishness

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

Dambal,  
1874-75.

<sup>1</sup> The Irrigation Revenue Report for 1879 contains the following account of the survey system of assessing the water rate on lands watered from the old Dhárwár reservoirs. On a revision of settlement the survey officers inspect the land and such fields as are found to have been actually watered from the reservoir within a few years of the inspection, are assessed as irrigated. No attempt is made to gauge the capabilities of the reservoir by calculating its storage capacity in proportion to the yearly rainfall. The area found to be actually watered is taken to be the area which the reservoir is capable of watering, and rice or garden rates, as the case may be, are assessed accordingly. The water-supply is divided into six general classes according to the time which the water is estimated to last and to the situation and quality of the land. In this way rates are assessed on a sliding scale. The usual settlement is for thirty years. When once introduced the rates are levied whether the fields are watered or not. In fact, for this term of years, the rate is a fixed settlement on a fixed area, allowing of no change unless, which rarely happens, reclassing is required to meet some change in the reservoir either for better or worse. The assessments are consolidated and are gathered by the Revenue Department in the usual manner. The settlement gives the people, who hold the area assessed as irrigated, the exclusive right to the water of the reservoir, as they and they alone pay water rates. The watered area cannot be enlarged except by private arrangement among the landholders, and during a season of drought no special use of the water can be made without the consent of the landholders in whom the property of the water is vested. Should any dry-crop lands be watered under an agreement with the landholders, no extra rates are levied, but, at the next settlement, the land is liable to be included in the watered area. In this way much land may be watered for a considerable number of years without paying anything but dry-crop rates. Works often irrigate much larger areas than those assessed as irrigated. The survey system had the benefit that the people thoroughly understood it ; under it Government often lost revenue by the extension of irrigation during the survey lease. Dambal Tank, Dhárwár Collectorate, Irrigation Revenue Report (31st July 1880) of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind, for 1878-79, Appendix V.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

Dambal,  
1874-75.

of surface water over a great part of the sub-division, which made well watered gardens impossible. The proposed revised rates raised the rental on the area under tillage from £16,757 to £24,844 (Rs. 1,67,570-Rs. 2,48,450), an increase of 48·2 per cent. The details are :

Dambal Revision Settlement, 1874-75.

CLASS.	Vil- lages.	FORMER SURVEY.		REVISION SURVEY.								In- crease Per cent.	High est Acre Rates
		Occupied.		Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total					
		Area.	Collec- tions.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.				
I...	17	Acres. 60,778	Rs. 34,158	Acres. 61,428	Rs. 52,356	Acres. 204	Rs. 54	Acres. 61,632	Rs. 52,410	53·2	1½		
II...	88	98,028	55,789	92,318	86,535	1414	466	93,727	87,001	55·1	1½		
III...	29	106,741	61,692	108,203	90,367	2119	524	110,322	90,881	46·7	1½		
IV...	14	28,443	16,042	28,868	19,198	1918	383	28,786	19,581	19·6	1½		
Total	88	278,988	1,67,566	278,812	248,446	5655	1427	284,467	249,878	48·2	..		

Compared with the first three classes, the increase in the fourth class was very small, only 19·6 per cent; the villages in this class were outlying and badly placed and much of the soil was poor. The largest increases were in Chikop, a good black soil village close to the north of Gadag, and in Hombal and Gadag town. Hombal was an exceedingly well placed purely black soil village and in Gadag the whole of the lands to the north of the town were black soil. In four villages the increase was between sixty and seventy per cent. In all the remaining villages it was less than sixty per cent. Three villages showed a decrease, Kalignur of 6·2 per cent, Bevinkatti of 0·7 per cent, and Dindur of 3·6 per cent. Of these Kalignur and Bevinkatti were in the extreme north-east where the soil was very poor, and Dindur was among the Kapat hills where the soil was very poor. The following statement shows the total area and assessment of the sub-division under the original and the revised survey settlements :

Dambal Survey Settlement, 1874-75.

LAND.	EXISTING.		PROPOSED.		
	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Quit Rent.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Govern-ment	278,988	1,67,566	278,812	2,48,446	...
Occupied	...	...	...	...	...
Unoccupied	485	1174	6655	1,427	...
Alienated	104,290	66,279	109,062	93,105	84,363
Unarable	54,170	...	48,792	...	...
Total	442,771	285,016	442,821	842,778	84,363

The decrease in the unarable area from 54,170 to 48,792 acres was chiefly due to the transfer to the arable of the lands in the villages on the slopes of the Kapat hills. The average acre rate all over the occupied land amounted to 1s. 9½d. (14½ as.) against 1s. 2¾d. (9½ as.) under the former settlement. The proposed revised settlement was sanctioned by Government in March 1875.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Res. 1679 of 19th March 1875, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 142-145.

During the ten years before the original survey settlement (1835-1845), the tillage area varied from about 113,700 acres in 1835-36 to about 148,600 acres in 1840-41, and collections from about £9500 (Rs. 95,000) in 1841-42 to about £14,500 (Rs. 1,45,000) in 1839-40. During the first ten years of the survey lease (1845-55) tillage rose from about 151,000 acres in 1845-46 to about 206,000 acres in 1854-55 and collections from £7086 to about £15,300 (Rs. 70,860-Rs. 1,53,000); during the next ten years (1855-1865) tillage rose from about 222,300 acres in 1855-56 to about 266,800 acres in 1864-65, and collections from about £16,100 to about £19,200 (Rs. 1,61,000-Rs. 1,92,000); and during the last ten years (1865-1875) tillage fell from about 266,600 acres in 1865-66 to about 265,200 acres in 1874-75 and collections varied from about £19,100 (Rs. 1,91,000) in 1871-72 to about £19,400 (Rs. 1,94,000) in 1874-75. The details are:—

*Dambal, 86 Villages: Survey Results, 1835-1880.*

YE AR.	TILLAGE.			WASTE.			Quit- Rent.	Out stand- ings.	Collec- tions.	Jedri Rupee Prices.
	Area.	Rental.	Remis- sions.	Area.	Ren- tal.	Grazing Fees.				
<i>Before Survey.</i>	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Pounds.
1835-36 ...	113,089	1,11,080	19,148	91,477	83,484	176	18,478	6503	1,04,918	...
1836-37 ...	127,757	1,23,578	8447	70,745	60,106	183	21,548	24,239	1,12,669	...
1837-38 ...	148,943	1,37,283	6876	64,723	53,552	182	23,851	46,403	1,07,663	...
1839-40 ...	147,442	1,40,968	26,502	68,466	56,281	63	22,703	22,020	1,22,142	...
1839-40 ...	146,865	1,36,774	4174	67,068	59,069	249	23,418	11,218	1,45,049	...
1840-41 ...	148,578	1,37,042	42,203	70,698	71,257	240	23,083	16,893	1,02,609	...
1841-42 ...	147,601	1,35,521	36,581	71,774	70,489	824	24,904	23,918	95,315	...
1842-43 ...	144,490	1,34,391	32,618	73,719	63,259	987	25,002	17,591	1,09,818	...
1843-44 ...	144,400	1,33,380	31,715	80,010	67,469	705	24,842	17,665	1,08,897	...
1844-45 ...	137,472	1,29,077	25,417	67,699	64,611	109	24,396	4221	1,23,944	...
<i>Survey.</i>										
1845-46 ...	151,281	1,55,516	33,009	66,630	45,308	2577	18,935	13,169	70,860	147
1846-47 ...	172,620	1,67,637	442	72,122	37,000	8523	21,656	12	1,37,262	120
1847-48 ...	174,010	1,68,493	116	70,931	36,233	7715	21,543	82	1,37,663	120
1848-49 ...	181,600	1,72,677	10	63,611	32,147	6936	21,495	17	1,41,076	120
1849-50 ...	170,871	1,68,457	16	69,653	30,673	6189	21,293	...	1,35,891	120
1850-51 ...	178,378	1,69,554	16	68,208	30,150	5084	20,742	23,065	1,12,510	120
1851-52 ...	189,632	1,70,340	16	67,310	29,659	5185	20,676	8	1,42,127	146
1852-53 ...	187,660	1,70,525	16	66,216	25,054	4638	20,704	1	1,45,781	98
1853-54 ...	196,884	1,79,871	23	52,967	27,543	4901	25,470	122	1,60,104	82
1854-55 ...	206,024	1,74,097	75	46,846	24,060	4003	24,904	...	1,53,294	82
1855-56 ...	222,237	1,72,398	42	30,222	16,894	3449	25,224	...	1,01,029	80
1856-57 ...	246,496	1,47,417	196	11,077	5572	1613	20,144	...	1,74,078	80
1857-58 ...	258,641	1,61,488	16	4620	1910	612	25,727	...	1,77,812	92
1858-59 ...	254,068	1,53,304	16	6942	1765	425	25,487	...	1,79,201	84
1859-60 ...	253,721	1,55,130	15	6102	1502	390	25,167	...	1,80,678	76
1860-61 ...	261,335	1,56,630	16	4519	1177	349	27,027	...	1,83,391	62
1861-62 ...	263,943	1,57,550	16	4184	1048	360	32,319	...	1,90,214	62
1861-63 ...	264,598	1,58,031	14	4021	825	330	32,094	...	1,90,461	36
1861-64 ...	266,523	1,58,556	14	2224	495	205	32,772	...	1,91,619	24
1861-65 ...	266,809	1,58,730	...	2185	498	181	33,828	...	1,92,784	24
1865-66 ...	266,620	1,58,628	...	2380	593	240	34,040	...	1,92,903	19
1866-67 ...	264,904	1,57,729	...	3903	1422	840	33,811	...	1,91,880	22
1867-68 ...	265,066	1,57,990	...	3788	1184	812	34,306	...	1,92,608	72
1868-69 ...	264,625	1,57,841	...	4200	1205	803	34,141	...	1,92,345	80
1869-70 ...	264,775	1,58,039	...	4132	1060	896	34,232	...	1,92,717	04
1870-71 ...	264,347	1,58,097	...	3963	994	1000	33,729	...	1,92,325	06
1871-72 ...	264,864	1,58,104	14	4024	1018	145	32,785	...	1,91,020	66
1872-73 ...	264,841	1,58,103	14	4046	1017	263	32,794	...	1,91,146	40
1873-74 ...	265,240	1,58,202	14	3664	925	103	33,018	...	1,91,399	62
1874-75 ...	265,230	1,58,169	...	3384	877	2531	33,651	...	1,94,351	...
<i>Revision Survey.</i>										
1875-76 ...	266,303	2,32,729	...	4170	943	1674	36,929	...	2,71,332	...
1876-77 ...	263,299	2,32,677	...	4117	956	1903	36,642	14,807	2,65,584	...
1877-78 ...	269,730	2,34,556	...	6155	1965	817	37,009	4504	2,67,878	...
1878-79 ...	263,837	2,34,230	...	6864	2374	990	36,749	4025	2,67,944	...
1879-80 ...	261,729	2,30,603	...	14,347	5936	1110	36,009	622	2,68,006	...

Chapter VIII.

Land.

REVISION SURVEY.

*Dambal,  
1874-75.*

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

*Bankápur,*  
1876-77.

Bankápur, which had been settled in 1846-47, was resettled in 1876-77.<sup>1</sup> After the first survey, a redistribution had taken place, by which eighty villages remained in the Bankápur sub-division, fifty-two had been transferred to Karajgi, four to Hángal, and one to Hubli. Old Bankápur was much broken by villages belonging to the Savanur state and to other sub-divisions. From the extreme west to the extreme east was about forty miles. During the thirty years ending 1875-76 communications had been greatly improved. A cart road had been opened between Hubli and Sirsi and another joining Bankápur with Sirsi and passing near Hángal. Roads had also been made leading by the Árbail pass to Kárwár and Kumta. A line ran between Háveri and Sirsi by Samasgi which opened communication with Kumta. A road from Háveri to Hávanur joined Bankápur with Belári. The rupee price of *javári* had risen from 262 pounds in 1844 to 86 pounds in 1874, of wheat from 100 to 28 pounds, of gram from 82 to 28 pounds, and of rice from 86 to 42 pounds. Cotton had risen from £7 10s. (Rs. 75) the *khandi* of 784 pounds in 1846 to about £16 (Rs. 160) the *khandi* in 1876.

Comparing the nine years ending 1855 with the eight years ending 1874, the area held for tillage had risen from 189,690 acres to 223,304 acres and the collections from £8614 to £10,857 (Rs. 86,140-Rs. 1,08,570). The details are:

*Bankápur Tillage and Revenue, 1835-1874.*

YEAR.	Occupied Land.	Arable Waste.	Collec-tions.	Remis-sions.	Out-standings.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1835-1845 ... ..	156,158	65,269	86,849	14,985	7107
1846-1855 ... ..	189,690	85,820	86,148	687	4257
1856-1865 ... ..	221,632	3664	1,06,943	1	...
1866-1874 ... ..	223,304	1933	1,08,578	...	...

The average notices issued in default of timely payment of revenue from 1872-73 to 1874-75 were 162. During the same period land had only twice been sold. In 1875 about seventy-five per cent of the Government lands were tilled by the men whose names appeared as holders in the Government books, either solely or in partnership with others. The holders sublet about fourteen per cent on money rents and four per cent on produce or grain rents. Three per cent were arable assessed waste, a proportion of which consisted of valuable grass lands which were not allowed to be taken for tillage but were yearly sold by auction. Three per cent was unarable unassessed waste. In eighty-eight villages of the sub-division there was not a single waste survey field. What waste there was was generally in the villages to the west, bordering on the forest, where grazing was abundant and in the eastern villages where there was much poor hilly land. The returns showed a rise in population from

<sup>1</sup> Col. Anderson, Surv. Comr. 7 of 4th Jan. 1876, Gov. Res. 1031 of 16th Feb. 1876. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV.

67,722 in 1846-47 to 88,869 in 1875 or thirty-one per cent; in flat roofed and tiled houses from 10,481 to 14,908 or forty-two per cent; in carts from 1641 to 4115 or 150 per cent; and in horses and ponies from 912 to 939 or three per cent. On the other hand thatched houses had fallen from 2854 to 2089 or twenty-seven per cent; farm cattle from 21,877 to 21,624 or one per cent; cows, buffaloes, and their young from 38,400 to 34,740 or nine per cent; and sheep and goats from 18,064 to 12,976 or thirty-four per cent. The number of looms had risen from 395 in 1845 to 867 in 1875. The soil and climate varied greatly. In the west red clay slate soils were common like the Hubli red soils. The centre of the sub-division was black soil with occasional hills and patches of red. In the east were outcrops of granite or rather of gneiss. The black soils were of a superior quality and were excellently suited for the growth of cotton, especially of New Orleans cotton. In the west the rainfall was rather heavy for superior dry-crop tillage. The centre of the sub-division, passing from west to east, enjoyed an excellent and certain rainfall, and was well suited for the growth of dry crops. In the north and south belt of villages, the rainfall was somewhat less certain and seasonable, as the villages, especially the eastern villages, got more of the later heavy rains and less of the early June rains. Rice was grown in the western and to a less extent in the centre villages. *Jvári*, *bájri*, wheat, *tur* and other pulses, and oil-seeds as well as cotton were abundant in the centre and east, especially in the central tract stretching from the extreme southerly point, south of the Varda, through a line passing near the town of Savanur, to the extreme northern villages of the sub-division. Cotton was the great exportable produce and as the soil and the damp air were specially favourable to it, New Orleans had to a great extent supplanted the local variety. 123 ponds and reservoirs were used for watering land, but none of them held water during the hot weather. The garden products were cocoa and betel palms, sugarcane, and the betel vine. Rice was also grown as a change crop in garden land. The chief industries were the weaving of coarse cotton cloth and blankets. Karajgi, Nave Riti, and Bankápur had the largest hand-loom weaving population. Háveri was a great centre of the cardamom trade, as cardamoms were supposed to have no value until they were soaked in the water of a well at Háveri. The other trading towns were Bankápur, Karajgi, and Hulgur. The people were well fed, well housed, and well clad, and generally strong and healthy. Their field tools and cattle were good. Tillage was careful especially in gardens and in the fields of Ingalggi and its neighbouring villages.

All fields both dry and watered had to be remeasured. The number of survey fields in the 137 villages of the sub-division was raised from 11,685 to 17,396. The total area was 259,776 acres against 258,988 acres according to the old survey. Of rice there was a total area of 6680 acres against 6160 recorded by the old survey. Of this 3105 acres were Government land against 2655 according to the last survey. The garden area was returned at 1516 acres of which 965 were Government against 1458 acres and 866 Government according to the former survey. A highest dry-crop acre rate of

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

Bankápur,  
1876-77.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

Bankapur,  
1876-77.

3s. (Rs. 1½) was adopted for four isolated villages among the Hángal villages; 4s. (Rs. 2) for fifty villages of which sixteen were on the western border of the main block of the sub-division and thirty-four were to the east of the third class of villages; 4s. 6d. (Rs. 2¼) for fifty-two villages lying to the west of the sub-division; 3s. 3d. (Rs. 1½) for twenty-five villages lying to the east of the thirty-four villages of the second class; and 2s. 9d. (Rs. 1¾) for six villages in the extreme east of the sub-division. The highest rice acre rate was fixed at 16s. (Rs. 8), and the highest garden acre rate at £1 4s. (Rs. 12). The average acre rate over the whole Government occupied land of every kind according to the revised settlement was 2s. 4½d. (Re. 1 as. 2½) or 9½d. (6¼ as.) higher than 1s. 6½d. (12½ as.), the existing average rate. The effect of the revised settlement was an increase of 49·5 per cent. The following statement gives the details:

*Bankapur Revision Settlement, 1876-77.*

CLASS.	Vil- lages.	FORMER SURVEY.		REVISION SURVEY.								Increase of Assess- ment. Per cent	Highest Dry- crop Acre Rate.
		Occupied Land.		Occupied Land.		Arable Waste.		Total.					
		Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.				
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.				
I ...	4	3142	3437	3476	4951	245	398	8721	5949	44·1	1	8	
II ...	50	48,184	86,291	50,260	54,478	2732	1260	52,992	55,728	50·1	2	0	
III ...	52	44,019	47,976	44,975	74,991	528	302	45,503	75,293	56·3	2	4	
IV ...	25	30,865	16,293	31,441	22,184	2747	687	34,188	22,821	35·8	1	10	
V ...	6	7081	3954	7181	4848	4	1	7185	4849	22·6	1	8	
Total...	137	182,771	1,07,951	1,37,838	1,61,402	6256	2688	143,589	1,64,040	49·5	...		

There were no cases of excessive increase on whole villages. In three villages only did the enhancement exceed eighty per cent. These as well as half of the villages in which the enhancement was between seventy and eighty per cent, were villages of the third class with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 4s. 6d. (Rs. 2¼). In other cases large enhancements were mostly due to increase in the area of rice or garden land.

During the ten years before the original survey settlement (1836-46), the tillage area fell from about 73,000 acres in 1836-37 to about 54,000 acres in 1845-46, and collections varied from about £7800 in 1836-37 to about £14,100 in 1839-40 (Rs. 78,000-Rs. 1,41,000). During the first ten years of the survey lease (1846-56), the tillage area rose from about 78,000 acres in 1846-47 to about 114,000 acres in 1855-56, and collections from about £9900 to about £14,300 (Rs. 99,000-Rs. 1,43,000); during the next ten years (1856-66) the tillage area rose from about 124,000 acres in 1856-57 to about 135,000 acres in 1865-66 and collections from about £15,000 to about £16,000 (Rs. 1,50,000-Rs. 1,60,000); and during the last ten years (1866-76), the tillage area fell from about 134,800 acres in 1866-67 to about 132,800 in 1875-76 and collections from about £16,000 to about £15,800 (Rs. 1,60,000 - Rs. 1,58,000). During the four years

after the revision survey (1876-80) the tillage area varied from about 137,000 acres in 1877-78 to about 131,000 acres in 1879-80, and collections from about £21,800 (Rs. 2,18,000) in 1878-79 to about £21,100 (Rs. 2,11,000) in 1876-77. The details are:<sup>1</sup>

*Bankápur, 157 Villages : Survey Results, 1836-1880.*

**Chapter VIII.**  
**Land.**

REVISION SURVEY.

*Bankápur,*  
*1876-77.*

YEAR.	TILLAGE.			WASTE.			Quit-Rent.	Out-stand-ing.	Collections.	Jodri Rupees Prices.
	Area.	Rental.	Re-mis-sions.	Area.	Rental.	Grazing Fees.				
<i>Before Survey.</i>	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Lbs.
1836-37	72,824	1,05,508	46,417	45,518	22,586	218	33,944	17,912	78,341	...
1837-38	73,095	1,18,894	21,885	45,039	22,070	152	48,704	32,088	1,08,407	...
1838-39	66,451	1,09,502	34,009	52,157	29,421	274	32,937	701	1,07,103	...
1839-40	69,764	1,04,415	6740	51,877	27,483	329	43,953	1048	1,40,909	...
1840-41	70,197	1,04,346	11,829	50,406	27,261	890	43,282	1166	1,35,028	244
1841-42	68,394	1,03,249	10,535	52,272	27,591	459	48,070	6929	1,29,814	244
1842-43	66,842	1,01,209	9323	56,638	32,800	1205	42,523	4652	1,31,490	244
1843-44	60,208	93,850	3206	62,402	42,471	78	42,523	4652	1,28,573	224
1844-45	56,691	83,638	836	60,838	47,104	46	41,847	2013	1,27,670	232
1845-46	54,077	85,071	3095	60,899	50,764	3461	41,114	790	1,25,761	250
<i>Survey.</i>										
1846-47	78,838	78,838	6530	50,671	27,877	2633	37,620	13,202	98,971	244
1847-48	82,314	79,944	126	40,611	24,527	5660	37,842	31	1,22,983	240
1848-49	87,311	83,638	102	42,144	30,978	7785	37,632	48	1,23,820	224
1849-50	89,203	84,037	10	41,844	21,489	7229	37,009	...	1,23,375	202
1850-51	91,943	84,823	10	39,503	20,901	6334	30,808	29,161	98,844	218
1851-52	100,510	89,450	14	31,590	16,863	6180	36,398	...	1,31,020	202
1852-53	101,644	89,848	10	30,590	16,864	6212	30,183	...	1,31,288	46
1853-54	103,995	89,496	...	23,626	17,449	5618	42,671	47	1,37,708	96
1854-55	107,144	92,710	48	25,420	14,890	5125	42,382	72	1,40,058	96
1855-56	114,429	96,395	19	19,004	11,404	3990	42,247	...	1,42,618	48
1856-57	124,107	102,355	1	9289	5525	3106	42,624	...	1,47,144	74
1857-58	127,493	104,482	...	6019	3433	1804	42,553	...	1,48,399	90
1858-59	127,570	104,757	...	6005	3210	1403	42,769	...	1,48,959	100
1859-60	128,947	105,497	...	4723	2572	1403	42,905	...	1,49,895	56
1860-61	131,782	107,410	...	2443	1164	979	45,046	...	1,53,435	85
1861-62	138,230	108,081	...	2801	902	912	49,843	...	1,59,438	46
1862-63	138,938	108,578	...	1963	757	1032	49,817	...	1,59,757	24
1863-64	134,060	109,033	...	1202	532	2058	49,854	...	1,60,995	14
1864-65	134,060	109,033	...	1197	529	2113	49,675	...	1,60,871	18
1865-66	134,827	109,207	...	1204	534	1481	49,391	...	1,60,079	48
1866-67	134,827	109,178	...	1156	482	1506	49,350	...	1,60,034	04
1867-68	134,068	109,103	...	1188	486	1790	49,371	...	1,60,261	80
1868-69	134,552	109,024	...	1305	578	841	49,303	...	1,59,178	30
1869-70	134,122	108,640	...	1713	885	1488	49,273	...	1,59,356	72
1870-71	133,998	108,623	...	1837	847	1823	49,258	...	1,59,714	96
1871-72	133,887	108,647	...	1902	884	1275	49,244	...	1,59,066	96
1872-73	133,081	108,090	...	2094	1368	2142	49,147	...	1,59,379	52
1873-74	132,806	107,997	...	2762	1883	767	49,122	...	1,57,876	34
1874-75	132,771	107,951	...	2779	1408	616	49,114	...	1,67,631	88
1875-76	132,778	107,935	...	3049	1667	963	48,344	...	1,67,742	...
<i>Revision Survey.</i>										
1876-77	136,791	161,637	67	4495	3162	1052	48,823	...	2,11,450	...
1877-78	137,273	162,270	...	4667	3442	1277	51,543	258	2,14,882	...
1878-79	134,481	161,044	...	3426	4701	935	56,600	852	2,17,837	...
1879-80	131,402	159,172	...	11,909	6939	1139	57,110	500	2,16,921	...

In 1878, 215 villages of the old Hángal sub-division and the old Taras petty division were revised.<sup>2</sup> Under a new distribution of these villages, 119 had gone to New Hángal, sixty-five to Bankápur, twelve to Karajgi, twelve to Hubli, and seven to Kalghatgi. The

*Hángal-Taras,*  
*1878-79.*

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLV. 50, 52-53.

<sup>2</sup> Col. Anderson, Surv. Comr. 178 of 3rd February 1877, Gov. Res. 2854 of 3rd May 1877. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

*Hángał-Taras,*  
1878-79.

country included in this Hángał-Taras block of villages contained 399·45 square miles and was about forty-two miles from north to south. The narrower strip to the north as far south as Dhundshi comprised the old Taras petty division, and the country to the south of Dhundshi comprised the old Hángał sub-division. Since 1847, when the former survey was introduced, communications had greatly improved. The main road from Hubli to the port of Kumta by Sirsi passed through the Taras villages; another road between the Dhárwár plains and Kumta led from Bankápur by Hángał to Sirsi. From Bankápur a main line of road passed west to Mundgod in Kánara, from Mundgod two roads led to the coast one by Sirsi to Kumta, the other by Yellápur and the Árbail pass either to Kumta or to Kárwár. The south of Hángał was crossed from east to west by a main line of road from Maisur through Harihar to Sirsi. A fifth line of road ran from south to north from Maisur through Hángał, Dhundshi, and Taras to Hubli. Minor lines and cross lines were numerous. The average rupee price of husked rice had risen from 256 pounds in 1817-26 to 76 pounds in 1867-76; of *javári* from 154 pounds to 70 pounds; of *rági* from 196 pounds to 102 pounds; of coarse sugar from 40 pounds to 16 pounds; of betelnut from 14 pounds to 6 pounds; and of cocoanuts from 4s. 11½d. (Rs. 2 as. 7½) the hundred to 9s. 0½d. (Rs. 4 as. 8½). The Shringeri Vad or dam across the Dharma at Shringeri, about six miles south-west of the town of Hángał, had a channel which ran about twelve miles filling many ponds on the way. A second dam near Kanchi Neglur, about thirteen miles lower down the Dharma, fed the large Naregal reservoir. The rain returns showed a rainfall at Hángał of 29·97 inches in 1873, of 54·64 inches in 1874, of 29·41 in 1875, and of 22·15 up to the 1st of October 1876. Comparing the ten years ending 1846-47 with the nine years ending 1875-76 the tillage area had risen from 54,071 acres to 125,171 acres; and collections from £8311 to £12,948 (Rs. 83,110-Rs. 1,29,430). The following is a summary of the details:

*Hángał-Taras Land Revenue, 1837-1876.*

YEAR.	Occupied Land.	Arable Waste.	Collec-tions.	Remis-sions.	Out-standings.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1837-1847 ... ..	54,071	114,128	83,106	11,152	4684
1847-1857 ... ..	81,169	62,120	92,954	1166	5185
1857-1867 ... ..	123,646	16,006	1,27,751	...	...
1867-1876 ... ..	125,171	13,584	1,29,434	4	...

In 1877 about seventy per cent of the Government land was tilled by the men whose names were entered as holders in the Government books, or by members of their families. The holders tilled three per cent in partnership with others and let sixteen per cent to tenants on money-rents and eleven per cent on produce or grain rents. Between 1873-74 and 1875-76 an average of 213 notices had been issued in default of timely payment of rent, and in two cases land had been sold for failure to pay. The returns showed an increase in population from 73,608 in 1848-49 to 80,373 in 1876 or



## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

Rānebennur,  
1878-79.

On the west there were the old Bankāpur and Kod sub-divisions and on the north the alienated district of Sāngli. During the thirty-two years ending 1877 local produce prices had varied for husked rice from 160 pounds the rupee in 1850 and 1851 to 24 pounds in 1865 or an increase of 566 per cent; for Indian millet or *javari* from 256 pounds in 1852 to 18 pounds in 1865 or an increase of 1322 per cent; and for wheat from 84 pounds in 1848 to 6 pounds in 1865 or an increase of 1300 per cent. The following statement gives a summary of the prices during the twenty-nine years ending 1876. The average of the ten years ending 1867 was much raised by the exceptional prices which prevailed from 1862 to 1865, the years of the American War during which cotton had risen to over £70 (Rs. 700) the *khandi*.<sup>1</sup>

Produce Rupee Prices, 1848-1876.

YEAR.	Husked Rice.	<i>Javari</i> .	Wheat.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1848-1857 ...	136	174	74
1858-1867 ...	56	72	36
1868-1876 ...	57	76	28

When the original survey was introduced these villages did not contain one mile of made road. Since 1846 the tract had been crossed by two main lines; one from Bangalor and Harihar, where there was a bridge over the Tungbhadra, to Hubli, the old made road from Poona to Bangalor; and one which branched from the Poona-Bangalor road about four miles north-west of Harihar and passed through Kod and Sirsi to Kumta. A third road ran east and west through the north of the tract from Hāvanur to Hāngal and Kumta, and carried much traffic between Belāri, from which Hāvanur was about ninety miles distant, and south Dhārwar. All these three routes especially the Poona-Bangalor trunk road carried a heavy cart traffic during the greater part of the year, and created a great demand for fodder. Other local roads joined large markets and formed feeders to the main lines. A comparison of the average of the ten years ending 1856-57 and 1876-77, shows a spread from 96,179 to 157,603 acres in the tillage area, a fall from 86,388 to

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIX. 13-14, 43. The details of the thirty-two years are:

Rānebennur Produce Rupee Prices, 1848-1877.

YEAR.	Husked Rice.	<i>Javari</i> .	Wheat.	YEAR.	Husked Rice.	<i>Javari</i> .	Wheat.	YEAR.	Husked Rice.	<i>Javari</i> .	Wheat.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1848 ...	112	96	60	1857 ...	140	112	...	1868 ...	49	96	44
1849 ...	128	102	80	1858 ...	128	120	60	1869 ...	48	70	16
1850 ...	140	102	84	1859 ...	92	108	04	1870 ...	72	112	14
1851 ...	142	102	71	1860 ...	56	...	...	1871 ...	48	68	22
1852 ...	160	238	80	1861 ...	04	80	...	1872 ...	48	64	24
1853 ...	160	238	80	1862 ...	40	...	76	1873 ...	04	76	28
1854 ...	...	256	...	1863 ...	32	...	13	1874 ...	04	80	38
1855 ...	108	128	72	1864 ...	32	38	12	1875 ...	08	72	38
1856 ...	...	128	...	1865 ...	24	18	0	1876 ...	04	49	32
1857 ...	104	108	64	1866 ...	40	44	24	1877 ...	38	16	11
1858 ...	...	...	64	1867 ...	48	96	34				

## Háṅgal-Taras, 215 Villages : Survey Results, 1837-1880.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

Háṅgal-Taras,  
1878-79.

YEAR.	Rain-fall.	TILLAGE.			WASTE.			Quit Rent.	Out-stand-ings.	Collec-tions.	Jadri Rupee Prices.
		Area.	Rental.	Re-mis-sions.	Area.	Rental.	Grazing Fees.				
Before Survey.	In.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Lbs.
1837-38	...	59,020	1,02,858	27,008	104,586	...	867	47,175	26,340	96,446	157
1838-39	...	59,241	1,06,064	32,724	105,186	...	172	44,066	7,811	1,11,087	169
1839-40	...	57,903	1,00,442	14,467	108,280	...	411	47,322	1894	1,32,304	213
1840-41	...	57,128	96,822	7176	109,224	...	668	48,626	807	1,88,019	180
1841-42	...	57,315	96,901	8420	110,134	...	466	47,713	2,196	1,84,454	172
1842-43	...	56,819	96,761	6270	113,802	...	1447	47,002	8,720	1,80,220	198
1843-44	...	58,594	94,771	4828	116,951	...	1212	48,521	4,257	1,85,921	285
1844-45	...	48,900	86,783	3206	122,043	...	861	44,668	51	1,29,986	289
1845-46	...	46,317	80,153	3502	125,839	...	4086	41,232	159	1,21,810	228
1846-47	...	46,916	80,442	4761	126,499	...	4591	43,448	742	1,24,989	192
Survey.											
1847-48	...	52,576	81,412	11,470	75,523	55,348	3995	40,684	20,898	98,674	180
1848-49	...	63,069	77,902	109	65,493	49,113	10,926	39,361	358	1,39,722	192
1849-50	...	77,916	90,461	6	64,827	37,218	18,508	36,202	8	1,40,142	182
1850-51	...	77,887	89,874	12	55,000	38,436	11,802	35,711	30,532	1,06,408	256
1851-52	...	81,916	93,832	8	61,405	34,066	10,611	35,550	...	1,39,985	172
1852-53	...	82,767	94,855	15	61,018	34,414	9860	35,279	...	1,39,970	180
1853-54	...	82,975	94,612	13	61,740	35,747	10,964	38,948	18	1,44,488	220
1854-55	...	86,604	98,209	7	49,250	38,254	10,276	38,686	...	1,47,116	144
1855-56	...	97,188	1,05,898	18	39,252	26,280	9,320	38,644	...	1,54,004	120
1856-57	...	108,259	1,14,164	...	28,192	18,383	6784	39,003	...	1,59,951	104
1857-58	...	113,864	1,19,053	...	28,596	14,424	5980	40,048	...	1,65,031	112
1858-59	...	116,811	1,22,038	...	22,866	18,517	5931	38,890	...	1,66,857	98
1859-60	...	121,835	1,25,243	...	18,097	10,661	4708	38,786	...	1,68,822	100
1860-61	...	124,821	1,28,800	...	14,359	8188	4288	40,400	...	1,78,489	112
1861-62	...	126,867	1,29,462	...	14,729	8183	4777	42,238	...	1,76,447	100
1862-63	...	127,187	1,3,077	...	12,927	7628	5658	42,228	...	1,77,968	48
1863-64	...	126,900	1,30,849	...	18,200	7009	5758	42,203	...	1,78,880	44
1864-65	...	126,838	1,30,594	...	18,555	7313	6652	42,557	...	1,80,103	40
1865-66	...	126,550	1,30,517	...	18,614	7303	6288	43,599	...	1,80,184	44
1866-67	...	126,819	1,30,887	...	18,110	6838	6919	43,338	...	1,81,109	48
1867-68	...	127,008	1,30,876	...	12,981	6697	6067	43,158	...	1,80,196	56
1868-69	...	127,021	1,30,928	...	12,970	6758	4925	44,142	...	1,79,993	100
1869-70	...	126,694	1,30,454	...	18,487	7290	4245	43,207	...	1,77,906	104
1870-71	...	128,059	1,30,279	...	14,049	7872	4490	43,169	...	1,77,938	96
1871-72	...	128,278	1,30,504	...	14,813	8256	4413	42,956	...	1,76,988	64
1872-73	...	124,245	1,28,482	...	15,771	9077	4893	42,951	...	1,76,025	48
1873-74	29-27	123,680	1,28,284	...	12,964	8012	3471	42,895	...	1,74,620	56
1874-75	54-04	123,770	1,28,103	28	12,501	7915	3093	42,884	...	1,74,057	64
1875-76	29-41	123,137	1,27,704	...	12,770	8150	2969	42,888	...	1,73,261	56
1876-77	...	123,029	1,27,687	56	12,873	8207	2573	42,886	19	1,72,978	81
1877-78	...	123,728	1,28,271	...	13,293	8467	3011	43,321	828	1,74,775	...
Revision Survey.											
1878-79	...	125,273	1,27,836	...	11,033	9,171	2,517	49,872	628	2,39,697	...
1879-80	...	124,294	1,26,561	...	12,088	10,965	2,252	49,939	316	2,48,437	...

In 1878, the revision settlement was begun in 130 villages of the old Ránebennur sub-division, which had been settled in 1847-48.<sup>1</sup> Of these villages, at the time of the revision settlement, ninety-four were in Ránebennur and the remaining thirty-six were in Karajgi. According to the old survey the area of these 130 villages was 304,559 acres, and according to the revision survey it was 306,276, of which 53,441 were unarable. Except its neighbour Kod, Ránebennur was the most southern sub-division of the Bombay Presidency above the Sahyádris. It was bounded on the east and south by the Tungbhadra which, excepting two villages on the eastern bank, separated it from Beláṛi on the east and from Maisur on the south.

Ránebennur,  
1878-79.

<sup>1</sup> Col. Anderson, Surv. Comr. 75 of 21st January 1878, Gov. Res. 1546 of 26th March 1878. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIX.

Chapter VIII.  
Land.

REVISION SURVEY.  
*Hdngal-Taras,*  
1878-79.

contained thirty-two villages immediately to the west of the second class; the fourth consisted of thirty-seven villages to the west of the third class; the fifth contained fifty-seven villages to the west of the fourth class; and the sixth class consisted of fifty-one villages on the western border in and on the margin of the forests. The highest dry-crop acre rates were 4s. 6d. (Rs. 2½) for the first class, 4s. (Rs. 2) for the second, 3s. 6d. (Rs. 1½) for the third, 3s. (Rs. 1½) for the fourth, 2s. 6d. (Rs. 1¼) for the fifth, and 2s. (Rs. 1) for the sixth. There was no rice land in the first class. Rice lands in the next four classes were assessed at 16s. (Rs. 8) an acre at the highest; and those in the sixth class at 14s. (Rs. 7). Garden land was assessed at a highest acre rate of £1 10s. (Rs. 15). The effect of the revised rates on the tillage area was an increase of 46·1 per cent. The details are :<sup>1</sup>

*Hdngal-Taras Revision Settlement, 1878-79.*

CLASS.	VIL- LAGES.	FORMER SURVEY.				REVISION SURVEY.							
		Occupied Land.		Occupied Land.		Arable Waste.		Total.		In-crease of Assess- ment. Per cent.	Highest Dry- crop Acre Rate.		
		Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.				
I	6	2542	3823	2568	6315	62	25	2630	6343	65·3	2 4		
II	82	28,256	31,557	28,593	46,656	253	412	28,576	47,063	47·8	2 0		
III	32	20,508	17,322	21,526	24,971	464	138	21,510	25,159	44·2	1 12		
IV	37	28,397	24,256	23,696	35,133	2066	1785	25,762	36,863	40·6	1 8		
V	67	29,888	30,368	30,627	44,683	5627	3956	36,054	48,530	46·7	1 4		
VI	51	18,097	20,364	15,848	28,544	1897	1310	20,246	30,154	41·6	1 0		
Total...	216	123,187	1,27,704	125,558	1,80,695	10,419	7626	135,977	1 04,131	46·1	...		

During the ten years before the original survey settlement (1837-1847), the tillage area fell from about 59,000 acres in 1837-38 to about 46,000 acres in 1846-47, and collections varied from about £13,800 (Rs. 1,38,000) in 1840-41 to about £9600 (Rs. 96,000) in 1837-38. During the first ten years of the survey lease (1847-57), the tillage area rose from about 52,600 acres in 1847-48 to about 108,300 acres in 1856-57 and collections from about £9400 to about £16,000 (Rs. 94,000-Rs. 1,60,000); during the next ten years (1857-67), the tillage area rose from about 114,000 acres in 1857-58 to about 127,000 acres in 1866-67, and collections from about £16,500 to about £18,100 (Rs. 1,65,000-Rs. 1,81,000); and during the eleven years ending 1877-78, the tillage area varied from about 127,000 acres in 1867-68 to about 123,000 acres in 1876-77 and collections from about £18,000 to about £17,300 (Rs. 1,80,000-Rs. 1,73,000). During the two years after the revision settlement (1878-80) the tillage area fell from about 125,000 acres in 1878-79 to about 124,000 acres in 1879-80, but collections rose from about £24,000 to about £25,000 (Rs. 240,000-Rs. 2,50,000). The details are :<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 30.

<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLVI. 37-39, 54.

nine per cent, in flat-roofed houses from 1688 to 4422 or 162 per cent, in tiled houses from 2285 to 3670 or sixty per cent, in field cattle from 27,541 to 27,789 or one per cent, in carts from 1615 to 4253 or 163 per cent, in drinking ponds from 102 to 107 or 4·9 per cent, and in watering ponds from 1106 to 1179 or 6·6 per cent. On the other hand thatched houses had fallen from 11,228 in 1848-49 to 8892 in 1876 or twenty per cent, cows and buffaloes from 55,401 to 42,000 or twenty-four per cent, sheep and goats from 10,339 to 7962 or twenty-three per cent, and horses and ponies from 880 to 557 or thirty-six per cent. The climate and products of the eastern and western villages varied greatly. The eastern villages had a large area of excellent soil yielding *javari*, cotton, and the other better class dry crops, and enjoying an excellent and certain rainfall. Though the early rains were the most important, the later or October rain was seldom wanting. The change in passing west was exceedingly rapid. While the eastern villages were pure dry-crop villages, the extreme south-west villages in old Hángal were pure rice villages. Every gradation of climate and tillage was passed through in the villages between the eastern and western extremes, every few miles increasing the rice element in the tillage. The change was specially marked and rapid in the old Taras petty division. The irrigational channels were in good repair. Cocoa and betel palm cultivation thrived well, and sugarcane and betel vine were also grown. Dhundshi in the north and Alur in the south were the most important markets. 351 looms of which about one-fifth were blanket-looms were at work; the rest made coarse cloth for local use. Produce went to the coast and to the north and east. Rice went both to the coast and north to Hubli; sugar cocoanuts and betel went chiefly to Hubli, and some went east; cotton went to the west coast. During the fair season fodder was in great demand. The husbandry and condition of the people were generally good, but, from their nearness to the Kánara forests, the western villages were poor and feverish.

Of the 215 villages, sixty-nine were entirely and 143 were partially reclassified. The following statement gives a comparison of the area of the different kinds of land according to the first and according to the second survey :

Hángal-Taras Arable Area.

LAND.	Revision Survey, 1877-78.	First Survey, 1847-48.
	Acres.	Acres.
Arable Dry-crop ...	142,575	140,245
Rice Land ...	50,921	52,957
Garden ...	1101	807
Unarable ...	61,059	60,834
Total ...	255,656	254,843

For revision purposes, the 215 villages were divided into six classes. The first class contained six eastern detached villages; the second contained thirty-two villages on the east margin of the old Hángal sub-division and the Taras petty division of Hubli; the third

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

Hángal-Taras,  
1878-79.

31,279 acres in the waste arable land, and a rise in collections from £8076 to £11,569 (Rs. 80,760-Rs. 1,15,690). The details are:<sup>1</sup>

*Ránebennur Land Revenue, 1887-1877.*

Year.	Tillage.	Waste.	Collections.	Remissions.	Outstandings.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1837-1847 ...	62,825	142,371	78,914	8238	4178
1847-1857 ...	86,179	86,388	80,750	2142	5210
1857-1867 ...	146,680	38,117	1,11,851	...	...
1867-1877 ...	157,603	31,279	1,15,694	1	476

# Chapter VIII. Land.

REVISION SURVEY.

*Ránebennur,  
1878-79.*

In 1878, eighty-one per cent of Government land was tilled by the men whose names were entered as holders in the Government books, of which they tilled three per cent in partnership with others. The holders let to tenants fourteen per cent on money rents and five per cent on grain rents, generally one-half of the crop. During the thirty years ending 1877, the returns showed a rise in population from 66,064 in 1847 to 82,469 in 1877 or 24·8 per cent; in flat-roofed and tiled houses from 9160 to 14,784 or 61·4 per cent; in field cattle from 18,042 to 20,110 or eleven per cent; in carts from 899 to 3114 or 246 per cent; in wells and water-lifts from 687 to 1032 or fifty per cent; and in drinking ponds and reservoirs from fifty-six to sixty-eight or twenty-one per cent. Thatched houses showed a fall from 3704 to 2710 or 26·8 per cent; cows, buffaloes and their young from 37,342 to 26,635 or 28·7 per cent; sheep and goats from 36,118 to 22,761 or thirty-seven per cent; horses and ponies from 623 to 427 or thirty-one per cent; and watering ponds and reservoirs from eighteen to seventeen or five per cent. The north and west of the tract was chiefly black cotton soil, and in the centre and west black and red gravelly and stony soils were mixed, and the country was broken by several ranges and patches of low stony red hills. All the better rice land bore sugarcane every third year or an after-crop of grain or pulse. The climate of the east and the west of the tract differed greatly. In the west and centre, the rainfall was generally sufficient and favourable and much more certain than in the east and north-east. The extreme north-east of the tract lay on the edge of the belt subject to uncertain rainfall. The rest of the tract shared in both monsoons and enjoyed an unusually large supply of the eastern or Madras monsoon. Of the whole crops about sixty-two per cent belonged to the early and thirty-eight per cent to the late harvest. It was essentially a dry crop tract *javari*, *tur*, wheat, oilseeds, and cotton being the chief crops. The New Orleans variety of cotton was more largely grown than the native sort and thrived well. What rice was met with was mostly grown in the west. Only five villages had large reservoirs with water lasting till late in the hot weather, when the supply was restored by the early May thunderstorms. The chief crops were *javari* covering thirty-four per cent, *tur* 3·8 per cent, castor 2·9

<sup>1</sup> The average outstanding balance Rs. 476 in the ten years ending 1877 is due entirely to the outstandings of the famine year 1876-77. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIX. 15.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

Rānebennur,  
1878-79.

per cent, *kulthi* 4·9 per cent, and American and country cotton fourteen per cent of the area under tillage. Cotton was the largest and most valuable export. Besides cotton, grain of all kinds was exported, and oil-seeds, sugar, cocoanuts, and betelnuts were all valuable products most of which were grown for export. The tract was well supplied with markets, those of Byādgi, Rānebennur, and Gutal being the chief. Throughout the tract tillage was good, the fields were fairly cultivated, and manure was freely used. The people were well-to-do.

Changes caused by Tungbhadra floods made revised measurements necessary over a large area. For revision purposes the villages were arranged into four classes. The first class comprised thirty-five villages close to the great Poona-Bangalor road. The second class included twenty-four villages to the south-west of the first class. The third class contained sixty-three villages to the east and north-east of the sub-division. The fourth class consisted of the eight extreme north-eastern villages. The highest dry-crop acre rate for the first was 4s. (Rs. 2); for the second 3s. 6d. (Rs. 1½); for the third 3s. 3d. (Rs. 1½); and for the fourth 2s. 9d. (Rs. 1½). The rice lands were assessed at one uniform highest acre rate of 16s. (Rs. 8). For garden lands a highest acre rate of £1 4s. (Rs. 12) was adopted. The effect of the revision settlement was an increase of 40·1 per cent. The details are:

## Rānebennur Revision Settlement, 1878-79.

CLASS.	Vil- lages.	FORMER SURVEY.		REVISION SURVEY.							
		Occupied Land.		Occupied Land.		Arable Waste.		Total.		Increase of Assess- ment. Per cent	Highest Drycrop Acre Rate.
		Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.		
I ...	35	Acres. 52,175	Rs. 43,521	Acres. 58,067	Rs. 64,752	Acres. 13,314	Rs. 6597	Acres. 66,881	Rs. 71,949	48·8	Rs. a. 2 0
II ...	24	52,255	18,757	22,512	24,337	1554	813	24,008	25,170	20·7	1 12
III ...	63	74,617	49,387	77,326	67,880	19,393	6504	96,719	74,384	37·4	1 10
IV ...	8	6740	3270	7152	4208	168	92	7320	4300	24·9	1 6
Total...	130	155,798	1,15,085	160,057	1,61,177	34,429	14,026	194,486	1,75,203	40·1	...

During the ten years before the original survey settlement (1837-1847) the tillage area fell from about 75,000 acres in 1837-38 to about 50,000 acres in 1846-47, and collections varied from about £12,450 (Rs. 1,24,500) in 1839-40 to £9450 (Rs. 94,500) in 1845-46. During the first ten years of the survey lease (1847-1857), the tillage area rose from about 65,000 acres in 1847-48 to about 125,000 acres in 1856-57, and collections from about £5500 to about £13,000 (Rs. 55,000 - Rs. 1,30,000); during the next ten years (1857-1867), the tillage area rose from about 131,000 acres in 1857-58 to about 163,000 acres in 1866-67 and collections from about £13,200 to about £15,600 (Rs. 1,32,000 - Rs. 1,56,000); and during the eleven years ending 1877-78 the tillage area fell from about 163,000 acres in 1867-68 to about 156,000 acres in 1877-78 and collections from about £15,500 to about £13,500 (Rs. 1,55,000 - Rs. 1,35,000). During the four years after the revision settlement (1878-1882), the

tillage area fell from about 147,000 acres in 1878-79 to about 135,000 acres in 1881-82 and collections from about £18,200 to about £16,000 (Rs. 1,82,000 - Rs. 1,60,000). The details are :<sup>1</sup>

Ranebennur, 130 Villages : Survey Results, 1887-1882.

Chapter VIII.  
Land.

REVISION SURVEY.

Ranebennur,  
1878-79.

YEAR.	TILLAGE.			WAST.			Quit Rent.	Out- stand- ings.	Collec- tions.	Judri Rupee Prices.
	Area.	Rental.	Remis- sions.	Area.	Rental.	Graz- ing Fees.				
<i>Before Survey.</i>	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Pounds.
1837-38 ...	76,894	1,07,711	29,152	126,974	22,188	104	30,827	11,525	97,965	...
1838-39 ...	74,004	99,445	27,333	128,982	24,734	165	28,351	4565	96,064	...
1839-40 ...	72,276	95,245	5241	130,737	25,874	671	34,399	548	1,24,427	...
1840-41 ...	69,518	94,214	4095	133,874	28,157	779	34,199	6333	1,18,264	...
1841-42 ...	67,833	92,900	3274	136,223	31,082	1390	33,404	8512	1,16,910	...
1842-43 ...	63,985	86,336	2348	142,260	35,504	1687	30,903	2763	1,13,830	...
1843-44 ...	55,781	78,303	1715	150,230	32,051	1048	20,989	2418	1,06,194	...
1844-45 ...	52,319	74,504	1018	154,174	44,831	2319	20,174	712	1,04,297	...
1845-46 ...	47,425	69,434	6239	160,702	51,076	6201	27,477	2873	94,000	96
1846-47 ...	49,680	72,795	2412	159,554	50,981	5748	27,712	1553	1,02,280	162
<i>Survey.</i>										
1847-48 ...	65,196	78,095	20,005	110,797	57,978	4974	23,269	30,037	55,303	192
1848-49 ...	78,107	69,637	160	103,242	51,431	9700	20,929	...	1,00,450	162
1849-50 ...	78,026	70,005	46	108,320	51,449	8654	20,893	...	99,807	238
1850-51 ...	81,938	72,809	9	100,623	49,379	5528	20,496	22,109	79,715	256
1851-52 ...	97,278	85,028	8	85,314	39,230	8346	20,870	...	1,11,736	124
1852-53 ...	101,634	85,490	8	81,211	30,821	7334	20,400	...	1,18,810	123
1853-54 ...	102,864	85,567	222	81,083	37,639	8415	22,884	45	1,18,599	108
1854-55 ...	111,287	99,545	45	73,203	33,334	9087	22,987	...	1,23,174	...
1855-56 ...	119,737	94,726	11	63,045	29,465	8081	23,009	...	1,25,755	...
1856-57 ...	123,307	98,082	...	69,545	26,186	8063	23,073	...	129,168	112
1857-58 ...	130,740	1,02,118	...	54,237	22,197	6878	23,273	...	1,32,260	120
1858-59 ...	135,297	1,05,022	...	60,870	20,441	6823	23,329	...	1,35,174	103
1859-60 ...	139,455	1,07,287	...	46,771	18,229	6167	23,527	...	1,37,581	...
1860-61 ...	147,144	1,11,180	...	39,249	14,478	5682	23,942	...	1,40,804	80
1861-62 ...	142,966	1,09,012	...	45,022	17,295	7401	27,710	...	1,44,213	...
1862-63 ...	149,107	1,12,062	...	39,767	14,510	7153	27,446	...	1,48,061	...
1863-64 ...	151,534	1,17,433	...	27,469	9174	7276	27,449	...	1,52,218	88
1864-65 ...	164,092	1,18,297	...	25,125	8567	11,003	27,693	...	1,56,983	18
1865-66 ...	153,217	1,18,009	...	20,054	8396	9840	28,179	...	1,56,028	44
1866-67 ...	163,250	1,18,055	...	25,988	8836	10410	27,610	...	1,56,061	96
1867-68 ...	153,239	1,18,021	...	26,014	8884	9774	27,011	...	1,55,409	96
1868-69 ...	160,460	1,16,863	...	23,832	10,079	8106	27,461	...	1,52,630	70
1869-70 ...	159,780	1,10,670	...	29,871	10,466	6404	27,039	...	1,50,860	112
1870-71 ...	159,165	1,16,893	7	30,540	10,693	7789	27,778	...	1,51,930	68
1871-72 ...	150,823	1,16,828	...	32,354	11,799	5418	27,721	...	1,48,467	64
1872-73 ...	154,022	1,14,060	...	35,604	13,001	8008	27,724	...	1,49,792	79
1873-74 ...	154,564	1,14,800	...	35,059	12,770	5146	27,631	...	1,47,030	79
1874-75 ...	155,998	1,15,148	...	33,946	12,235	5574	27,485	...	1,48,207	72
1875-76 ...	156,193	1,15,226	...	33,772	12,232	5539	27,553	...	1,48,320	49
1876-77 ...	155,703	1,16,035	...	28,214	9697	2370	27,585	4766	1,40,747	15
1877-78 ...	155,913	1,16,245	...	23,834	8929	2014	27,524	10,177	1,34,006	...
<i>Revision Survey.</i>										
1878-79 ...	147,132	1,55,793	...	36,677	15,567	1693	39,639	4941	1,52,094	...
1879-80 ...	136,848	1,49,230	...	48,249	23,114	1876	29,610	443	1,79,774	...
1880-81 ...	134,710	1,48,336	47	50,568	24,344	1863	29,538	162	1,79,028	...
1881-82 ...	135,331	1,49,122	15,270	50,505	23,704	1453	29,220	4558	1,50,672	...

In 1878-79 the revised survey settlement was introduced into 247 villages of the old Kod sub-division.<sup>2</sup> The thirty years' survey settlement had been introduced into 245 of these villages in 1848-49 and into the two remaining villages in 1861-62. At the revision survey 178 of these villages belonged to Kod, twenty-three to Ranebennur, twenty-eight to Karagi, and eighteen to Hángal. The total area of the sub-division was 334,267

Kod,  
1878-79.

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIX. 43-45.

<sup>2</sup> Col. Anderson, Surv. Commr. 150 of 14th February 1879, Gov. Res. 1678 of 27th March 1879. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

Kod,  
1878-79.

acres.<sup>1</sup> The old Kod sub-division was the most southern part of the Presidency above the Sahyádris. It formed a projection into Maisur which bounded it on the east south and west separating it from North Kánara and the coast. The north and east of the sub-division had some black cotton land, but the soil was generally gravelly and sandy. The surface was waving and broken by small hills. In the south a well marked chain or ridge of hills 300 to 400 feet high, ran across the sub-division from west to east, beginning on the Maisur border and ending a little short of the Tungbhadra. On the south between Kod and Maisur was a similar and nearly parallel chain. Between these two chains ran a valley four to ten miles wide. Different parts of Kod varied considerably in climate. In the east the rainfall was seldom so heavy as to damage the best dry-crop tillage; further west the rains were heavier and in the extreme west the villages were rice villages. Its southerly as well as its westerly position gave Kod a share both in the south-west and in the north-east monsoon. The south-west was the chief stand-by and rarely failed. In common with the rest of the district, in late April and during May, heavy thunderstorms often several days in succession put water into the ponds and soaking the ground allowed ploughing and other field work to be begun. Hence about nine-tenths of the whole cultivation was early or *kharif*. Entire failure of crops from drought was unknown though it often happened that the monsoon was more favourable for one kind of cultivation than for another. The climate was in general singularly temperate. In March and April beyond a few hours in the middle of the day there was no real heat, and the nights were always cool and pleasantly moist. This and the steady and certain monsoon rainfall were due to the fifty miles of woodland that lay between it and the crest of the Sahyádris. In the east the bulk of the tillage was dry-crop *javári*, cotton, and oilseeds; in the west rice and for dry crop *rági* instead of *javári* were the main crops. Much sugarcane, the 1876 area was 1262 acres, was grown in the lower rice lands watered from ponds; cocoa and betel palms were also grown in the gardens. Kod's special crop was the red chilly or capsicum which was grown as a dry-crop, sometimes in fields of several acres. No fewer than 1217 ponds were used for irrigation, but few of them were in good repair. Of the total popu-

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 1. The details are :

Kod Area, 1848 and 1878.

LAND.	1848 Survey.	1878 Survey.
	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop... ..	237,495	244,650
Rice ... ..	86,660	32,563
Garden ... ..	1290	1908
Unarable... ..	67,622	86,096
Total ... ..	332,957	334,267

The increase in the total arable area and decrease in the unarable was due to the removal of land from unarable to arable in consequence of its being of a quality which could now be cultivated with profit. The decrease in the rice land was due partly to the transfer of a portion to the garden head, but mainly to a transfer from the rice head to that of dry-crop. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 4.



Chapter VIII.  
Land.

REVISION SURVEY.

Kod,  
1878-79.

lation of 92,675 about sixty-five per cent were purely agricultural, fourteen per cent were partly agricultural, and twenty-one per cent were non-agricultural.

Returns prepared in 1876 showed 17,018 or 60 per cent Government and 11,354 or 40 per cent alienated survey fields in occupation. Of the Government fields 13,053 or forty-six per cent were tilled by the man who appeared as holder in the Government books, 436 fields or 1·54 per cent were tilled by the occupant in partnership with other persons, and 3529 fields or 12·43 per cent were let to tenants. Of the tenant-tilled holdings 2411 were held on money rents and 1118 on grain-rents, which generally consisted of one-half to one-third of the produce.<sup>1</sup> The registration records seemed to show that private sales of land were less common than in other parts of the district. Prices, though registration prices have to be taken with caution, ranged from five or six to twenty times the assessment. Large sums were advanced on land mortgages. In 1848 at the beginning of the survey settlement the sub-division had not a mile of made road. During the thirty years' lease the opening of the old Bombay-Madras mail road which passed through the north-eastern villages secured communication with Hubli, Dhárwár, and Belgaum to the north and with Maisur to the south. Coastward one line led by Kod, Haunsbhavi, and Tilvalli through Sirsi to Kumta; and a second line from Hirekerur by Sitálkop, a large trade centre about ten miles within the Maisur frontier, by Siddápur in North Kánara, whence one road went to Sirsi and Kumta and another went down the Gersappa pass to Honávar. Cross roads were numerous. There was no want of good markets both within and at no great distance beyond the boundaries of the sub-division. Tuminkatti, Másur, Chik-Basur, Hirekerur, Chikkerur, Rattihalli, and other minor market towns lay within the sub-division, and Byádgi, Hángal, Háveri, Sirálkop, and Ránebennur were all first class places of trade at no great distance over the border. The manufactures were confined to the usual cotton and woollen hand-loom weaving. Of 437 looms 394 were used for making cotton cloth and forty-three for making blankets.

In 1848-49 Kod was in a state of extraordinary depression, considerably worse than that of the neighbouring parts of Dhárwár. This depression was owing to its isolated position. The neighbourhood of Maisur and the want of roads entirely cut it off from markets. It was not till 1872 that roads were opened from Kod through Maisur territory to North Kánara. But from 1848 lines between Dhárwár and Kánara began to be opened and between 1850 and 1860 much progress was made. Taking the average for three of the chief markets of the sub-division, Kod, Rattihalli, and Hirekerur, the produce prices during the fifty-nine years ending 1876 were for Indian millet or *jvári* 243½ pounds the rupee during the ten years ending 1827, 188½ during the ten years ending 1837, 244 during the ten years ending 1847, 302½ during the ten years ending 1857, 105 during the ten years ending 1867, and 77½ during the nine years ending 1876. The details are:

<sup>1</sup> Col. Anderson, Surv. Comr. 150 of 14th Feb. 1879, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 13.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

Kod,  
1878-79.*Kod Ratihalli Hirekerur Produce Rupee Prices, 1818-1876.*

YEAR.	Rice in Husk.	Jedri.	Nachni.	Coarse Sugar.	Betelnuts.	Cocoanuts per 100.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Rs. a. p.
1818-1827 ...	140	243½	297	60	13½	2 0 0
1828-1837 ...	124	188½	281	44	13	2 2 1
1838-1847 ...	157½	244	307	42½	15½	2 2 0
1848-1857 ...	176	302½	363½	38	11	2 1 11
1858-1867 ...	67½	105	123½	17½	5½	3 4 10
1868-1876 ...	47	77½	98½	13½	7	3 15 2

The prices of the most valuable and least bulky articles showed a comparatively smaller advance. Cocoanuts and betelnuts had always been in high demand and were easily carried; even in these articles the increase in average price during the nine years ending 1876 compared with the ten years ending 1847 was not less than ninety per cent. In sugar and the different kinds of grain grown in the sub-division the increase in price ranged between 200 and 300 per cent. Even allowing that the prices of the nine years ending 1876 were in the earlier years somewhat influenced by the American war, the existing range of prices was still fully 150 per cent higher than it had been thirty-five years before. Cotton had also risen about 150 per cent.

Excluding the two lapsed villages into which the survey settlement was introduced in 1861-62, in the 245 Kod villages settled in 1848-49, during the ten years ending 1847 the average occupied area of Government land was only 48,899 acres, that is less than one-third of 150,215 acres the corresponding area of arable waste. The revenue for these ten years averaged £7256 (Rs. 72,560) with average yearly remissions of £503 (Rs. 5030) and average outstandings of £153 (Rs. 1530). In 1847-48 only 38,447 acres were held for tillage and 159,278 arable acres were waste. After the introduction of the settlement the spread of tillage and the increase of revenue from the occupation of waste was steady and without check. The following statement gives the occupied area and revenue for the year 1847-48 and for every fifth year since 1848-49:

*Kod Tillage and Revenue, 1847-1878.*

YEAR.	Government Occupied Land.	Collections.	YEAR.	Government Occupied Land.	Collections.
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.
1847-48 ...	38,447	61,544	1863-64 ...	174,763	153,068
1848-49 ...	50,535	53,676	1868-69 ...	176,010	153,683
1853-54 ...	89,404	88,026	1873-74 ...	167,100	147,867
1858-59 ...	126,493	116,471	1877-78 ...	171,873	150,427

The increase of the occupied area which took place between 1863-64 and 1868-69 was not maintained. In 1866-67 the occupied area amounted to 183,298 acres. This great tillage area was due to the extremely high price of cotton. Under ordinary prices very little land in Kod grows a paying cotton crop. But prices were then so

high that the poorest crop, not more than eight inches high and with an acre yield of not more than ten pounds, paid. On the fall to normal prices which set in about 1868 some of the poorer land ceased to pay and was thrown up. Still during the four years ending 1878 the area held for tillage was over 170,000 acres a much higher figure than had been reached before the American war. In 1878 an area of 35,121 arable acres bearing a survey assessment of £2199 (Rs. 21,990) remained waste. Much of this land had been waste for generations, and could not be brought under tillage without considerable labour. The following statement shows the ten years' averages of tillage and revenue for the ten years before and the thirty years of the settlement:

*Kod Tillage and Revenue, 1838-1878.*

YEAR.	Tillage.	Waste.	Collections.	Remissions.	Out-standings.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1838-1848 ... ..	49,809	150,215	72,563	5027	1599
1848-1858 ... ..	87,865	115,430	86,401	44	2623
1858-1868 ... ..	162,103	44,978	1,42,826	...	...
1868-1878 ... ..	170,997	35,946	1,49,991	2	26

The total land revenue of the sub-division under every head, Government land assessment quit-rent and grass sales, fell from £10,902 (Rs. 1,09,020) in 1847-48 the year before settlement to £9628 (Rs. 96,280) in 1848-49 the year of settlement, and rose to £20,681 (Rs. 2,06,810) in 1877-78 the last year of the settlement. During the survey lease population increased from 71,693 in 1848 to 92,675 in 1876 or 29·2 per cent; flat roofed and tiled houses from 3416 to 5381 or 57·5 per cent; farm cattle from 29,332 to 36,287 or 23·7 per cent; carts from 1626 to 4503 or 177 per cent; and watering ponds from 1195 to 1217 or 1·9 per cent. On the other hand thatched houses fell from 15,080 to 14,353 or 4·8 per cent; cows and buffaloes from 80,107 to 54,662 or 31·7 per cent; sheep and goats from 17,972 to 14,275 or 20·5 per cent; horses from 823 to 548 or 33·4 per cent; and drinking ponds from 183 to 175 or 4·3 per cent. In the famine year of 1876 the population was 92,675. Though Kod scarcely suffered from local failure of crops, the high price of grain forced perhaps two or three thousand of the poorer classes to leave the district in search of work. The increase in the population had not been great, only twenty-nine per cent in the thirty years. This, in Colonel Anderson's opinion, was chiefly due to epidemics of cholera which generally once in five years caused a large number of deaths. The increase in houses of the better class and in farm cattle proved a very considerable accumulation of agricultural capital. The decrease in cows and buffaloes and in sheep and goats was caused by the spread of tillage. The great increase in carts was an evidence of the development of trade. The carts were used in field work, but their chief object was to carry produce to market. Most of the watering ponds were very small; many of them did not water more than one or two fields. All over the country remains of embankments showed that at some former time not a single suitable

## Chapter VIII.

### Land.

#### REVISION SURVEY.

*Kod,  
1878-79.*

**Chapter VIII.****Land.****REVISION SURVEY.***Kod,  
1878-79.*

site had remained unused. Of 2859 watering and drinking wells 653 had been made during the survey lease. During the three years ending 1876-77 in seventy-four villages an average of 182 notices to pay rent had been issued.<sup>1</sup> This Colonel Anderson thought was not excessive in a sub-division which was bounded by foreign territory separated by an artificial boundary. In 1879 the people seemed well-to-do. They enjoyed a climate above the ordinary risks of drought; their lands yielded a great variety of products many of which were always in demand at good prices; they had fair outlets for their produce to the coast and in other directions, and for thirty years had enjoyed a very moderate assessment. Especially in dry crop land the tillage was more careless than in almost any part of Dhárwār. Waste grass patches in a field supposed to be tilled were not uncommon. This roughness and imperfection were due to the very rapid spread of tillage and had been encouraged by the extremely low assessment. The thirty years' lease had raised the subdivision from a state of extreme depression to a state of extreme prosperity. In the south of the sub-division a good deal of hilly and broken ground at the time of the first survey had been measured with the cross staff and chain. In spite of this the total area under the two surveys showed a difference only from 332,957 to 334,267 acres. Though the gross area of the two surveys corresponded so closely some considerable differences occurred in detail. The Tungbhadra formed the eastern boundary for a distance of some twelve miles. This large river was subject to great floods, which often removed the boundary marks and both added to and took away land from neighbouring fields. The very numerous ponds were another cause of considerable changes in the areas of fields above them. The former survey showed 22,606 fields. In the revision survey the sub-division of large numbers and the making separate occupancies into separate survey numbers raised the whole number to 32,689 survey fields. Of the 22,606 old survey fields, the difference between the areas of the two surveys was within five per cent in 21,157, between five and ten per cent in 967, between ten and fifteen per cent in 268, between fifteen and twenty per cent in 90, and over twenty per cent in 124. As in other revised blocks the classing of land was changed no more than was required to obtain a base of assessment in accordance with the revision standard. As a rule fifteen per cent of the better drycrop and twenty-five per cent of the poorer soils were reclassified. More was done if the reclassified percentage showed that more was required. In watered land when the area of rice lands in a survey field differed one-half to one-third from the former area, the soil was reclassified. When the difference was less than one-third the old classification was confirmed with whatever adjustment the general examination of the soil classification of the village showed to be necessary. The changes in the water-supply during the thirty years' lease made a complete reclassing

<sup>1</sup> To collect the revenue, in 1874-75 forty-eight villages had 56 notices and one distraint; in 1875-76 sixty-five villages had 75 notices and 10 distraints; and in 1876-77 109 villages had 415 notices and 9 distraints. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 18.

everywhere necessary. Less soil had to be reclassified than in most revisions. Except that it had not allowed interval enough between the better and the poorer soil, the former classing was good. In entirely reclassified land, where the new classing was much higher than the former classing, a reduction of an eighth (2 *as.*) was made. In the 1848-49 settlement Captain Wingate divided the villages into four classes with highest dry-crop acre rates ranging from 2*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6½*d.* (Rs. 1½ - 12½ *as.*) These classes divided the sub-division north-west and south-east into four parallel strips according to the variation of the rainfall from west to east. Under the revision survey the sub-division was divided into five classes instead of four. In making the five new classes the general idea of the original grouping was kept, but some detail changes had become necessary chiefly from the opening of roads and markets. In the first class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 4*s.* (Rs. 2), were placed twenty-three villages forming a projection in the extreme north-east of the sub-division, and having a moderate rainfall favourable for good dry-crop cultivation. In the second class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¾), were placed eighty-nine villages forming the general north-eastern portion of the sub-division. The rainfall in these villages was not too heavy for good dry-crop tillage, though it was somewhat less suited than the climate of the first class. The villages were also worse off for communications. In the third class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 3*s.* (Rs. 1½), were eighty-seven villages to the south-west of the second class, and somewhat inferior in dry-crop climate and in communications. In the fourth class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1¼), were placed the forty-four western villages either with too heavy a rainfall for dry crops or difficult to get at because of hills. In the fifth class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 2*s.* 3*d.* (Rs. 1¼), were placed four villages in the extreme south-west corner of the sub-division. They formed two projections into Maisur and both in regard to rain and to roads were less suited for dry-crop tillage than the neighbouring villages to the east. The highest acre rates proposed for rice lands were 16*s.* (Rs. 8) for the villages of the first three dry-crop classes, and 15*s.* (Rs. 7½) for those of the remaining two classes. The entire Government and alienated occupied and unoccupied rice land, according to the revision survey, was 32,553 acres. Of these the Government occupied land was 19,926 acres. Their assessment at the proposed rates gave an average acre rate of 6*s.* 4½*d.* (Rs. 3 *as.* 3½*d.*) against 4*s.* 1½*d.* (Rs. 2 *as.* 1½*d.*), the average rate of the rice land under the former settlement. For the garden lands the highest acre rate proposed was £1 10*s.* (Rs. 15). The entire garden lands were 1968 acres of which 1307 acres were Government occupied land. Their assessment at the proposed rates gave an average acre rate of 13*s.* 9*d.* (Rs. 6¾), against the former average of 12*s.* 11*d.* (Rs. 6 *as.* 7½) on an area of 833 acres. The following statement shows the effect of the revision settlement:

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

REVISION SURVEY.

Kod,  
1878-79.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

*Kod,  
1878-79.**Kod Revision Settlement, 1878-79.*

CLASS.	Villages.	FORMER SURVEY.		REVISION SURVEY.								Highest Dry-crop Acre Rate.	Increase Per cent.
		Government Occupied.		Government Occupied.		Government Unoccupied.		Total.					
		Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.				
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.				
I.	...	23	15,900	13,897	16,048	19,578	2936	1670	18,984	21,248	2	0	46.1
II.	...	80	69,452	66,294	70,178	78,194	13,519	9840	83,689	87,534	1	12	89.0
III.	...	87	58,801	58,412	59,054	74,124	12,602	10,852	71,656	84,976	1	8	88.8
IV.	...	44	26,768	20,401	26,866	85,750	5388	4999	32,254	40,149	1	4	85.4
V.	...	4	2237	1589	2389	2228	1669	1028	3968	8,251	1	2	89.0
Total	...	247	172,658	1,51,083	174,530	2,09,864	36,011	27,280	210,541	2,37,158	...		89.0

The total increase of revenue from the land in occupation in 1876-77 was £5883 (Rs. 58,830) or thirty-nine per cent. In two cases the increase was over 100 per cent. The village of Basrihalli was raised 103.6 per cent from a total of £44 8s. to a total of £90 8s. (Rs. 444 - 904). This increase was chiefly on the watered area, £18 to £49 (Rs. 180 - 490) a rise of nearly 200 per cent, from the increased valuation of irrigation entirely due to the reservoir being turned to better account than formerly. The second case was the village of Byathanhal which was raised 140.2 per cent. Here the rice land recorded at the first settlement was ninety acres with an assessment of £19 (Rs. 190). Now 135 acres of rice land were assessed at £56 4s. (Rs. 562), which, with the additional water assessment, accounted for the large increase. In two cases the increase of assessment was between 90 and 100 per cent. In Konápur the rise was from £6 6s. (Rs. 63) to £12 8s. (Rs. 124) or 96.8 per cent; this was chiefly due to the correcting of a former error in area. The second case of increase between 90 and 100 per cent was the village of Basápur where the increase was from £13 16s. to £27 6s. (Rs. 138 - 273) or 97.8. In eleven cases the increase was between sixty and ninety per cent. A considerable area of Government arable land was still waste. The details are :

*Kod Waste Land, 1878.*

LAND.	FORMER SURVEY.		REVISION SURVEY.	
	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Dry-crop ...	83,216	17,847	84,714	23,543
Rice ...	1894	3984	1285	3666
Garden ...	25	165	12	80
Total ...	35,134	21,996	36,011	27,289

The increase in the total area of unoccupied arable waste land was due to lands formerly classed as unarable being classed as arable. The bulk of the large area of the drycrop arable waste was poor uplands which for long were likely to be held only for grazing. The following statement shows the total area and assessment of the whole survey block of 247 Government villages of the old Kod sub-division :

## Kod Land Area and Assessment, 1878-79.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

Kod,  
1878-79.

LAND.	FORMER SURVEY.		REVISION SURVEY.		Quit-Rent.
	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	
Government ... { Occupied ...	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Unoccupied ...	172,658	1,51,033	174,530	2,09,864	...
Alienated ...	85,134	21,906	86,011	27,239	...
Government Unarable ...	67,648	75,174	68,680	1,03,072	45,706
	57,522	...	55,096	...	...
Total ...	332,957	2,48,203	384,267	3,40,225	45,706

On the whole occupied Government land under every head, garden rice and dry crop, the assessment of the former settlement showed an average acre rate of 1s. 9d. (14 as.) ; under the proposed settlement the average acre rate would be 2s. 4½d. (Re. 1 as. 3½), an acre increase of 7½d. (5½ as.). The proposed settlement was sanctioned by Government in March 1879.<sup>1</sup> It was introduced into fifty-one villages in 1878-79 and into the remaining 196 villages in 1879-80.

During the ten years before the original survey settlement (1838-48), in 245 Kod villages the tillage area fell from about 58,000 acres in 1838-39 to about 38,000 acres in 1847-48, and collections from about £17,000 to about £10,900 (Rs. 1,70,000 - Rs. 1,09,000). During the first ten years of the survey lease (1848-1858) the tillage area rose from about 50,000 acres in 1848-49 to about 121,000 acres in 1857-58, and collections from about £9600 to about £15,700 (Rs. 96,000 - Rs. 1,57,000) ; during the next ten years (1858-1868), the tillage area rose from about 126,000 acres in 1858-59 to about 182,000 acres in 1867-68 and collections from about £16,000 to about £21,200 (Rs. 1,60,000 - Rs. 2,12,000); and during the last ten years (1868-1878) the tillage area varied from about 176,000 acres in 1868-69 to about 166,000 in 1872-73, and collections from about £20,800 to about £19,900 (Rs. 2,08,000 - Rs. 1,99,000). During the four years after the revision settlement (1878-1882), the tillage area fell from about 170,000 acres in 1878-79 to about 165,000 acres in 1881-82, and collections varied from about £25,200 in 1879-80 to about £21,000 in 1881-82 (Rs. 2,52,000 - Rs. 2,10,000). The details are <sup>2</sup>:

## Kod, 245 Villages: Survey Results, 1838-1882.

YEAR.	TILLAGE.			WASTE.			Quit Rent.	Out-standings.	Collections.	Jadri Rupee Prices
	Area.	Rental.	Remissions.	Area.	Rental.	Grazing Fees.				
<i>Before Survey.</i>	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Lbs.
1838-39 ...	58,258	94,397	21,094	187,981	60,554	216	43,001	1611	1,69,500	213
1839-40 ...	57,800	89,006	4982	189,690	61,933	1737	59,460	2103	1,43,208	240
1840-41 ...	55,696	89,838	3673	140,602	62,197	1511	50,389	2240	1,85,840	240
1841-42 ...	55,812	90,383	3248	141,107	62,120	754	50,655	2146	1,36,398	241
1842-43 ...	52,225	86,708	5641	145,237	65,454	595	48,489	1141	1,20,011	243
1843-44 ...	45,212	74,777	971	153,182	72,872	126	47,291	4422	1,10,801	243
1844-45 ...	39,874	64,059	1029	162,268	78,727	293	41,600	456	1,05,067	243
1845-46 ...	37,719	60,594	7730	164,260	79,786	7231	36,857	516	98,488	324
1846-47 ...	48,949	62,938	1006	158,452	81,657	8458	39,063	671	1,08,947	324
1847-48 ...	38,447	62,445	901	159,278	82,708	8380	39,093	87	1,08,930	320

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, 150 of 14th February 1879, and Gov. Res. 1678 of 27th March 1879. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 1-36, 192-202.

<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLX. 37-41.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

Kod,  
1878-79.

Kod, 245 Villages : Survey Results, 1838-1882—continued.

YEAR.	TILLAGE.			WASTE.			Quit-Rent.	Out-standings.	Collections.	Jodri Rupee Prices.
	Area.	Rental.	Remissions.	Area.	Rental.	Grazing Fees.				
Survey.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Lbs.
1848-49 ...	50,535	53,877	201	139,276	97,288	8308	34,390	265	66,019	320
1849-50 ...	67,835	72,109	40	133,623	93,181	12,976	30,002	3	1,15,134	320
1850-51 ...	71,919	74,169	67	131,054	93,084	12,419	28,808	25,708	89,128	320
1851-52 ...	81,714	82,114	67	121,768	86,673	11,774	28,011	1	1,21,831	340
1852-53 ...	86,478	85,870	68	117,891	82,316	12,256	27,106	...	1,25,224	320
1853-54 ...	89,404	88,026	...	114,935	80,648	14,524	33,049	248	1,35,351	316
1854-55 ...	93,737	91,921	...	112,656	79,118	15,123	31,560	5	1,38,689	270
1855-56 ...	100,997	97,151	...	105,745	74,319	14,967	31,476	...	1,43,594	290
1856-57 ...	115,362	1,07,411	...	91,445	64,136	13,803	31,830	...	1,58,044	260
1857-58 ...	120,671	1,12,315	...	86,164	59,249	12,645	32,124	...	1,57,084	242
1858-59 ...	126,403	1,16,471	...	80,432	55,170	11,596	32,176	...	1,60,243	212
1859-60 ...	135,948	1,23,828	...	71,000	47,876	11,239	36,100	...	1,71,167	208
1860-61 ...	151,538	1,34,933	...	55,138	36,645	9,662	35,040	...	1,79,435	128
1861-62 ...	147,063	1,32,468	...	60,257	39,897	11,486	42,219	...	1,86,172	76
1862-63 ...	156,665	1,41,150	...	50,672	32,489	10,086	49,136	...	1,83,372	36
1863-64 ...	174,763	1,53,058	...	32,531	20,610	8,548	49,185	...	2,03,191	38
1864-65 ...	181,593	1,55,847	...	25,571	16,452	12,996	42,275	...	2,11,118	46
1865-66 ...	181,420	1,55,951	...	25,627	16,140	11,446	42,187	...	2,09,584	52
1866-67 ...	183,298	1,57,434	...	23,749	14,755	13,133	42,185	...	2,12,802	52
1867-68 ...	182,249	1,57,125	...	24,798	14,962	12,365	42,067	...	2,11,557	93
1868-69 ...	176,010	1,53,683	...	31,036	18,504	12,191	42,046	...	2,07,020	146
1869-70 ...	172,949	1,51,334	...	34,109	20,747	11,474	42,011	...	2,04,819	72
1870-71 ...	172,750	1,51,490	...	34,308	20,889	11,583	42,008	...	2,05,079	72
1871-72 ...	169,611	1,49,126	...	37,465	22,993	9705	41,912	23	2,00,720	72
1872-73 ...	165,743	1,46,571	...	47,325	25,686	10,758	41,838	6	1,99,161	72
1873-74 ...	167,100	1,47,867	...	39,838	24,198	10,652	41,823	...	2,00,347	80
1874-75 ...	170,323	1,49,721	...	36,202	22,109	10,122	41,824	...	2,01,667	60
1875-76 ...	171,648	1,50,133	19	34,688	21,076	9989	41,781	...	2,01,934	67
1876-77 ...	170,967	1,49,534	3	35,170	22,247	9757	41,753	237	2,00,804	...
1877-78 ...	171,873	1,50,427	...	35,121	21,991	10,977	45,410	...	2,06,814	...
Revision Survey.										
1878-79 ...	169,672	1,61,330	...	37,386	24,143	8713	42,399	1008	2,11,484	...
1879-80 ...	167,206	2,02,088	...	41,062	32,503	5629	44,625	552	2,51,790	...
1880-81 ...	165,771	2,00,367	96	43,322	35,234	5129	45,168	410	2,50,220	...
1881-82 ...	164,850	1,99,381	34,244	44,421	36,453	4137	43,504	2709	2,10,060	...

Dhárwár,  
1879-80.

In 1879 the settlement of the 134 villages of Dhárwár was revised.<sup>1</sup> Since the 1848-49 settlement the Dhárwár villages had been distributed. In 1879 two belonged to Kalghatgi, two to Parasgad in Belgaum, one to Hubli, and 129 to Dhárwár. The total area was 207,748 acres.<sup>2</sup> The old Dhárwár sub-division\* formed the

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Anderson, Surv. Comr. 374 of 19th April 1879 and Gov. Res. 2769 of 27th May 1879. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI.

<sup>2</sup> The details are : Dhárwár Area, 1848 and 1878.

LAND.		Former Survey.	Revision Survey.
Arable.	(Dry-crop ...	162,295	151,970
	Rice ...	12,797	14,647
	Garden ...	561	986
Unarable	...	31,263	37,921
Municipal	...	.....	224
Total ...		206,916	207,748

Considering how much hill and forest land lay in the west of the sub-division the increase in the total area was small. The considerable increase in unarable unassessed land was chiefly due to the inclusion of assessed lands in forest reserves. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI. 2.



extreme north-west of the collectorate. The Dhárwár-Hubli road running north-east and south-west divided it into two very different sections. The country to the north-east was a waving plain with occasional small hills, in general a drycrop tract containing a large proportion of black cotton soil. The land to the south-west was full of hills and forest in the main of red soil, the regular rice country which is locally known as *malnád*. During the eleven years ending 1878 at Dhárwár the rainfall varied from 47·98 to 26·28 and averaged 31·92 inches, and at Mugad it varied from 50·78 to 23·28 and averaged 34·71 inches.<sup>1</sup> The climate varied greatly in different parts of the subdivision. The east with a certain and fairly regular rainfall was admirably suited to drycrop tillage. As a rule during the month of May a succession of heavy thunderstorms thoroughly soaked the ground and allowed ploughing and other field work to begin in preparation for the regular south-west monsoon in June. In the end of October, after the setting in of the north-east or Madras monsoon, a very heavy fall of rain generally afforded a second chance in case the south-west monsoon happened to fail. In most years the rainfall in May and in October was greater than that of any other two months of the year. From the Belgaum road the rainfall increased with every mile to the west, till, near the western boundary, during the monsoon months it was fully fifty per cent heavier than at Dhárwár. In the west the constant succession of hill and dale was very favourable for rice, the drainage of the hill sides keeping the lowlands well supplied with water. The east of the sub-division was in the main a drycrop tract and *javari*, wheat, pulse, cotton, and oil seeds were the staple crops. Less than the whole area of cotton soil was given to cotton, as from the nearness of Dhárwár and still more because of the value of its straw as fodder for cartmen, Indian millet was a better paying crop than cotton. In the west, though Indian millet was still occasionally seen, *rági* took its place as a drycrop and rice became the staple. In low lying rice lands with a sufficient supply of moisture, sugarcane was commonly grown once every three years, and in other years a crop of pulse generally followed the rice. The land was generally well tilled, and, as far as it was available, manure was given first to the rice land and then to the drycrop soil. The garden lands were of comparatively small importance. As in other parts of northern Dhárwár areca palm and betel vine gardens of the south

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

REVISION SURVEY.

Dhárwár,  
1879-80.<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. 67. The details are :

Dhárwár Rainfall, 1868-1878.

YEAR.	Dhárwár	Mugad.	YEAR.	Dhárwár	Mugad.
	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.
1868 ... ..	31·46	...	1874 ... ..	47·98	42·51
1869 ... ..	29·70	29·31	1875 ... ..	30·61	35·78
1870 ... ..	32·54	...	1876 ... ..	23·05	23·28
1871 ... ..	29·37	33·00	1877 ... ..	31·66	35·71
1872 ... ..	30·16	31·19	1878 ... ..	39·35	50·78
1873 ... ..	26·28	30·33	Average ...	31·92	34·71

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

*Dhárwár,*  
1879-80.

gave way to sugarcane, fruit trees, and vegetables with a sprinkling of cocoa palms. On an average, between 1874 and 1878, 68,591 acres or 59·37 per cent of Government occupied land were under early or *kharif* crops, and 46,947 acres or 40·63 per cent were under late or *rabi* crops.<sup>1</sup> Of the total survey numbers 10,937 or 72·13 per cent were Government and 4225 or 27·87 per cent were alienated. Of the Government numbers, 6963 or 45·92 per cent were tilled by the occupants, that is the men whose names were entered in the Government books, 127 or 0·84 per cent were tilled by occupants in partnership with others, 1742 or 11·49 per cent were tilled by tenants on money rents, and 1210 or 7·98 per cent were tilled by tenants on produce or grain rents. Of the private or *inám* numbers, 1550 or 10·22 per cent were tilled by the proprietors or *inámdárs*, 66 or 0·44 per cent by proprietors in partnership with others, 2078 or 13·71 per cent were tilled by tenants for a money rent, and 531 or 3·50 per cent by tenants for a produce or grain rent. Of the remaining numbers 441 or 2·91 per cent were waste, and 454 or 2·99 per cent were *parampok* or unarable numbers. Taking the two classes of land together these returns give 63½ per cent tilled by the person holding directly under Government and 36½ per cent by others. The large area of tenant-tilled land, about eleven per cent above the average, was probably due to the neighbourhood of Dhárwár some of whose traders and gentry held large areas of land. The conditions in this Dhárwár sub-division differed from the conditions in most parts of the district. The two large towns of Dhárwár and Hubli were a peculiar feature, and scattered through the population was a large trading class anxious to own land. Considering that nearly half of the people 46·49 per cent were traders or craftsmen it was remarkable that a larger proportion of the land had not passed from the field working classes. The land in this subdivision possessed an exceedingly high value both for sale and as security for loans. As was to be expected in a country where the trading class was strong, and where a strong trading spirit pervaded the whole population, the cases of sales mortgages and leases of land recorded at the registration office were very numerous. The terms of sale mortgage and lease varied much. In sales ten to twenty times the survey assessment was a common rate and far higher rates were frequently recorded. Here as everywhere the thirty years of the survey settlement had seen a great change in communications. In 1848 there was but one made road in the sub-division that ran from Hubli to Belgaum. It passed through the town of Dhárwár and supplied the only communication by road with the coast by Belgaum

<sup>1</sup> The details are : *Kharif*, rice 11,150 acres or 9·65 per cent, *javari* 34,330 or 29·71 per cent, *bajri* 285 or 0·25 per cent, *tur* 4087 or 3·54 per cent, *mug* 1063 or 0·92 per cent, *til* 130 or 0·11 per cent, *rála* 1824 or 1·58 per cent, castor seed 1449 or 1·25 per cent, *kulthi* 1301 or 1·13 per cent, *udid* 24 or 0·02 per cent, tobacco 264 or 0·23 per cent, miscellaneous 12,684 or 10·97 per cent, total 68,591 or 59·37 per cent. *Rabi*, American cotton 853 or 0·74 per cent, country cotton 10,062 or 8·70 per cent, gram 2453 or 2·12 per cent, wheat 8846 or 7·66 per cent, sugarcane 168 or 0·14 per cent, *kusumba* 1632 or 1·33 per cent, linseed 76 or 0·07 per cent, cocoanut plantain and other fruits 21 or 0·02 per cent, miscellaneous 850 or 0·74 per cent, waste and fallow 22,096 or 19·12 per cent, total 46,947 or 40·63 per cent. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI. 68.

and the old Rám pass which in many parts had a slope probably fully one in six. Soon after (1848-49) measures were taken to open communications with Kumta. In 1879 there were three ports on the coast immediately below Dhárwár accessible by good passes and roads, Kumta by the Árbail and Devimani passes, Kárwár by the Árbail pass, and Goa by the Tinai pass, a line of little trade. Local cross roads had also been made in every direction in which the country tracks were not easily passable to carts. The sub-division was well supplied with markets. Dhárwár with over 23,000 people was an exceedingly good market and other second class towns were scattered at convenient distances. Hubli one of the largest trading towns in the Bombay Karnatak was only twelve miles from Dhárwár and only six miles from the south-eastern villages of the subdivision. The local manufactures were of no great consequence, 733 looms were employed in weaving cotton cloth and blankets. Except for show purposes local hand-woven cotton cloth held its own with steam-woven Bombay and English cloth. Produce prices between 1848 and 1878 showed that during the ten years ending 1857 *javári* rupee prices averaged 122 pounds, in the ten years ending 1867 the average rose to 60 pounds, in the ten years ending 1877 to 52 pounds, and in 1878 the price was 20 pounds the rupee. The details are :

*Dhárwár Grain Rupee Prices, 1848 - 1878.*

YEAR.	<i>Jedri</i> .	Cleaned Rice.	Wheat.	<i>Náchni</i> .	Gram.	<i>Tur</i> .
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1848-1857 ...	122	64	98	186	60	82
1858-1867 ...	60	30	46	70	30	42
1868-1877 ...	52	26	30	62	22	30
1878 ...	20	10	10	26	14	22

The high American war prices of 1862-1865 were reached, and in a few cases slightly exceeded, during the famine year of 1877. Leaving out 1877 the average of the ten years ending 1878 showed a rise, during the thirty years of the survey lease, in the price of cereals of 107 to 206 per cent and in pulses of 173 per cent. Compared with those of the ten years ending 1857 the average produce prices of the ten years ending 1877 were considerably over 100 per cent higher.

The Dhárwár sub-division differed from several of the lately revised sub-divisions because in 1848 at the time of the former settlement and for a long time before, it had an ample population, contained at least one large town with other towns near, and had a military cantonment. So large a non-producing population ensured a good demand for all articles of every-day use. In spite of these advantages in 1847-48 the year before the introduction of the first settlement, of the arable land only 64,044 acres were occupied, and 58,217 acres were waste. The unoccupied arable area fell to 8060 acres in 1856-57 and to 4758 acres in 1878.<sup>1</sup> In 1879 most of the

<sup>1</sup> The detailed yearly tillage and revenue statement given below shows for 1877-78 instead of 4758 acres 13,818 acres of unoccupied arable land. The explanation is that much of the 13,818 acres had from time to time been included in forest reserves which the revision survey excludes from the assessable area. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI. 10.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land

## REVISION SURVEY.

*Dhárwār,  
1879-80.*

arable waste was in the west where was a considerable area of poor hill land. Remissions, which were very large before the first settlement, for twenty years had practically ceased, and, except during and after the 1876 famine, for twenty-five years outstandings had been practically unknown. During the ten years ending 1847-48 collections ranged from £12,000 to £13,000 (Rs. 1,20,000-Rs. 1,30,000), and in the two years ending 1847-48 they were £14,300 and £15,200 (Rs. 1,43,000 and Rs. 1,52,000). In 1847-48 the first year of the settlement £9027 (Rs. 90,270) only were collected. From this the revenue steadily rose to £17,786 (Rs. 1,77,860) in 1865-66. After 1865 came a slight fall. Still in the ten years ending 1878-79 the collections from Government occupied land ranged between £18,300 and £18,400 (Rs. 1,33,000 and Rs. 1,34,000). The two famine years 1876-77 and 1877-78 were years of considerable pressure on the poorer classes. In 1876-77 in ninety-nine villages 1412 notices were issued and sixteen cases of distraint occurred. In 1877-78 in ninety-one villages 996 notices were issued and there were thirty-seven distraints. Considering that many of the villages were on the frontier and that much of the land was held by people who lived beyond the frontier, these numbers for a year of such exceedingly high prices were not excessive. The corresponding figures for 1875-76, which may be considered a normal year, were that in sixty-four villages 228 notices were issued and four distraints were made. The following statement shows the average tillage and revenue in 133 villages of this old Dhárwār sub-division during each period of ten years between 1838 and 1878 :

*Dhárwār Tillage and Land Revenue, 1838-1878.*

YEAR.	Government Occupied Land.	Government Arable Waste.	Collections on Government Land.	Remissions.	Total Collections.	Outstandings.
<i>Before Survey.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1838-1848 ...	57,827	60,479	96,464	10,664	1,27,222	329
<i>Survey.</i>						
1848-1858 ...	97,180	21,220	1,15,719	228	1,46,825	6488
1858-1868 ...	116,964	7254	13,803	25	1,74,190	8
1868-1878 ...	118,834	12,623	1,33,970	23	1,69,419	618

During the thirty years ending 1878 flat roofed and tiled houses increased from 7589 to 14,708 or 93·8 per cent; carts from 2138 to 8131 or 46·44 per cent; wells and waterlifts or *budkis* from 845 to 1172 or 38·7 per cent; and ponds from 175 to 200 or 14·29 per cent. Population showed a decrease from 84,872 to 79,414 or 6·43 per cent; thatched houses from 8465 to 4046 or 52·2 per cent; farm cattle from 22,646 to 15,920 or 29·7 per cent; cows and buffaloes from 42,333 to 20,073 or 52·58 per cent; sheep and goats from 12,081 to 4865 or 59·73 per cent; and horses from 1299 to 519 or 60 per cent. In 1848 the population was 261·5 to the square mile a very high rate for those times. In 1878 it was 244·7 to the square mile. The decrease of 6½ per cent in the population was ascribed to a bad type of fever which had been prevalent in these

villages since 1860. Except by forcing craftsmen and labourers to leave their homes in search of work it was believed that the decrease was not due to the 1876 and 1877 famine.<sup>1</sup> The increase of 93 per cent in flat roofed and tiled and the decrease of 52 per cent in thatched houses showed what an advance the bulk of the people had made in comfort. The decrease in cattle was more apparent than real. The reckoning was made during the fair season when large numbers of cattle were absent from their villages, some employed in the carrying trade and others sent to the western forests to graze. The increase of 46 per cent in carts, was a proof that the cattle power of the sub-division had been materially strengthened. A decrease in other cattle had been caused by the increased cost of grazing and fodder. Here as every where in Dhárwár, sheep and goats showed a great decrease. The fall in the number of horses and ponies, according to Colonel Anderson, was due to the number of roads which made the well-to-do travel in vehicles instead of on horse-back. The increase of wells from 845 to 1172 was fair, considering the thickness of the waterless surface layer. The rise from 175 to 200 ponds was due to the repair of ponds which had been breached in 1848. Especially in the centre and eastern or black plains, the condition of the people was exceedingly good. The western villages were not so well off though compared with their state in 1848 the advance in the western villages had probably been greater than in the centre and east.<sup>2</sup>

As in Bankápur lands were remeasured with the object of turning every separately recognized occupancy into a separate survey number; of, as far as possible, separating alienated from Government land; and of dividing unwieldy survey numbers into moderate and manageable fields. With these objects the local survey numbers had been raised from 11,760 to 15,102. The total area was 207,748 acres against 206,916 acres according to the former survey. Though the general result of the two surveys was so close, considerable differences were found in individual survey numbers. No less than 7½ per cent of the measurements differed by more than five per cent from the areas of the old survey. As in other parts of Dhárwár the reclassing was only partial. Only a small percentage of the better drycrop soils was reclassified and a larger percentage of the poorer soils enough to enable the survey officers to judge of the standard of the former classing, and to ascertain what adjustment was necessary to bring the former classing to the revision standard. The revision standard differed from the former standard chiefly by placing a greater difference between the better and the poorer soils. If the result of the area reclassified in the first instance proved unsatisfactory, a further area or if necessary the whole village was reclassified. As in other parts of the district, changes in the condition of the reservoirs made a reclassing of water rates necessary. Considering the improvement in communications and the rise of about 100 per

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

*Dhárwár,  
1879-80.*

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Anderson (Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI. 7) thought migration to Bidi in Belgaum and to Kánara had helped the decrease. In this view Mr. Reid the Rev. Comr. (949, 17th May 1879, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI. 84) did not agree.

<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI. 12.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

*Dhárwār,  
1879-80.*

cent in produce prices, the landholders could fairly be called on to pay a considerably enhanced rental. The 134 villages were arranged in six classes with highest drycrop acre rates varying from 6*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 3-1½). The villages of the fifth and sixth classes had gained more than any other part of the sub-division by the making of roads. In former times the western villages were without a single mile of made road and were almost entirely cut off from any leading market. In the first class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 6*s.* (Rs. 3), fourteen villages were placed comprising the town of Dhárwār and the villages round it. In the second class, with a highest dry crop acre rate of 5*s.* 3*d.* (Rs. 2½), were fifty-one villages including the whole eastern half of the sub-division. In the third class, with a highest dry-crop acre rate of 4*s.* 9*d.* (Rs. 2¾), were twenty-four villages close to the west of the Belgaum road and to the west of the second class and also containing three villages somewhat far to the east. In the fourth class, with a highest dry crop acre rate of 4*s.* (Rs. 2) were nineteen villages to the west of the third class and with a climate less favourable for dry crops. In the fifth class, with a highest drycrop acre rate of 2*s.* 3*d.* (Rs. 1½), were eighteen villages still to the west of the fourth class with a climate still less favourable for dry crops. In the sixth class, with a highest dry crop acre rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 1½), were eight villages on the extreme western border of the sub-division in a climate which was badly suited for dry crop tillage. Under the 1848 settlement the rice lands which measured 12,797 acres were assessed at highest acre rates of 16*s.* (Rs. 8) in the villages of the first five classes, and at 14*s.* (Rs. 7) in the villages of the two remaining classes. At that time the occupied area of this land was 8281 acres which gave an average acre rate of 5*s.* 2½*d.* (Rs. 2 *as.* 9¾). Under the revision survey the rice land measured 14,647 acres for which the highest acre rates proposed were 18*s.* (Rs. 9) in villages of the first and second classes, 16*s.* (Rs. 8) in villages of the third and fourth classes, and 15*s.* (Rs. 7½) in villages of the fifth and sixth classes. The occupied area of the rice land was 10,214 acres which at the proposed rates gave an average acre rate of 5*s.* 6¾*d.* (Rs. 2 *as.* 12¼). Under the 1848 settlement 561 acres were recorded as garden land of which 359 acres belonged to Government. Under the revision survey the total garden land was 986 acres of which 658 acres were Government. Most of it was watered from reservoirs and a small portion from stream channels. None of the garden land was specially rich. It did not materially differ from the best rice land, sugarcane being generally the best crop grown. For this garden land the highest acre rate proposed was 18*s.* (Rs. 9). The average acre rate was estimated at 8*s.* 9½*d.* (Rs. 4 *as.* 6¾) against the old average of 7*s.* 9½*d.* (Rs. 3 *as.* 14¼). Lands watered from wells were treated in the manner directed by Government Resolution 1028 of 25th February 1874. Those under wells existing at the time of the first settlement were assessed within the highest drycrop rate, and those lands which were under wells constructed since the last settlement were assessed at the simple dry crop rate. The lands under wells which drew their water from soakage from Government reservoirs were as usual assessed at rates not exceeding double the ordinary dry crop rate. The effect of the

revised settlement was to raise the assessment 39·8 per cent. The details are :

*Dhárwár Revision Settlement, 1879-80.*

CLASS.	Vil- lages.	FORMER SURVEY.				REVISION SURVEY.							
		Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land.		Total.		In- crease Per cent.	Highest Acre Bala.		
		Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.		Dry- crop.	Rice.	
I	14	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
II	...	13,387	20,499	18,419	32,722	48	57	13,467	32,779	59·7	3	9	
III	...	61	63,032	70,009	62,028	96,791	654	355	52,632	97,086	38·8	2	9
IV	...	24	19,068	19,807	19,469	27,746	597	431	20,066	28,177	40·1	2	8
V	...	19	12,654	14,088	12,574	16,949	1148	781	14,022	17,680	30·3	2	8
VI	...	18	14,324	17,709	14,673	16,257	1745	1448	16,418	17,705	38·8	1	7
	...	8	2778	2232	2805	2965	566	517	3371	3612	34·2	1	7
Total...	184	116,793	1,38,343	116,208	1,93,400	4758	3539	120,026	1,96,939	39·6	...	...	

Chapter VIII.

Land.

REVISION SURVEY.

*Dhárwár,  
1879-80.*

The estimated increase of revenue resulting from the revision was £5506 (Rs. 55,060) or 39·8 per cent. This increase was a little less than what was obtained in the neighbouring sub-divisions in the north and centre of the district which had been settled three and four years before. This was not due to a lower revision standard but because the former Dhárwár rates were higher than those in neighbouring sub-divisions. There was a singular absence of cases of remarkable increase of assessment on individual villages. In the first class two villages had been raised between 70 and 80 per cent. Dandikop a village with good soil close to the town of Dhárwár was raised 72 per cent and Bagtaláv, which was not a village but a parcel of about seven acres close to Dhárwár, was raised 78·6 per cent. Six of the seven acres were garden land under a very good pond and the rental was raised from £2 16s. to £5 (Rs. 28-50) in consequence of a higher valuation of the water-supply. The only other cases of over 70 per cent increase were two villages in the sixth class. In both these villages there was a very large increase of rice land. Dabinkodla which was raised 129 per cent, had formerly but one acre assessed at 4s. (Rs. 2) while at the revision it had fourteen acres assessed at £4 4s. (Rs. 42), and the whole new rental of the occupied lands, 53 acres, of the village was £7 2s. (Rs. 71) against £3 2s. (Rs. 31) on the same area under the 1848 settlement. In Dhopenhatti which was raised 70·2 per cent or from £18 2s. (Rs. 181) on 298 acres to £30 16s. (Rs. 308) on 324 acres, there were formerly sixteen acres of rice land assessed at £3 18s. (Rs. 39), while according to the revision survey there were forty-seven acres assessed at £11 8s. (Rs. 114). The higher rates in these villages were due to increased water assessment. The 4758 acres of arable waste assessed under the revision settlement at £354 (Rs. 3540) were as a rule scattered in small areas over different villages. The greatest part of the waste was in the fourth and fifth classes and mostly comprised hill lands which were more suited for grazing than for tillage. Near Dhárwár much land was permanently occupied and used solely for grazing. In the more remote parts, where the demand for land was not so great, people wanting grazing lands preferred to take their chance at the yearly auction. To make

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

*Dhárwad,*  
1879-80.

it easier to take it up, all waste rice land was broken into small survey numbers. The following statement shows the total area and the assessment of the sub-division under every head :

*Dhárwad Survey Settlements, 1843 and 1879.*

LAND.	FORMER SURVEY.		REVISION SURVEY.		
	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Quit-rent.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Government. { Occupied ...	115,793	1,38,343	115,263	1,93,400	...
Unoccupied.	13,818	7574	4758	8539	...
Alienated ... ..	46,042	65,929	47,577	93,479	84,238
Unarable ... ..	31,263	...	37,921	...	...
Municipal ... ..	...	...	2224	...	...
Total ... ..	206,916	2,11,846	207,748	2,90,418	84,238

The great fall in the area of arable and the corresponding rise in the area of unarable waste was due to the change under which assessed lands included in forests were entered in the revision survey as unarable instead of as arable. Under the revision survey, on the whole Government occupied land of every description, garden rice and drycrop, the average acre assessment was raised from 2s. 4½d. to 3s. 4½d. (Re. 1 as. 3½ to Re. 1 as. 10½) or an acre increase of 11½d. (7½ as.) The proposed settlement was sanctioned by Government in May 1879.<sup>1</sup>

During the ten years before the original survey settlement (1838-1848), the tillage area varied from about 64,000 acres in 1847-48 to about 50,000 acres in 1844-45, and collections from about £15,200 (Rs. 1,52,000) in 1847-48 to about £9400 (Rs. 94,000) in 1838-39. During the first ten years of the survey lease (1848-1858), the tillage area rose from about 77,000 acres in 1848-49 to about 114,000 acres in 1857-58, and collections from about £9000 to about £15,900 (Rs. 90,000-Rs. 1,59,000); during the next ten years (1858-1868), the tillage area varied from about 119,000 acres in 1861-62 to about 115,000 acres in 1858-59 and collections from about £17,800 (Rs. 1,78,000) in 1865-66 to about £16,200 (Rs. 1,62,000) in 1858-59; and during the eleven years ending 1878-79, the tillage area varied from about 115,000 acres in 1878-79 to about 112,000 acres in 1876-77 and collections from about £17,300 (Rs. 1,73,000) in 1872-73 to about £16,300 (Rs. 1,63,000) in 1876-77. During the three years after the revision settlement, the tillage area steadily fell from about 153,000 acres in 1879-80 to about 112,000 in 1881-82, and collections from about £23,200 to about £19,000 (Rs. 2,32,000-Rs. 1,90,000). The details are<sup>2</sup> :

<sup>1</sup> Col. Anderson, Survey Comr. 374 of 19th April 1879 and Gov. Res. 2769 of 27th May 1879. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI.

<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXI, 20-22, 67.



*Dhárwar, 133 Villages : Survey Results, 1838-1882.\**

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

*Dhárwar,  
1879-80.*

YEAR.	Rain- fall.	TILLAGE.			WASTE.			Quit Rent.	Out- stand- ings.	Collec- tions.	Total Rupee Prices.
		Area.	Rental.	Remis- sions.	Area.	Rental.	Graz- ing Fees.				
<i>Before Survey.</i>	Inches	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Lbs.
1838-39 ...	...	56,604	1,09,940	48,777	59,392	58,357	2365	25,290	58	93,760	78
1839-40 ...	...	62,535	1,20,386	18,104	56,064	49,373	2640	27,042	13	1,32,851	102
1840-41 ...	...	60,249	1,19,001	10,087	53,851	48,221	2000	28,282	20	1,34,486	120
1841-42 ...	...	61,953	1,21,286	18,109	55,967	48,214	2634	28,626	62	1,34,325	102
1842-43 ...	...	58,585	1,18,893	15,972	60,351	54,051	415	28,684	130	1,26,890	123
1843-44 ...	...	58,880	1,02,554	15,970	62,688	58,049	148	26,379	...	1,18,111	111
1844-45 ...	...	50,282	99,126	12,877	60,257	77,040	2537	26,319	1283	1,14,842	128
1845-46 ...	...	51,118	99,014	9196	68,435	76,920	0193	27,763	915	1,22,864	96
1846-47 ...	...	59,009	1,10,968	6982	60,672	60,513	5369	28,602	497	1,45,455	108
1847-48 ...	...	64,044	1,28,569	0569	58,217	49,204	5292	28,432	332	1,52,362	111
<i>Survey.</i>											
1848-49 ...	...	76,910	91,848	216	37,415	25,296	5501	23,871	30,740	90,266	120
1849-50 ...	...	89,276	1,08,318	38	20,135	17,733	8181	24,137	...	1,41,098	126
1850-51 ...	...	92,036	1,10,805	358	23,850	17,535	7649	22,828	33,038	1,07,295	144
1851-52 ...	...	92,447	1,13,269	129	24,994	16,063	7017	22,700	...	1,42,857	148
1852-53 ...	...	94,432	1,14,662	275	23,452	16,446	6244	22,784	...	1,43,415	116
1853-54 ...	...	93,604	1,13,658	194	24,762	16,944	7624	26,856	39	1,47,905	140
1854-55 ...	...	98,299	1,18,795	202	21,143	12,015	6350	26,578	...	1,51,521	92
1855-56 ...	...	106,408	1,26,112	891	14,891	8271	4718	26,404	4	1,56,399	76
1856-57 ...	...	113,203	1,30,097	21	8060	4442	3320	25,860	461	1,58,795	124
1857-58 ...	...	114,488	1,31,413	20	7461	3968	2696	24,734	...	1,58,823	98
1858-59 ...	...	115,369	1,32,632	20	7486	3994	2647	26,793	...	1,62,052	100
1859-60 ...	...	116,764	1,33,827	21	6328	3342	2886	26,793	...	1,62,485	96
1860-61 ...	...	118,319	1,35,093	20	5289	2759	2944	28,262	...	1,66,179	84
1861-62 ...	...	118,714	1,35,993	21	5464	2867	2884	28,585	...	1,67,141	60
1862-63 ...	...	117,624	1,35,514	21	6753	3323	4812	28,645	...	1,68,950	44
1863-64 ...	...	117,517	1,35,576	20	6999	3472	5450	29,018	27	1,69,957	20
1864-65 ...	...	117,160	1,35,465	27	7039	3955	9405	30,172	...	1,76,005	28
1865-66 ...	...	116,338	1,34,959	63	8519	4548	7858	35,111	...	1,77,805	22
1866-67 ...	...	115,988	1,34,772	24	8917	4746	8011	32,516	...	1,76,275	52
1867-68 ...	...	115,846	1,34,806	20	9144	5039	5311	32,025	...	1,72,122	84
1868-69 ...	21-46	114,557	1,33,990	28	10,444	5673	4643	33,059	...	1,71,664	96
1869-70 ...	29-70	113,452	1,33,418	21	11,754	6507	3703	32,589	...	1,69,689	44
1870-71 ...	32-54	113,089	1,33,252	...	12,169	6706	4381	30,503	...	1,68,126	56
1871-72 ...	29-37	113,001	1,33,273	...	12,236	6747	6560	30,197	...	1,70,030	38
1872-73 ...	30-16	113,165	1,33,851	...	12,849	7156	8961	29,784	...	1,72,596	43
1873-74 ...	26-28	113,275	1,34,011	...	12,754	7085	5400	29,784	...	1,69,140	44
1874-75 ...	47-98	113,196	1,33,993	4	12,721	7013	5149	29,825	...	1,68,963	50
1875-76 ...	30-61	113,149	1,34,033	...	12,619	6909	4368	29,906	...	1,68,307	47
1876-77 ...	22-05	112,214	1,33,419	181	13,898	7574	1045	29,966	1112	1,63,137	14
1877-78 ...	31-66	114,743	1,36,757	...	13,818	7574	499	34,112	4014	1,67,854	23
1878-79 ...	39-35	114,979	1,36,973	...	13,734	7312	634	34,015	885	1,70,737	...
<i>Revision Survey.</i>											
1879-80 ...	...	163,357	1,97,640	708	5274	4128	855	34,833	284	2,32,341	...
1880-81 ...	...	113,917	1,36,391	48	6994	5928	1166	34,854	1035	2,31,333	...
1881-82 ...	...	112,446	1,34,804	30,295	3529	7620	232	36,289	11,008	1,90,022	...

In 1879-80 the revised survey settlement was introduced into the old Mishrikot petty division of Old Hubli.<sup>1</sup> At the 1848-49 settlement this group contained 100 villages. At the revision survey it included 106 villages of which 104 were in Kalghatgi and two in Dhárwar. The area was 148,720 acres. The country was generally waving, and in the west exceedingly woody, the horizon being bounded by a succession of hills two to three hundred feet high, more or less wooded to the top. The extreme west and south-west border was a continuation of the Kánara forest country. In 1870 little timber remained. All had been cleared many years before the days of forest conservancy. Much young wood clothed the surface, and promised to become timber. Two streams which contained water more or less throughout the year, crossed the tract, joining and passing into Kánara under the name of the Bedtinála, and flowing into the sea under the name of the Gangávali river. In Mishrikot the rainfall varied from 42·95 inches in 1874 to

*Mishrikot,  
1879-80.*

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, 233 of 13th March 1880, Gov. Res. 1969 of 15th April 1880, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXII.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

Mishrikot,  
1879-80.

18-22 in 1871.<sup>1</sup> At the time of the original settlement, except along one or two main tracks like those from Kalghatgi to Dhárwár and Hubli, it was next to impossible to take a cart anywhere but by most circuitous routes through the fields. Even these roundabout routes were possible only when the ground was free from crops. Cart traffic there was little or none, most of the produce was carried on pack bullocks. Almost the only carts then in use were the Vadars' carts about eighteen inches high with solid wooden wheels often not more than two feet in diameter, as a rule without any metal tyre. A large number of Vadars carried wood to the plains from the villages on the edge of the forest which they were allowed to cut with little or no restriction. Of traffic with Kánara and the coast there was almost none. In 1880 the villages were rich in roads. The great road from Hubli to the coast at Kumta which was opened about 1848, passed close by the eastern edge of this tract. An equally great road, from Hubli to Kumta and Kárwár by the Árbail pass, ran diagonally through the centre of these villages, which again had communication with Dhárwár by a good road. There were also several country roads in connection with the main lines. The average produce prices showed a rise in unhusked rice from 294 pounds in 1820-29 to 50 pounds the rupee in 1870-79; *jvári* from 138 pounds to 42 pounds; *rági* from 270 pounds to 52 pounds; *gul* or coarse sugar from 24 pounds to 16 pounds. The average tillage area had risen from 20,638 acres in 1838-47 to 62,469 in 1878-79 and collections from £2953 to £6151 (Rs. 29,530 - Rs. 61,510). The following is a summary of the details:

Mishrikot Land Revenue, 1838-1879.

YEAR.	Occu- pled Land.	Arable Waste.	Collec- tions.	Remis- sions.	Out- stand- ings.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1838-1847...	20,638	73,296	29,530	3319	289
1848-1857...	41,236	81,370	40,415	181	3074
1858-1867...	56,207	19,607	52,535	...	...
1868-1877...	60,068	12,498	58,904	11	9
1878-79 ...	62,469	5151	61,510	...	117

Between 1875-76 and 1877-78 the notices to pay revenue averaged 183 and the sales of land averaged two. In 1880, 64.6 per cent of Government land were tilled by the men whose names were entered as holders in the Government books; and 35.4 by their tenants.<sup>2</sup> The proportion of tenant tilled land was larger than usual. A good deal of land had been taken by Bráhmans and others as an investment who tilled it by tenants. The common terms on which rice land was let were at least half the produce, the holder paying the

<sup>1</sup> The details are: 1869, 30.64 inches; 1870, 40.86; 1871, 18.22; 1872, 31.70; 1873, 23.60; 1874, 42.95; 1875, 30.72; 1876, 20.43; 1877, 26.69; 1878, 34.05. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXII. 49.

<sup>2</sup> In 99 villages the holder tilled 40.55 per cent of Government land by himself and 1.46 per cent in partnership with others. He let to tenants 8.96 on money rent and 7.25 on produce or grain rent, 7.08 per cent was waste, and 7.25 was *parampok* or unarable. In five villages, 50.14 per cent of Government land was tilled by the holder himself and 0.10 was tilled by him in partnership with others, 9.40 per cent was let to tenants on money rents, 3.80 was sublet on produce or grain rents, 13.48 was waste, and 7.98 was *parampok* or unarable. In two villages 57.45 per cent of Government land was tilled by the holder himself, 0.36 per cent was tilled by him in partnership with others, 7.09 per cent was let to tenants on money rent, 2.40 per cent on produce or grain rent, 6.38 was waste, and 4.25 *parampok* or unarable. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXII. 61.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

Mishrikot,  
1879-80.

1838-39 to about 22,000 acres in 1847-48 and collections varied from about £4780 (Rs. 47,800) in 1847-48 to about £3100 (Rs. 31,000) in 1838-39. During the first ten years of the survey lease (1848-58), the tillage area rose from about 25,000 acres in 1848-49 to about 51,000 acres in 1857-58 and collections from about £2520 to about £6320 (Rs. 25,200-Rs. 63,200); during the next ten years (1858-68), the tillage area rose from about 52,000 acres in 1858-59 to about 58,000 acres in 1867-68, and collections from about £6440 to about £7550 (Rs. 64,400-Rs. 75,500); and during the eleven years ending 1878-79, the tillage area slowly rose from about 58,000 acres in 1868-69 to about 62,000 acres in 1878-79 and collections varied from about £7950 (Rs. 79,500) in 1872-73 to about £7400 (Rs. 74,000) in 1869-70. During the three years after the revision settlement (1879-1882), the tillage area steadily rose from about 62,700 acres in 1879-80 to about 63,000 acres in 1881-82, and collections varied from about £10,100 (Rs. 1,01,000) in 1880-81 to about £8700 (Rs. 87,000) in 1881-82. The details are<sup>1</sup>:

Mishrikot, 99 Villages: Survey Results, 1838-1882.

YEAR.	Rain-fall.	TILLAGE.			WASTE.			Quit Rent.	Out stand-ings.	Collec-tions.	Jedra Rupee Prices.
		Area.	Rental.	Remis-sions.	Area.	Rental.	Graz-ing Fees.				
	Inches	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Lbs.
<i>Before Survey</i>											
1838-39	...	19,165	32,515	12,853	72,735	27,563	...	12,510	1031	31,141	...
1839-40	...	18,469	29,745	2161	71,329	27,634	14	14,464	344	41,728	...
1840-41	...	19,986	31,424	1763	71,326	25,849	25	14,601	108	44,260	...
1841-42	...	21,471	34,748	1594	72,096	28,996	45	14,184	187	47,196	...
1842-43	...	21,240	34,118	2198	69,815	10,638	27	14,370	92	46,225	...
1843-44	...	21,468	35,526	2300	73,670	29,396	450	14,602	623	47,155	...
1844-45	...	19,867	31,876	899	75,323	32,239	821	14,625	84	46,339	...
1845-46	...	20,858	31,859	3617	75,288	28,716	1451	14,133	228	43,598	...
1846-47	...	21,737	32,884	3960	75,735	25,692	1726	13,690	75	44,265	...
1847-48	...	22,133	33,804	1359	76,640	25,775	1330	14,111	119	47,767	...
<i>Survey.</i>											
1848-49	...	25,249	29,348	1449	44,172	25,031	1300	13,323	17,773	25,249	120
1849-50	...	37,437	38,303	6	34,034	20,200	3435	12,640	3	54,369	112
1850-51	...	38,968	39,245	48	33,000	20,011	4543	12,477	12,962	43,265	120
1851-52	...	39,766	39,661	95	32,375	19,723	3481	12,459	...	55,507	168
1852-53	...	40,250	40,025	40	31,903	19,434	3327	12,425	...	55,728	100
1853-54	...	41,381	41,255	...	30,969	18,494	3718	16,103	...	61,076	112
1854-55	...	42,678	42,446	36	31,025	19,223	4000	16,283	...	61,693	80
1855-56	...	46,878	44,355	77	28,259	17,980	3225	15,170	...	62,673	88
1856-57	...	49,928	45,719	43	24,275	18,995	2867	15,079	...	63,617	123
1857-58	...	50,832	45,601	...	23,629	17,664	2834	14,751	...	63,136	120
1858-59	...	51,954	47,135	...	23,002	17,132	2648	14,580	...	64,303	112
1859-60	...	54,098	48,582	...	20,970	16,890	2445	14,616	...	65,644	112
1860-61	...	55,560	51,345	...	19,579	13,238	2149	17,052	...	70,546	64
1861-62	...	55,959	51,630	...	19,379	13,323	2110	17,318	...	71,058	48
1862-63	...	57,234	53,822	...	18,220	11,345	2220	17,192	...	73,284	36
1863-64	...	57,159	53,724	...	18,415	11,614	2289	17,175	...	73,188	20
1864-65	...	57,044	53,696	...	18,581	11,736	2422	17,512	...	73,631	36
1865-66	...	57,669	55,051	...	19,015	12,298	2335	17,069	...	74,957	18
1866-67	...	57,561	55,003	...	19,045	12,265	3004	16,950	...	75,652	44
1867-68	...	57,801	55,361	...	18,864	11,948	3194	16,997	...	75,812	72
1868-69	...	57,789	55,401	...	18,922	12,602	3291	17,120	...	76,068	72
1869-70	30-64	57,313	54,058	...	19,388	12,427	3098	17,012	...	76,231	60
1870-71	40-86	57,414	54,312	...	19,294	12,651	3005	16,947	...	76,522	56
1871-72	18-22	57,021	54,680	...	19,635	12,724	3770	16,781	...	77,480	52
1872-73	31-70	61,310	60,445	...	20,145	13,193	4565	14,512	...	78,522	60
1873-74	23-60	61,398	60,594	...	...	6140	4808	14,512	...	78,996	48
1874-75	42-95	61,843	60,931	...	...	5611	4352	14,497	...	77,418	48
1875-76	30-72	62,085	61,172	32	...	5386	4180	14,561	16	77,902	56
1876-77	20-43	62,284	61,426	74	...	5284	4068	14,875	...	77,418	18
1877-78	26-60	62,532	61,690	...	...	5184	3960	14,875	86	77,902	22
1878-79	34-05	62,469	61,510	...	...	5151	4014	14,805	117	77,576	...
<i>Revision Survey.</i>											
1879-80	...	62,735	75,586	...	5340	4024	1251	15,635	16	92,456	...
1880-81	...	62,795	84,357	18	4994	3783	1337	15,532	...	1,01,208	...
1881-82	...	63,088	84,639	18	4732	3612	280	15,905	13,695	87,111	...

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLXII. 26, 49, 71.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

*Mulgund,  
1880-81.*

In 1880-81 the survey settlement was revised in a group of twenty-nine villages which had formed the old Mulgund petty division of the old Dambal sub-division and had been settled by Captain Wingate in 1850-51.<sup>1</sup> Since the original settlement the group had been broken up. At the time of revision eleven of the villages were in Hubli, sixteen in Gadag, and two in Navalgund. These villages were widely scattered. One group or strip came to within six miles east of Hubli; a second group was about eighteen miles further east and to the south of Gadag, and a third small group lay on the Tungbhadra, eighteen miles south-east of the nearest point of the second group. One village Niralgı was detached from the rest about ten miles north-east of Gadag. The three main groups of villages which this survey block included differed greatly from each other. The western group was one of the very best parts of the Dhárwár district consisting entirely of deep black soil and all within the line of good rainfall.<sup>2</sup> The central group round Mulgund also consisted chiefly of black soil, through which masses of granite or rather gneiss sometimes large enough to form small hills protruded. The extreme eastern villages of this group as well as the villages on the Tungbhadra in the east touched the Kapat range, which stretched from the river close to Gadag. The rainfall of the three groups differed greatly. The western villages had a good fall, the central a fair fall, and the south-eastern a poor fall. The products of these villages were the common products of the Dhárwár cotton plain. Cotton the staple was grown once in three years in turn with wheat and *javari* with which safflower and linseed were mixed in occasional rows. They chiefly trusted to the late or *rabi* crops.<sup>3</sup> In all ordinary times tillage was good and especially in the western and central groups the people were very well-to-do. The 1876-77 famine had pressed heavily on the villages in the east of the central group and on the south-eastern group near the Tungbhadra. By 1880 they had considerably improved, and it was thought that with existing high prices and a year or two of good crops the effects of the famine would pass away. The villages of the south-east group were worst off and were far removed from the main lines of traffic. Communication was opened westward by country tracks which were available for traffic during the whole fair season. The western group was crossed by two main made roads from Gadag to Dhárwár and from Annigeri to Hubli. The Annigeri-Hubli road was a main line of communication from all the country inland to Hubli and the coast. Another road ran from Hubli by Hebsur to Navalgund. It had been begun during the 1876-77 famine, and without a very heavy outlay on bridges could not be of

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, 311 of 8th April 1880 and Gov. Res. 2601 of 18th May 1880, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV.

<sup>2</sup> Ingahali one of the western villages was for fifty miles round considered a model village. Others near it were nearly, if not quite, as good. Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, 311 of 8th April 1880, Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 150.

<sup>3</sup> Between 1874 and 1879 the yearly averages were *khari* or early 29,500 acres or 38·75 per cent, and *rabi* or late 46,623 acres or 61·25. The details are: *Khari*, red *javari* 19,640 or 25·80, *badri* 142 or 0·19, rice 116 or 0·15, *tur* 2207 or 2·90, *mug* 1926 or 2·53, miscellaneous 5469 or 7·18; *Rabi*, white *javari* 4873 or 6·40, wheat 9340 or 12·27, American cotton 17,893 or 23·51, country cotton 5957 or 7·83, gram 1324 or 1·74, linseed 560 or 0·74, *kardai* or safflower 1626 or 2·13, miscellaneous 89 or 0·12, garden cultivation 117 or 0·15, waste and fallow 4844 or 6·36. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV. 166.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

REVISION SURVEY.

*Mulgund,*  
1880-81,

much use. The central group of villages had free communication with Hubli, the main local trade centre, by country tracks across the black plain during all the fair season. Except during or for a few days after rain, these tracks were for all practical purposes as good as the best made roads. A main line also ran from Gadag to Kumta through Mulgund by Savanur and Bankapur. It was a useful line but the road had not been brought into good order.

The mass of these villages, including all the western and nearly all the central group, had formed part of the estate of the Tásgaon branch of the Patvardhans. It lapsed to Government on the chief's death without heirs in 1848. The revenue management of the Tásgaon chief according to native ideas had been fairly good. There was a high nominal demand and as much as possible was collected, and cultivation to the full extent of a landholder's power was to a certain extent compulsory. The chief objects of the management were to prevent any diminution of cultivation and to extend it by all available means so as to exact for the landlord the whole surplus produce beyond what was necessary for the support of the landholder, but yet so cautiously and carefully as not to disable him from continuing his cultivation. Shortly after the chief's death, in anticipation of the lapse of the estate to the British Government, severe pressure was put on the landholders, and after the lapse, from the absence of any trustworthy data on which to base the collections, the pressure on individuals was very heavy and yet much less revenue was realized than under the chief. In 1850 when the first survey of these villages was introduced the people showed a keen anxiety for the introduction of the settlement. From the two years of British management before the settlement, 1848-50, no conclusions can be drawn, except that it was fortunate that the state of things then existing did not last long. There was no certainty about any of the figures except those of collections. The areas of occupation were obtained by a conversion of the old *bijvari* or seed area recorded as cultivated, on the proportion obtaining between the *bijvari* or seed area and that ascertained by the survey to be occupied in the year of settlement. It appeared, however, to the Survey Commissioner that about one-fifth of the area occupied in 1848-49 was thrown up in the following year. In 1850-51 when the survey settlement was introduced, 49,508 acres were occupied, with a full survey rental of £4127 (Rs. 41,270) of which £3762 (Rs. 37,620) only were collected. The difference between the new and old rates was as usual remitted in the year of the introduction of the settlement. From that year progress was rapid. In the next year, 1851-52, the occupied area rose to 60,475 acres and the collections to £5057 (Rs. 50,570). In 1860-61 the occupied area had risen to 74,255 acres and the collections to £5922 (Rs. 59,220). Then progress went on without check and in 1878-79, 77,466 acres were occupied and £6189 (Rs. 61,890) were collected. From 1855 till the 1876 famine there were neither remissions nor outstandings. After the famine there were small remissions and outstandings. In 1877-78 and 1878-79 there were no remissions and at the end of 1878-79, only £18 (Rs. 180) were outstanding. In 1878-79 the unoccupied arable waste

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

*Mulgund,  
1880-81.*

amounted to acres 2351 bearing an assessment of £45 (Rs. 450) and most of this was in the south-eastern group where there was much poor land. The western villages had only ten acres of arable waste. During the original settlement, as in the rest of Dhárwár, produce prices rose more than 100 per cent; flat roofed and tiled houses rose from 5180 to 6290 or 21·4 per cent; carts from 309 to 1142 or 269·5 per cent; and watering wells from 50 to 95 or 90 per cent. The survey census was taken in the monsoon of 1879, after the close of the famine. The return showed a decrease under population from 25,761 to 22,794 or 11·1 per cent; under thatched houses from 67 to 34 or 38·8 per cent; under farm cattle from 6539 to 5265 or 19·5 per cent; under cows and buffaloes from 11,262 to 4619 or 59 per cent; under sheep and goats from 6753 to 3620 or 47 per cent; and under horses from 241 to 147 or 39 per cent. In 1879 there were 1614 ploughs and eighty-three drinking wells. These figures show a large increase in the better class of houses and in carts. The reduction of population and cattle appears to have taken place in the years of famine. In the western villages the pressure of the famine was not great, the people had some crops, and there were large accumulations of fodder from back years. In the central group the distress was more severe, and in the south-eastern group it was extremely severe.

About half of these twenty-nine villages were entirely remeasured. In the rest the system of partial remeasurement was adopted. The total area of the old and new surveys differed only by 577 acres or 0·5 per cent. In individual fields a considerable number of large differences were found. On a total of 5678 survey fields, differences between five and ten per cent were found in 297 fields, and differences above ten per cent in 209 fields. A large proportion of these differences were caused by gains or losses near rivers in black soil. The reclassing was only partial and on the plan hitherto adopted in Dhárwár, enough being reclassified to show the general standard of the former work. As in other cases the old classification was lower than the 1879 standard in the better soils and higher in the poorer soils. Of 6999 survey numbers in twenty-eight villages in 1879, 5768 or 82·41 per cent were Government and 1231 or 17·59 per cent were alienated. Of the Government numbers 3751 or 53·59 per cent were cultivated by the occupant, 123 or 1·76 per cent by the occupant in partnership with others, 1146 or 16·38 per cent by tenants on a money rent, 439 or 6·27 per cent by tenants on a grain rent, 192 or 2·74 per cent were waste, and 117 or 1·67 per cent were unarable or *parampok* numbers. Of the alienated numbers 506 or 7·23 per cent were tilled by proprietors or *ināmdárs*, 65 or 0·93 per cent by the proprietor in partnership with others, 553 or 7·90 by tenants on money rents, and 107 or 1·53 by tenants on produce or grain rents. The western group of thirteen villages for which, under Captain Wingate's settlement in 1850-51, a highest dry crop acre rate of 2s. 7½d. (Rs. 1½) was adopted, were now (1880) divided into two classes. For three villages near the great road and nearest to the town of Hubli a highest dry crop acre rate of 4s. (Rs. 2) was proposed to assimilate it to the rate sanctioned in 1874 for the

neighbouring villages of Hubli; for the remaining ten villages a highest dry crop acre rate of 3s. 6d. (Rs. 1½) was proposed to assimilate it to the rate sanctioned in 1874 and 1875 for the neighbouring villages of Hubli and Naval Gund. The central group of eleven villages for which a highest dry crop acre rate of 2s. 3d. (Rs. 1½) had been adopted in 1850, was divided into two classes; for the eight western villages a highest dry crop acre rate of 3s. (Rs. 1½) was proposed, and for the three eastern villages in and close to the hills a highest dry crop acre rate of 2s. 9d. (Rs. 1½) was proposed. These rates were the same as those sanctioned for the neighbouring villages of the Gadag subdivision in which the revised settlement had been introduced in 1875. For the four detached villages in the south-east near the Tungbhadra, which under the 1850 settlement had been put in the same class as the preceding eleven villages of the central group, a highest dry crop acre rate of 2s. 6d. (Rs. 1½) was proposed. For the detached village of Niralgi the highest dry crop acre rate was raised from 2s. to 2s. 9d. (Rs. 1-1½). The area of rice land had risen from ninety-four acres in 1850 to 220 acres in 1880 of which 212 were Government land. For this land a highest acre rate of 12s. (Rs. 6) similar to the rate sanctioned for the Gadag sub-division was proposed. There was no stream watered garden land. The area of well watered garden land had risen from 135 acres in 1850 to 275 in 1880. As was usual in revision settlements, well watered land was charged no extra rate for water. The well garden land was almost entirely confined to the eastern villages, the deep black soil in the west being unfavourable for well sinking. The effect of the revision was a rise of 55·4 per cent in the assessment. The details are :

*Mulgund Revision Settlement, 1880-81.*

CLASS.	VIL- LAGES.	FORMER SURVEY.		REVISION SURVEY.							
		Occupied.		Occupied.		Waste.		Total.		In- crease Per Cent.	Highest Drycrop Acre Rate.
		Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.		
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. a.
I ...	3	6644	6391	6758	10,796	...	...	6758	10,796	68·9	2 0
II ...	10	35,328	82,908	35,313	52,961	10	11	35,328	52,962	60·9	1 12
III ...	8	25,698	16,994	24,815	25,046	300	74	26,115	25,120	47·9	1 8
IV ...	4	4615	8013	4733	4248	146	55	4879	4303	41·0	1 6
V ...	4	5171	2582	5326	3151	2524	525	7850	3676	22·0	1 4
Total...	29	77,466	61,888	77,945	96,192	2980	665	80,925	96,857	55·4	...

The effect of the settlement on Government occupied land was an increase of 55·4 per cent in the rental. This average rate of increase was not equally distributed; in the three villages of the first class it amounted to 68·9 per cent, which was about the same or perhaps a little less than the increase in the neighbouring villages settled in 1874. In the lower classes the percentage of increase was still less, and in the lowest class, which was in all respects the most inferior, it was least of all. This fifth class had one village Chaginkeri which showed an increase of 52·6 per cent. This increase was due to the making of a reservoir by Government under which ninety-two acres were watered. Except in Chaginkeri the average percentage increase in the villages of the fifth class

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

*Mulgund,  
1880-81.*

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

*Mulgund,  
1880-81.*

was only 10·2.<sup>1</sup> The new survey showed an extra area of 2980 acres of Government unoccupied arable assessed waste bearing a survey assessment of £66 (Rs. 660). This was almost without exception, poor land in the eastern villages near the hills. The following statement shows the total area and the assessment under every head:

*Mulgund Revision Settlement, 1880-81.*

LAND.	FORMER SURVEY.		REVISION SURVEY.		
	Area.	Rental.	Area.	Rental.	Quit Rent.
Govern- (Occupied ...	Acres. 77,460	Rs. 61,888	Acres. 77,945	Rs. 98,192	Rs. ...
ment. { Unoccupied ...	2851	484	2980	866	...
Alienated ...	18,088	13,401	15,762	20,576	8071
Unarable ...	10,808	...	9509	...	...
Total ...	106,773	75,743	106,196	117,433	8071

According to the old rates the average acre rate in all kinds of land was 1s. 7d. (12½ as.); under the proposed rates it amounted to 2s. 5½d. (Re. 1 as. 3½) or an increase of 10½d. (7½ as.). The proposed rates were sanctioned by Government in May 1880.<sup>2</sup>

During the two years before the survey settlement (1848-1850), the tillage area fell from about 54,000 acres in 1848-49 to about 43,000 acres in 1849-50 and collections from about £5800 to about £5000 (Rs. 58,000 - Rs. 50,000). During the first ten years of the survey lease (1850-1860), the tillage area rose from about 49,500 acres in 1850-51 to about 73,000 acres in 1859-60, and collections from about £3760 to about £6560 (Rs. 37,600 - Rs. 65,600); during the next ten years (1860-1870) the tillage area varied from about 75,700 acres in 1864-65 to about 74,300 in 1860-61 and collections from about £6800 (Rs. 68,000) in 1863-64 to about £6600 (Rs. 66,000) in 1860-61; and during the last ten years (1870-1880), the tillage area varied from about 77,500 acres in 1878-79 to about 75,200 in 1870-71 and collections from about £6990 (Rs. 69,900) in 1878-79 to about £6760 (Rs. 67,600) in 1871-72. The details are:<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The increase of assessment in these twenty-nine villages was higher than that which had occurred in the more recent revision settlements in Dhárwar and more on a par with that of the earlier revisions, for the reason that the later revised subdivisions were originally settled on a slightly higher standard than the sub-divisions first settled and first revised. These Mulgund villages, in consequence of their very depressed condition, were originally assessed on the low standard adopted by Captain Wingate in the sub-divisions first settled by him, such as Hubli and Navalgund. The increase of assessment in Mulgund therefore was more on a par with that in Hubli and Navalgund which was 61·15 per cent than with that of Dhárwar where it was only 39·8 per cent. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV, 156.

<sup>2</sup> Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, 311 of 8th April 1880 and Gov. Res. 2601 of 18th May 1880. Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV, 149-160, 202-207.

<sup>3</sup> Bom. Gov. Sel. CLIV, 162-163.



Mulgund, 29 Villages : Survey Results, 1848-1880. •

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## REVISION SURVEY.

Mulgund,  
1880-81.

YEAR.	TILLAGE.			WASTE.			Quit- Rent.	Out- stand- ings.	Collec- tions.
	Area.	Rental.	Remis- sions.	Area.	Rental.	Graz- ing Fees.			
<i>Before Survey.</i>	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1848-49...	54,130	60,794	13,385	9872	2113	419	16,404	6267	57,965
1849-50...	43,232	44,144	6508	19,110	3321	2007	10,171	138	49,616
<i>Survey.</i>									
1850-51...	49,508	41,266	2419	20,889	12,869	1692	8620	11,537	37,622
1851-52...	60,475	50,668	...	13,592	6906	843	3765	...	57,176
1852-53...	61,796	51,561	12	12,617	6181	914	3748	...	58,211
1853-54...	61,405	51,288	7	13,371	6771	1246	6318	...	58,793
1854-55...	64,659	53,459	...	10,256	4874	1351	6365	50	61,125
1855-56...	66,887	54,851	...	8218	3636	1073	6521	...	62,245
1856-57...	70,529	56,723	...	4717	1666	608	6742	...	63,973
1857-58...	71,800	57,375	...	3683	1145	424	6566	...	64,365
1858-59...	72,492	57,905	...	3157	807	263	6812	...	64,980
1859-60...	72,987	58,230	...	2927	675	243	7147	...	65,620
1860-61...	74,255	59,219	...	2550	500	214	6614	...	66,047
1861-62...	75,063	59,820	...	2377	461	204	7419	...	67,443
1862-63...	75,375	60,036	...	2269	417	180	7414	...	67,630
1863-64...	75,731	60,220	...	2031	348	173	7592	...	67,985
1864-65...	75,744	60,215	...	2018	345	210	7434	...	67,859
1865-66...	75,702	60,207	...	2055	353	212	7347	...	67,796
1866-67...	75,639	60,187	...	2121	373	222	7377	...	67,786
1867-68...	75,596	60,179	...	2161	381	181	7382	...	67,742
1868-69...	75,456	60,136	...	2301	424	190	7422	...	67,748
1869-70...	75,288	60,071	...	2472	492	184	7601	...	67,866
1870-71...	75,109	60,030	...	2593	533	182	7463	...	67,076
1871-72...	75,276	60,048	...	2550	511	110	7401	...	67,559
1872-73...	75,154	60,028	...	2593	525	174	7398	...	67,800
1873-74...	75,294	60,074	...	2435	468	109	7397	...	67,580
1874-75...	75,304	60,075	...	2415	460	298	7396	...	67,769
1875-76...	75,367	60,080	...	2327	434	292	7429	...	67,801
1876-77...	75,368	60,071	134	2326	442	223	7508	1073	66,590
1877-78...	77,885	61,826	...	2351	454	65	8113	268	69,736
1878-79...	77,468	61,888	...	2351	455	110	8071	176	69,893
1879-80...	77,059	61,710	...	2758	633	104	8070	202	69,652

In 1881 in consequence of the effects of the 1876-77 famine and the existing low prices of field produce Government decided to give the holders of land temporary relief from a portion of the revision settlement enhancements. With this object Government ordered that in all village groups in which an enhanced revision settlement had been introduced, during the three years ending 1882-83 such temporary remission should be granted on each *khata* or holding as would bring the revision enhancement down to about twenty per cent advance on the former assessment. After 1882-83 the full revision rates were again to be realised.<sup>1</sup>

The following statement<sup>2</sup> shows for the whole district the chief changes in tillage, remissions, collections, and outstandings, since the introduction of the revenue survey. It appears from these details that the tillage area has risen from 568,328 acres in 1843-44 to 1,273,432 acres in 1881-82, the Government demand from £82,456 (Rs. 8,24,560) to £159,661 (Rs. 15,96,610), and collections from £96,750 (Rs. 9,67,500) to £157,976 (Rs. 15,79,760). During the same period remissions have fallen from £7546 (Rs. 75,460) to £27 (Rs. 270) in 1880-81 and outstandings from £8236 (Rs. 82,360) to £256 (Rs. 2560) in 1880-81.

SURVEY RESULTS,  
1843-1882.

## Chapter VIII.

• Dhārwar, 1173 Villages : Survey Results, 1843-1882.

## Land.

SURVEY RESULTS,  
1843-1882.

YEAR.	TILLAGE.			WASTE.			ALIENATED.			Out-standings.	Collections.	Settled Villages.
	Area.	Rental.	Remissions.	Area.	Rental.	Grazing Fees.	Area.	Rental.	Quit Rent.			
<i>Before Survey.</i>	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1838-39...	646,554	9,53,206	2,89,258	661,624	...	4025	690,485	...	2,64,373	1,09,763	8,22,583	...
1842-43...	609,766	9,02,247	81,326	721,570	...	10,263	681,131	...	2,98,310	93,382	10,26,162	...
<i>Survey</i>												
1843-44...	568,328	8,24,556	75,458	769,378	...	8856	680,694	...	2,91,390	82,361	9,67,503	80
1846-47...	694,657	7,50,584	28,680	725,408	...	41,292	668,825	...	2,53,880	18,994	10,05,202	851
1849-50...	843,995	7,79,531	177,485	648,2,86,934	...	63,425	652,612	6,49,105	2,28,450	37,10,71,192	1178	
1852-53...	946,502	8,50,589	530,400,009	1,42,722	...	52,210	635,594	6,32,191	2,18,928	16,11,22,185	1178	
1857-58...	1,170,716	10,05,281	35,206,221	1,23,228	...	33,051	599,084	5,99,051	2,54,286	...	12,92,593	1173
1862-63...	1,281,879	10,86,727	35,134,529	71,067	...	51,831	672,023	5,71,619	2,34,025	...	14,12,048	1173
1867-68...	1,322,787	11,12,116	20,96,539	50,052	...	39,569	668,578	6,68,568	3,04,515	...	14,66,178	1173
1872-73...	1,293,660	10,85,776	14,134,548	71,604	...	41,076	661,408	5,67,866	2,99,545	6,14,39,175	1173	
1878-79...	1,295,199	11,00,194	14,115,328	60,255	...	28,945	661,298	5,67,612	2,98,939	...	14,28,068	1173
<i>Revision Survey.</i>												
1874-75...	1,301,941	12,39,794	87,107,716	56,218	29,230	561,887	6,18,668	8,11,851	...	15,79,838	128	
1875-76...	1,306,412	13,13,867	61,107,047	56,883	27,147	602,667	6,45,281	3,15,487	...	16,10,58,424	214	
1876-77...	1,308,552	13,86,271	6948	102,409	56,055	20,822	592,110	6,88,090	3,14,601	37,824	15,58,022	851
1877-78...	1,324,898	13,87,494	...	102,489	56,612	20,080	543,277	6,65,709	8,30,012	34,803	17,02,673	851
1878-79...	1,312,102	14,07,236	...	122,648	68,608	18,006	543,728	7,27,398	8,39,605	18,810	18,41,537	747
1879-80...	1,287,826	15,98,865	728	142,724	89,867	14,827	542,052	7,30,568	8,43,540	2789	19,68,517	1119
1880-81...	1,278,108	16,01,090	272	164,147	98,618	15,863	540,433	7,81,412	8,46,542	2567	19,60,556	1173
1881-82...	1,273,482	15,96,606	88,903	156,477	1,03,688	10,392	539,428	7,79,923	3,46,729	2,87,080	15,79,764	1173

WASTE,  
1884.

In 1879 the arable lands of Dhārwar were fairly tilled though there was still room for improvement. Everywhere except in the black cotton lands a considerable area of land was held and instead of being tilled was kept under grass. No data are available to show what proportion of the whole occupied area is kept under grass; in the western and southern sub-divisions it must be considerable. In the black soil tracts no land is kept under grass. In many villages in the north and centre of the district which have nothing but black soil, there is no grazing and the cattle are all stall fed.<sup>1</sup> The finest cattle are generally found in villages which have no grazing. A considerable amount of the arable waste is at present used for grazing. But as the people prefer to take it at the yearly grazing sale for one year only, it does not come under the head of occupied. Some of these unoccupied arable lands are valuable grazing lands which are not allowed to be occupied, as, for grazing purposes they fetch a considerably higher yearly auction rent than the survey assessment. Some also consist of odd fields near village sites much intersected by paths and roads and therefore liable to suffer from the trespass of cattle. In 1878 the area of unoccupied land was extremely small and what there was was of poor quality. Since 1878, partly in consequence of loss of cattle during the famine and the damage caused by rats and locusts in 1879 and 1880, and chiefly, especially in the hilly and sandy soils of some of the eastern sub-divisions, from the low price of field produce in 1881 and 1882, the area of arable waste has steadily spread from 102,433 acres in 1877-78 to 160,654 in 1882-83.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Anderson, 6th November 1879.<sup>2</sup> Mr. Stewart, C. S. Survey Commissioner, 811 of 15th April 1884. The details are : Arable waste 102,433 acres in 1877-78, 122,648 acres in 1878-79, 142,724 in 1879-80, 154,147 in 1880-81, 156,477 in 1881-82, and 160,654 in 1882-83.

The area of alienated or *inám* land fell from 680,964 acres in 1843-44 to 543,297 acres in 1877-78. This reduction is due to the resumption of encroachments during the first settlement, and since then to the gradual falling in of the *ináms* which the Inám Commission confirmed as life grants. The decrease in alienated land has also been largely caused by the resignation of parts of quit-rent or *judi ináms* at the first settlement. When the survey rates were introduced, it often happened that they were lower than the former *judi* or quit-rent rates. The quit-rent was reduced to the survey assessment. But as much of these lands were waste and yielded the owner no return, a considerable share of them was resigned in the early years of the settlement before land had begun to be valuable.<sup>1</sup>

## Chapter VIII.

Land.  
ALIENATED  
LANDS,  
1884.

## SECTION IV.—SEASON REPORTS.

In 1861-62 thirty-two inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. Over most of the district the fall was favourable and the harvest large. Except for slight cholera public health was good.<sup>2</sup> The collections rose from £166,581 (Rs. 16,65,810) to £169,323 (Rs. 16,93,280); £9 (Rs. 90) were remitted and there were no outstandings. The price of Indian millet rose from seventy-nine pounds the rupee in 1860-61 to fifty-six pounds.

SEASON REPORTS.  
1861-62.

In 1862-63 twenty-four inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. Throughout the district the early rains were scanty and the early or *kharif* crops poor. Heavy showers in September and October enabled the people to sow so large an area of late crops that the fullness of the late harvest made up for the failure of the early harvest. Public health was good; though some parts especially in the west suffered from cholera fever and ague.<sup>3</sup> The collections rose from £169,323 to £177,741 (Rs. 16,93,280 - Rs. 17,77,410), £14 (Rs. 140) were remitted, and there were no outstandings. The price of Indian millet rose from fifty-six pounds the rupee to forty-one pounds.

1862-63.

In 1863-64 twenty inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. Scanty early rains were again followed by an abundant late supply and the harvest did not fall below the average. Cholera was prevalent over the whole district and bad fever and ague prevailed in the west. There was slight loss from cattle disease.<sup>4</sup> The collections rose from £177,741 to £184,745 (Rs. 17,77,410 - Rs. 18,47,450), £17 (Rs. 170) were remitted, and £247 (Rs. 2470) left outstanding. The price of Indian millet rose from forty-one pounds the rupee to nineteen pounds.

1863-64.

In 1864-65 twenty-nine inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The early rain though abundant was unseasonable and damaged some of the early crops; the late harvest especially the cotton was good. Except in Ránebennur, Kod, and Karajgi, where the public health was good, cholera fever and ague prevailed.<sup>5</sup> The collections rose from

1864-65.

<sup>1</sup> Col. Anderson, 6th Nov. 1879.

<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 235 of 1862-64, 199.

<sup>3</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 235 of 1862-64, 223.

<sup>4</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 235 of 1862-64, 247.

<sup>5</sup> The Collector, 21st December 1864.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SEASON REPORTS.

£184,745 to £188,134 (Rs. 18,47,450 - Rs. 18,81,340), £14 (Rs. 140) were remitted, and nothing was left outstanding. The price of Indian millet fell from nineteen pounds the rupee to twenty-six pounds.

1865-66.

In 1865-66 eighteen inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. A large proportion of the grain crops failed. In Navalgund Dambal and Ron about five-eighths (10 *as.*) of the early crops were lost from grubs and want of rain; in Dhárwár Hubli and Karajgi about half (8 *as.*) were lost; and in Bankápur, Ránebennur, Hángal, Kalghatgi, and Kod about a quarter (4 *as.*). Of the late harvest in Navalgund, Dambal, and Ron about one-half (8 *as.*) and in the rest of the district about an eighth (2 *as.*) were lost. Except for a little cholera public health was good.<sup>1</sup> The collections fell from £188,134 to £187,153 (Rs. 18,81,340 - Rs. 18,71,530), £13 (Rs. 130) were remitted, and there were no outstandings. The price of Indian millet rose from twenty-six pounds the rupee to twenty pounds.

1866-67.

In 1866-67 thirty-two inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The early harvest proved a nearly complete failure, but timely later rains enabled a large area to be sown and the late harvest was excellent. Except in Navalgund and Kalghatgi there was much cholera and Hángal suffered greatly from fever.<sup>2</sup> The collections rose from £187,153 to £188,991 (Rs. 18,71,530 - Rs. 18,89,910), £13 (Rs. 130) were remitted, and there were no outstandings. The price of Indian millet fell from twenty pounds the rupee to forty-one pounds.

1867-68.

In 1867-68 twenty-nine inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The June fall was favourable but especially in Dambal the July August and September supply was scanty. Public health was good; fever prevailed but there was no cholera or cattle disease.<sup>3</sup> The collections fell from £188,991 to £186,872 (Rs. 18,89,910 - Rs. 18,68,720), there were no remissions, and 4s. (Rs. 2) were left outstanding. The price of Indian millet fell from forty-one pounds the rupee to seventy-nine pounds.

1868-69.

In 1868-69 thirty-one inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The fall was timely and both the early and the late crops yielded a fair return. Except in Hángal and in parts of Dhárwár and Dambal where fever and ague were prevalent, public health was good. Cattle disease prevailed slightly in some of the sub-divisions.<sup>4</sup> The collections fell from £186,872 to £186,163 (Rs. 18,68,720 - Rs. 18,61,630), £5 (Rs. 50) were remitted, and there were no outstandings. The price of Indian millet fell from seventy-nine pounds the rupee to ninety pounds.

1869-70.

In 1869-70 twenty-seven inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The rains began well but the failure of the September and October rains injured the early crops especially the rice. Timely and heavy rain in November secured good cold weather crops except the rice which was injured by blight. Public health was good.<sup>5</sup> The collections

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 75 of 1866, 50. <sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 57 of 1867, 6, 8.

<sup>3</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 59 of 1868, 318. <sup>4</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 65 of 1869, 253.

<sup>5</sup> Rev. Comr. 74 of 7th Jan. 1870.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SEASON REPORTS.

1870-71.

rose from £186,163 to £188,547 (Rs. 18,61,630 - Rs. 18,85,470), £5 (Rs. 50) were remitted, and there were no outstandings. The price of Indian millet rose from ninety pounds the rupee to forty-one pounds.

In 1870-71 thirty-one inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The supply was plentiful and seasonable. The early crops did well and the late harvest did not fall below the average. Except slight fever public health was good. There was a bad outbreak of cattle disease in Kalghatgi.<sup>1</sup> The collections fell from £188,547 to £183,894 (Rs. 18,85,470 - Rs. 18,38,940), £1 (Rs. 10) were remitted, and there were no outstandings. The price of Indian millet fell from forty-one pounds the rupee to sixty pounds.

1871-72.

In 1871-72 thirty inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. In Navalgund, Dambal, Ránebennur, Karajgi, and Ron the early rains either from scantiness or unseasonableness wholly or in great measure destroyed the early crops. Except in Dambal the late harvest was good. Public health was fair, but cattle disease prevailed in most of the sub-divisions.<sup>2</sup> Collections fell from £183,894 to £181,817 (Rs. 18,38,940 - Rs. 18,18,170), £2 (Rs. 20) were left outstanding, and there were no remissions. The price of Indian millet rose from sixty pounds the rupee to thirty-nine pounds.

1872-73.

In 1872-73 twenty-seven inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. Except local failures of rice both the early and the late harvest were good. There was slight cholera, fever, and ague, and a deadly outbreak of cattle disease in Kod.s The collections rose from £181,817 to £183,790 (Rs. 18,18,170 - Rs. 18,37,900), £2 (Rs. 20) were remitted, and 12s (Rs. 6) left outstanding. The price of Indian millet fell from thirty-nine pounds the rupee to forty-one pounds.

1873-74.

In 1873-74 twenty-seven inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The early rain was so scanty and untimely that in Navalgund and Ron no crops were sown and the Navalgund cattle had to be sent to the western forest lands. The late harvest was also poor. In Karajgi and Savanur cotton was injured by insects. Fever and ague prevailed in Navalgund, Dambal, Bankápur and Kalghatgi and there was widespread but mild cattle disease.<sup>4</sup> The collections fell from £183,790 to £182,051 (Rs. 18,37,900 - Rs. 18,20,510), there were no remissions and no outstandings. The price of Indian millet fell from forty-one pounds the rupee to forty-seven pounds.

1874-75.

In 1874-75 forty-eight inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The fall was timely and beneficial to all the early crops. In September October and part of November excessive rain injured some crops and flat roofed houses. On the whole the harvest was good. Except in Ránebennur, fever and ague were widespread, and cattle disease prevailed in Kalghatgi and in the west of Dhárwár.<sup>5</sup> Collections rose from £182,051 to £196,064 (Rs. 18,20,510 - Rs. 19,60,640), £4 (Rs. 40) were remitted, and there were no outstandings. The price of Indian millet fell from forty-seven pounds the rupee to fifty-two pounds.

<sup>1</sup> Rev. Comr. 38 of 4th Jan. 1871.<sup>2</sup> Bom. Gov. Rev. Rec. 81 of 1872, 342.<sup>3</sup> Rev. Comr. 6369 of 31st Dec. 1872.<sup>4</sup> Rev. Comr. 5026 of 29th Dec. 1873.<sup>5</sup> Rev. Comr. 4718 of 29th Dec. 1874.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SEASON REPORTS.

1875-76.

In 1875-76 thirty-one inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The early harvest in most of the district was poor and the late harvest fair. In some parts rats caused damage by eating the seed. Navalgund, Dhárwár, Hubli, and Kalghatgi suffered rather severely from cholera; fever and ague prevailed everywhere, and cattle disease caused loss in Kod.<sup>1</sup> The collections rose from £196,064 to £204,997 (Rs. 19,60,640 - Rs. 20,49,970), £13 (Rs. 130) were remitted, and £34 (Rs. 340) left outstanding. The price of Indian millet continued at fifty-two pounds the rupee.

1876-77.

In 1876-77 sixteen inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The first fall was good, but rain afterwards held off so completely that the early crops failed in half of the district and in the other half were very poor. As the late harvest failed as well as the early, the scarcity passed to famine, and the labouring classes had to be supported. Water was scarce, and large numbers died of cholera in Dhárwár, Hángal, Karajgi, Gadag, and Bankápur.<sup>2</sup> Collections fell from £204,997 to £201,648 (Rs. 20,49,970 - Rs. 20,16,480), £852 (Rs. 8520) were remitted, and £7242 (Rs. 72,420) left outstanding. The price of Indian millet rose from fifty-two pounds the rupee to nineteen pounds.

1877-78.

In 1877-78 thirty-five inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The June fall was general and plentiful. But July and August passed with only one fall and the crops in some places perished. Copious rain in September and October saved the harvest and the outturn of the early crops was abundant. Over large areas early *javári* yielded a second crop. The late crops were also abundant though damaged by insects. Cholera fever and ague prevailed.<sup>3</sup> Collections rose from £201,648 to £208,252 (Rs. 20,16,480 - Rs. 20,82,520), £5 (Rs. 50) were remitted, and £4259 (Rs. 42,590) left outstanding. The price of Indian millet fell from nineteen pounds the rupee to thirty-five pounds.

1878-79.

In 1878-79 forty inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. It fell late and was somewhat unfavourable for the early grain sowings, but yielded an abundant supply of fodder. Most of the cold weather harvest especially of the cotton was eaten by rats. Malarious fever prevailed in the east.<sup>4</sup> Collections rose from £208,252 to £222,272 (Rs. 20,82,520 - Rs. 22,22,720), £1490 (Rs. 14,900) were left outstanding and there were no remissions. The price of Indian millet fell from thirty-five pounds the rupee to forty-four pounds.

1879-80.

In 1879-80 thirty-eight inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The season was good. The rats which had done much damage in the year before were destroyed during the monsoon and the crops saved. Public health was good.<sup>5</sup> Collections rose from £222,272 to £233,049 (Rs. 22,22,720 - Rs. 23,30,490), £84 (Rs. 840) were remitted, and £322 (Rs. 3220) left outstanding. The price of Indian millet fell from forty-four pounds the rupee to forty-six pounds.

1880-81.

In 1880-81 thirty-five inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The season

<sup>1</sup> Rev. Comr. 3876 of 31st Dec. 1875.<sup>2</sup> Rev. Comr. 330 of 10th Feb. 1877.<sup>3</sup> Rev. Comr. 138 of 19th Jan. 1878.<sup>4</sup> Bom. Pres. Gen. Adm. Rept. 1878-79, 85-86.<sup>5</sup> Bom. Pres. Gen. Adm. Rept. 1879-80, 87-88.

was favourable. About August the rains held off, but a supply came in time to save the early harvest. There was a marked fall in produce prices. Fever and ague prevailed, but public health was fair.<sup>1</sup> Collections rose from £233,049 to £239,521 (Rs. 23,30,490-Rs. 23,95,210), £52 (Rs. 520) were remitted, and £292 (Rs. 2920) left outstanding. The price of Indian millet fell from forty-six pounds the rupee to sixty-four pounds.

In 1881-82 thirty-two inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The season was unfavourable. Except in Hángal and Karajgi, the rainfall was considerably below the average and at the same time it was unseasonable. The rice crops failed completely in Kalghatgi and Kod and suffered much in other sub-divisions. The early or *kharif* crops were generally poor, and; except wheat, the late or *rabi* crops were also on the whole below the average. Cotton suffered from blight and insects. There was a general rise in the price of all articles except cotton. The public health was good. There were few cases of cholera and malarious fever was less prevalent than usual.<sup>2</sup> The tillage area fell from 1,512,972 to 1,507,941 acres, and collections from £239,521 to £193,418 (Rs. 23,95,210-Rs. 19,34,180), £7800 (Rs. 78,000) were remitted, and £39,008 (Rs. 3,90,080) left outstanding. The price of Indian millet rose from sixty-four pounds the rupee to sixty pounds.

In 1882-83 fifty inches of rain fell at Dhárwár. The rainfall was above the average in all the sub-divisions and in Hángal it was more than double the average. In some places considerable damage was caused by floods and the bursting of ponds.<sup>3</sup> The heavy rain

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SEASON REPORTS.

1881-82.

1882-83.

<sup>1</sup> Bom. Pres. Genl. Adm. Rept. for 1880-81, 93-94.

<sup>2</sup> Gov. Res. 8276 of 27th November 1882.

<sup>3</sup> In July 1882 the rainfall in Dhárwár was 5·65 inches during the week ending the 8th, 7·51 inches during the week ending the 15th, and 5·03 inches during the week ending the 22nd; the corresponding falls in Hubli were 2·94, 4·13, and 2·48 inches; in Kalghatgi 5·99, 6·84, and 4·56 inches; in Bankápur 4·45, 4·82, and 5·45 inches; and in Hángal 5·52, 9·24, and 8·15 inches. This excessive rainfall caused much damage to Government ponds, embankments, roads, and buildings. In the town of Dhárwár many houses and five buttresses supporting the main wall of the Jail fell, the Moti Taláv which had not filled for several years was filled to overflowing, and the Nigdi pond burst its bank. In Kalghatgi, one of the bastions of the mámlatdár's office fell, the provincial road running alongside of the embankment of the pond at Devikop sunk to the level of the rice fields and the rivers Varda and Tungbhadra flooded many of the villages on their banks. In Bankápur, the three villages of Halsur, Manangi, and Koni-Melehalli, were flooded; in Halsur, only five houses escaped damage and forty houses fell; at Koni-Melehalli the Varda rose almost to the crown of the arches of the bridge on the provincial road from Poona to Harihar. In Hángal, the banks of nine ponds and of the canal which feeds the Tilvali pond burst; the alienated village of Lakmápur was flooded by the Varda, about fifty head of cattle were drowned, and forty out of forty-four houses fell, the damage was estimated at £200 (Rs. 2000); nine other villages on the Varda also suffered. Of the twenty-seven villages flooded by the Varda and the Tungbhadra in the Karajgi sub-division Chik-Mugdúr, Rámápur, Miralgi, Haralhalli, and Kanchargatti were completely washed away; ninety-five houses either fell or were damaged in the town of Karajgi, the loss being estimated at about £635 (Rs. 6350); and the large Hegeri pond at Háveri burst its bank. The total damage caused by the floods in the Karajgi sub-division was estimated at £3866 (Rs. 38,660), including £2660 (Rs. 26,600), the value of the houses destroyed. In Ranebennur, sixteen villages on the Tungbhadra and two on the Kumadvati were flooded; in Hiladhalli only five houses were left standing; in Maknúr, Hirebidri, Medleri, and Udgatti, 108 houses fell fifty-five partly fell and more were damaged. Besides the destruction of houses, great loss

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

## SEASON REPORTS.

1882-83.

REVENUE,  
1860-1883.

at the beginning of the season favoured rice but injured *javari*. The wheat crop was also inferior and in the south of the district the cotton crop was not good. The prices of wheat and *javari* rose, while those of *tur* and rice fell. Except slight outbreaks of cholera and small-pox and the prevalence of malarious fever caused by the heavy rainfall, public health was good.<sup>1</sup> The tillage area fell from 1,507,941 to 1,503,011; collections rose from £193,418 to £195,961 (Rs. 19,34,180-Rs. 19,59,610), £44,419 (Rs. 4,44,190) were remitted,<sup>2</sup> and £120 (Rs. 1200) left outstanding. The price of Indian millet rose from sixty pounds the rupee to fifty-two pounds.

The following statement<sup>3</sup> shows the chief available yearly statistics of rainfall, prices, tillage, land revenue, collections, remissions, and balances during the twenty-three years ending 1882-83:

*Dhárwár Tillage and Land Revenue, 1860-1884.*

YEAR.	Rainfall.	Tillage.	LAND REVENUE.				Indian Millet Rupee Prices.
			Remitted.	For Collection.	Outstandings.	Collected.	
	Inches.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Pounds.
1860-61 ... ..	...	...	...	16,65,806	...	16,65,806	79
1861-62 ... ..	32	...	94	16,93,227	...	16,93,227	56
1862-63 ... ..	24	...	138	17,77,410	...	17,77,410	41
1863-64 ... ..	20	...	174	18,49,919	2465	18,47,454	19
1864-65 ... ..	29	...	185	18,81,341	...	18,81,341	26
1865-66 ... ..	18	...	131	18,71,526	...	18,71,526	20
1866-67 ... ..	32	...	130	18,89,906	...	18,89,906	41
1867-68 ... ..	29	...	...	18,68,717	2	18,68,715	79
1868-69 ... ..	31	...	52	18,61,629	...	18,61,629	90
1869-70 ... ..	27	...	51	18,85,467	...	18,85,467	41
1870-71 ... ..	31	...	7	18,38,937	...	18,38,937	60
1871-72 ... ..	30	1,522,225	...	18,18,190	23	18,18,167	39
1872-73 ... ..	27	1,521,255	21	18,37,909	6	18,37,903	41
1873-74 ... ..	27	1,523,430	...	18,20,513	...	18,20,513	47
1874-75 ... ..	48	1,530,236	37	19,60,635	...	19,60,635	52
1875-76 ... ..	31	1,539,097	128	20,50,310	335	20,49,975	52
1876-77 ... ..	16	1,543,567	8515	20,88,904	72,423	20,16,481	19
1877-78 ... ..	35	1,565,390	54	21,25,103	42,587	20,82,516	35
1878-79 ... ..	40	1,549,850	...	22,37,623	14,905	22,22,718	44
1879-80 ... ..	38	1,524,030	838	23,83,704	3216	23,30,488	46
1880-81 ... ..	35	1,512,972	522	23,98,126	2915	23,95,211	64
1881-82 ... ..	32	1,507,941	77,998	23,24,260	3,90,080	19,34,180	60
1882-83 ... ..	50	1,503,011	4,44,194	19,60,814	1199	19,59,615	52

## SECTION V.—STAFF.

STAFF,  
1884.

District Officers.

The revenue administration of Dhárwár is entrusted to an officer styled Collector on a yearly pay of £2160 (Rs. 21,600). This officer who is also Political Agent, Chief Magistrate, District Registrar, and executive head of the district, is helped in his work of general supervision, by a staff of four assistants of whom two are covenanted and two uncovenanted servants of Government. The sanctioned

was caused by the flooding of grain pits, both in the flooded villages and in other places where the long continued rain soaked the ground to such an extent that the water found its way into the pits. The grain was either damaged or completely destroyed. Mr. Middleton, Collector, 2945 of 9th August 1882, Bom. Gov. Rev. Comp. 1447. of 1882.

<sup>1</sup> Gov. Res. 7458 of 6th October 1883.<sup>2</sup> Most of these remissions were sums granted to lower revision enhancements to within twenty per cent of the former assessment. Gov. Res. 7458 of 6th October 1883. See above p. 587.<sup>3</sup> Compiled from yearly Revenue Administration Reports.



yearly salary of each of the covenanted assistants is £1080. (Rs. 10,800), and that of one of the uncovenanted assistants is £480 (Rs. 4800) and of the other £600 (Rs. 6000). For fiscal and other administrative purposes, the lands under the Collector's charge are distributed over eleven sub-divisions, eight of which are entrusted to the covenanted assistant collectors and three to one of the uncovenanted assistants, who is styled the district deputy collector. As a rule no sub-division is kept by the Collector under his personal supervision. The other uncovenanted assistant, who is styled the head-quarter or *huzur* deputy collector, is entrusted with the charge of the treasury. These officers are also magistrates, and those who have revenue charge of portions of the district, have, under the presidency of the Collector, the chief management of the different administrative bodies, local fund and municipal committees, within the limits of their revenue charges.

Under the supervision of the Collector and his assistant and deputy collectors, the revenue charge of each fiscal sub-division or *táluka* is placed in the hands of an officer styled *mámlatdár*. These functionaries who are also entrusted with magisterial powers, have yearly salaries varying from £180 to £300 (Rs. 1800-3000). Three of the fiscal sub-divisions contain petty divisions, *pethás* or *maháls*, under the charge of officers styled *mahálkari*s, who have no treasuries to superintend, but exercise the revenue and magisterial powers generally entrusted to a *mámlatdár*. The *mahálkari*'s yearly pay is £72 (Rs. 720).

In revenue and police matters, the charge of the 1284 Government villages is entrusted to 1353 headmen or *pátíls*, of whom 184 are stipendiary and 1169 hereditary. Of the stipendiary headmen three perform police duties only, and 181 perform both police and revenue duties. Of the hereditary headmen 104 perform revenue duties, 109 perform police duties, and 956 perform both revenue and police duties. The headmen's yearly emoluments, which are in proportion to the revenue of the village, consist partly of cash payments and partly of remissions of land assessment. The cash emoluments vary from 7s. to £18 6s. (Rs. 3½-183) and average about £3 18s. 7½d. (Rs. 39½), while the remissions from the land tax range from 1s. to £127 10s. 6d. (Rs. ¼-127½) and average about £4 13s. 8½d. (Rs. 46 as. 13½) a year. In some cases in Dhárwár and Naalgund the headman's quit-rent is as high as the full survey assessment. Of £10,797 (Rs. 1,07,970), the total yearly charge on account of village headmen, £5318 (Rs. 53,180) are paid in cash, and £5479 (Rs. 54,790) of which £398 (Rs. 3980) are on account of combined headmen and village accountants' grants, are met by grants of land and remissions of assessment.

To keep the village accounts, prepare statistics, and help the village headmen, there is a body of 970 village accountants or *kulkarnis*. Of these 171 are stipendiary and 799 hereditary. Each has an average charge of about one village, containing about 844 inhabitants, and yielding an average yearly revenue of about £237 (Rs. 2370). Their cash emoluments vary from £1 to £24 6s. (Rs. 10-243) and average about £8 (Rs. 80) a year, and the remissions from the land tax range from 6d. to £47 7s. 6d. (Rs. ¼-473½)

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

STAFF,  
1884.Sub-Divisional  
Officers.

Village Officers.

Chapter VIII.  
Land.

and average about £4 4s. (Rs. 42) a year. Some accountants in Dhārwar and Navalgund pay a quit-rent equal to the full survey assessment. Of £11,103 (Rs. 1,11,030) the total charge on account of village accountants, £7745 (Rs. 77,450) are paid in cash and £3358 (Rs. 33,580) are met by grants of land and by remissions of assessment.

Village Servants.

Under the headmen and accountants are the village servants with a total strength of 4619. These men are liable both for revenue and police duties. They are generally Hindus of the Bedar and Kurbar or shepherd castes. The total yearly grant for the support of this establishment amounts to £12,969 (Rs. 1,29,690), being £2 16s. 1½d. (Rs. 28 as. 1½) to each man or a cost to each village of £10 2s. (Rs. 101). Of this charge £6762 (Rs. 67,620) are met by grants of land and £6207 (Rs. 62,070) are paid in cash. In alienated villages the village officers and servants are paid by the alienees, and perform police duties for Government. The average yearly cost of the village establishments may be thus summarised :

*Dhārwar Village Establishments.*

	£	Rs.
Headmen ... ..	10,797	1,07,970
Accountants ... ..	11,103	1,11,030
Servants ... ..	12,969	1,29,690
Total ... ..	34,869	3,48,690

This is equal to a charge of £27 3s. 1½d. (Rs. 271 as. 9) a village, or fifteen per cent of the district land revenue.

SECTION VI.—ALIENATED VILLAGES.

ALIENATED  
VILLAGES,  
1884.

The holders of alienated villages are mostly Bráhmans, and in addition a few Lingáyats and Musalmáns.<sup>1</sup> Of 157 alienated villages eighty-five are held by hereditary district officers under Gordon's settlement, and are continuable only to the descendants of the original grantees, a quit-rent of three-eighths or six annas in the rupee on the profits being levied instead of service. Twenty-six villages have been brought under the Summary Settlement Act (II of 1863), and turned into transferable private property. Six villages have been changed from a grant for a certain number of lives to private transferable property on payment of a yearly quit-rent equal to two-thirds of the former rental. The remaining forty villages are held under individual orders passed by the Inám Commissioner and by Government. Of these forty villages ten are held by temples, twenty-one by *svámis* or high priests, three are *jágir* or private estates, and six are miscellaneous. With few exceptions the proprietors live in their villages and manage them. The eighty-five villages held by hereditary district officers and the thirty-one held by temples and high priests are not transferable. The families holding the eighty-five hereditary villages are generally subdivided into branches who enjoy separate shares of the land or receive certain

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Middleton, Collector, 1789 of 10th May 1884.

## Chapter VIII.

## Land.

ALIENATED  
VILLAGES,  
1884.

shares of the revenue. Other alienated villages are also generally in the hands of the family to which they were originally granted, though much divided among different branches. The alienated villages or village shares which have been made private property, though often mortgaged, are almost never sold except under decrees of the civil court. The husbandmen in alienated villages are not so well off as in neighbouring Government villages, and tillage is generally more slovenly, as the tenants have no confidence that they will reap the benefit of improvements. Alienees seldom grant *tagai* or advances to help their tenants, but they show considerable indulgence in recovering their rents. In Begur and Gamāngatti the survey settlement has been introduced and the alienees cannot levy more than the settlement rates or oust their tenants so long as they pay these rates. In other villages the rates can be raised at the alienee's pleasure and the husbandmen are mere tenants-at-will holding the land from year to year, or in some cases for a term of years. The tenants generally pay a fixed rent in cash, with in some cases the addition of a certain quantity of grain. Rents are almost never levied entirely in grain. A common arrangement is the *kor* or share system by which the proprietor and his tenant divide the produce equally, the proprietor supplying the seed and paying the Government demand and the tenant contributing the labour. The rates vary greatly. In good soils they are generally higher than in Government villages, and in poor soils they are the same or lower. Wells and other improvements are seldom made in alienated villages, and never by the tenant except under some special agreement. If there are waste numbers, the tenants are allowed to graze their cattle over them free. Tenants are not allowed to cut timber without the proprietor's leave. In alienated villages into which the survey settlement has been introduced, the Collector aids the alienee in recovering his rents up to the survey rates. In other cases if any written or oral agreement is clearly proved, aid is given up to the amount specified. If the agreement is not proved, the rates in force in similar fields are taken as the limit. In intricate and doubtful cases the parties are referred to the civil courts.